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**Global Development**

**Multiple choice knowledge checker**

**Measuring Development**

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| 1. | True or false?  Development is when a country is improving. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 2. | Which of the following are aspects of development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Economic |
| ⭘ | B. | Social |
| ⭘ | C. | Environmental |
| ⭘ | D. | Political |

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| 3. | True or false?  Human development is about improving people’s quality of life. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 4. | Which of the following is not an example of a factor that affects the level of human development in a country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Economic |
| ⭘ | B. | Social |
| ⭘ | C. | Technological |
| ⭘ | D. | Cultural |
| ⭘ | E. | Environmental |
| ⭘ | F. | Food security |
| ⭘ | G. | Water security |

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| 5. | True or false?  Development can be difficult to measure because it includes so many things. However, you can compare the development of different countries using measures of development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 6. | Which measure of development is the value of goods and services a country produces in a year? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GDP per capita |
| ⭘ | B. | GDP |
| ⭘ | C. | GNI |
| ⭘ | D. | GNI per capita |

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| 7. | Which measure of development is the value of goods and services a country produces in a year divided by its population? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GDP per capita |
| ⭘ | B. | GDP |
| ⭘ | C. | GNI |
| ⭘ | D. | GNI per capita |

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| 8. | Which measure of development is the value of goods and services a country produces in a year, including income from overseas? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GDP per capita |
| ⭘ | B. | GDP |
| ⭘ | C. | GNI |
| ⭘ | D. | GNI per capita |

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| 9. | Which measure of development is the value of goods and services a country produces in a year, including income from overseas divided by its population? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GDP per capita |
| ⭘ | B. | GDP |
| ⭘ | C. | GNI |
| ⭘ | D. | GNI per capita |

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| 10. | Identify the currency typically used to express GDP and GNI | |
| ⭘ | A. | GB £ |
| ⭘ | B. | US $ |
| ⭘ | C. | Euros |
| ⭘ | D. | Yen |

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| 11. | Which measure of development is the average number of births per woman? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Birth rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Death rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Fertility rate |

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| 12. | Which measure of development is the number of deaths per thousand of the population per year? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Birth rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Death rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Fertility rate |

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| 13. | Which measure of development is the number of live babies born per thousand of the population per year? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Birth rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Death rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Fertility rate |

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| 14. | Which measure of development is the number of babies who die under one year old, per thousand babies born? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Birth rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Death rate |
| ⭘ | C. | Infant mortality rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Fertility rate |

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| 15. | Which measure of development is a measure of the level of corruption that is believed to exist in the public sector on a scale of 1-100? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rates |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 16. | Which measure of development is a number calculated using life expectancy, education level and income per head and is expressed as a number between 0-1? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 17. | Which measure of development is a measure of economic inequality and is expressed as a score between 0 and 1? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 18. | Which measure of development is expressed as the number of women who die due to pregnancy related problems per hundred thousand live births? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 19. | Which measure of development is the number of working doctors per thousand of the population? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 20. | Which measure of development is calculated using data on women’s education, access to jobs, political rights and health during pregnancy? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 21. | Which the following are examples of composite measures of development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Maternal mortality rate |
| ⭘ | B. | Doctors per 1000 of population |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | E. | Human development index |
| ⭘ | F. | Corruption perceptions index |

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| 22. | True or false?  Using a composite indicator of development is more reliable than using a single indicator. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 23. | If a country has a low gender inequality index and a high human development index what level of development is it likely to be? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Developing |
| ⭘ | B. | Emerging |
| ⭘ | C. | Developed |

**Global development**

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| 24. | Which of the following are classifications of development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Developing |
| ⭘ | B. | Emerged |
| ⭘ | C. | Emerging |
| ⭘ | D. | Developed |

**Figure 1 – Development Data**

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|  | **Country A** | **Country B** | **Country C** |
| **HDI** | **0.401** | **0.647** | **0.920** |
| **Fertility rate** | **5.8** | **2.2** | **1.8** |
| **Birth rate** | **43** | **18.7** | **12** |
| **Death rate** | **10.5** | **7.3** | **9.4** |
| **Maternal mortality rate** | **1140** | **145** | **7** |
| **Infant mortality rate** | **71.7** | **37.8** | **4.2** |

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| 25. | Study the development data in figure 1.  Which of the following most accurately shows development levels in each country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A – Emerging, B - Developed, C - Developing |
| ⭘ | B. | A – Developing, B – Developed, C - Emerging |
| ⭘ | C. | A – Developing, B – Emerging, C - Developed |
| ⭘ | D. | A – Developed, B – Emerging, C - Developing |

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| 26. | Where are the most developed countries typically located? | |
| ⭘ | A. | North America |
| ⭘ | B. | Europe |
| ⭘ | C. | Central Africa |
| ⭘ | D. | Australasia |

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| 27. | Where are the least developed countries typically located? | |
| ⭘ | A. | North America |
| ⭘ | B. | Europe |
| ⭘ | C. | Central Africa |
| ⭘ | D. | Parts of Asia |

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| 28. | True or false?  Levels of development varies within countries, some have very rich and very poor people, but in others wealth is more evenly distributed. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 29. | Which measure of development is used to examine economic inequality within a country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GDP per capita |
| ⭘ | B. | Gender inequality index |
| ⭘ | C. | Gini coefficient |
| ⭘ | D. | Human development index |

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**Figure 1 – Gini Coefficient 2017**

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| 30. | Study figure 1 which shows the Gini Coefficient by country in 2017.  Where is inequality the greatest? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Southern and Central Africa and South and Central America. |
| ⭘ | B. | Northern Europe |
| ⭘ | C. | Asia |
| ⭘ | D. | Australasia |

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| 31. | True or false?  Global uneven development is caused by physical, historic and economic factors. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 32. | Identify the historic factor that causes uneven global development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | If a country has an extreme climate, not much will grow, reducing food production and increasing malnutrition and a poorer quality of life. |
| ⭘ | B. | If a country has poor trade links it won’t make a lot of money, meaning there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | Countries that were colonised by a foreign power are often at a lower level of development than they would be if they had not been colonised. |

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| 33. | Identify the economic factor that causes uneven global development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | If a country has an extreme climate, not much will grow, reducing food production and increasing malnutrition and a poorer quality of life. |
| ⭘ | B. | If a country has poor trade links it won’t make a lot of money, meaning there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | Countries that were colonised by a foreign power are often at a lower level of development than they would be if they had not been colonised. |

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| 34. | Identify the physical factor that causes uneven global development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | If a country has an extreme climate, not much will grow, reducing food production and increasing malnutrition and a poorer quality of life. |
| ⭘ | B. | If a country has poor trade links it won’t make a lot of money, meaning there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | Countries that were colonised by a foreign power are often at a lower level of development than they would be if they had not been colonised. |

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| 35. | Identify the historic factor that causes uneven global development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Countries that export mainly raw materials tend to be less developed. This is because there is less profit to be made by selling raw materials than manufactured goods. |
| ⭘ | B. | Countries with few raw materials tend to make less money as they have fewer goods to sell. This means there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | European countries colonised much of Africa in the 19th century. They removed raw materials and sold back manufactured goods. This was bad for African development. |

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| 36. | Identify the economic factor that causes uneven global development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Countries that export mainly raw materials tend to be less developed. This is because there is less profit to be made by selling raw materials than manufactured goods. |
| ⭘ | B. | Countries with few raw materials tend to make less money as they have fewer goods to sell. This means there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | European countries colonised much of Africa in the 19th century. They removed raw materials and sold back manufactured goods. This was bad for African development. |

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| ⭘ | B. | Countries with few raw materials tend to make less money as they have fewer goods to sell. This means there is less to spend on development. |
| ⭘ | C. | European countries colonised much of Africa in the 19th century. They removed raw materials and sold back manufactured goods. This was bad for African development. |

**UK Development**

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| 38. | True or false?  Levels of development within the UK are even. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 39. | True or false?  In 2015 the UK had a Gini Coefficient of 33.2. Over 25% of income was held by the richest 10% and just 2.9% of income was held by the poorest 10%. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 40. | Where do most of the wealthiest people live in the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | North and east of the UK |
| ⭘ | B. | South and south-east of the UK |
| ⭘ | C. | North and west of the UK |
| ⭘ | D. | The Midlands |

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| 41. | True or false?  Uneven development leads to differences in quality of life across the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 42. | True or false?  Inequality still exists even in the wealthiest regions of the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 43. | Where is unemployment the highest in the UK? | |
| ⭘ | A. | North east of the UK |
| ⭘ | B. | South and south-east of the UK |
| ⭘ | C. | North and west of the UK |
| ⭘ | D. | The Midlands |

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| 44. | Which of the following statements about life expectancy in the UK is true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Life expectancy is lowest in south-east England and highest in Scotland. |
| ⭘ | B. | Life expectancy is lowest in Wales and highest in south-east England. |
| ⭘ | C. | Life expectancy is lowest in Scotland and highest in south-west England. |
| ⭘ | D. | Life expectancy is lowest in Scotland and highest in south-east England. |

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| 45. | True or false?  Despite uneven levels of economic development in the UK GCSE results are better in the Midlands and the north than in the south. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 46. | Identify the economic factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The decline of heavy industry has had a greater negative impact on the north of the UK, but the growth of the post-industrial service industry has mainly benefitted the south. |
| ⭘ | B. | Southern regions of the UK have better transport links to mainland Europe and the rest of the world due to greater investment. This means there are better trade opportunities in the south. |
| ⭘ | C. | The north and west of the UK are more mountainous and have a colder climate making farming less productive. |

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| 47. | Identify the historic factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The decline of heavy industry has had a greater negative impact on the north of the UK, but the growth of the post-industrial service industry has mainly benefitted the south. |
| ⭘ | B. | Southern regions of the UK have better transport links to mainland Europe and the rest of the world due to greater investment. This means there are better trade opportunities in the south. |
| ⭘ | C. | The north and west of the UK are more mountainous and have a colder climate making farming less productive. |

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| 48. | Identify the physical factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The decline of heavy industry has had a greater negative impact on the north of the UK, but the growth of the post-industrial service industry has mainly benefitted the south. |
| ⭘ | B. | Southern regions of the UK have better transport links to mainland Europe and the rest of the world due to greater investment. This means there are better trade opportunities in the south. |
| ⭘ | C. | The north and west of the UK are more mountainous and have a colder climate making farming less productive. |

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| 49. | Identify the economic factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Some areas of the country have struggled to develop alternative industries since the closure of heavy industry. |
| ⭘ | B. | The relief makes it difficult to develop infrastructure such as roads and railways which means it is more time consuming and expensive to transport goods from the north and west of the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | London has become a global financial centre and has four times as many jobs as any other city in the UK and the highest average income in the country. |

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| 50. | Identify the historic factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Some areas of the country have struggled to develop alternative industries since the closure of heavy industry. |
| ⭘ | B. | The relief makes it difficult to develop infrastructure such as roads and railways which means it is more time consuming and expensive to transport goods from the north and west of the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | London has become a global financial centre and has four times as many jobs as any other city in the UK and the highest average income in the country. |

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| 51. | Identify the physical factor that causes uneven development in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Some areas of the country have struggled to develop alternative industries since the closure of heavy industry. |
| ⭘ | B. | The relief makes it difficult to develop infrastructure such as roads and railways which means it is more time consuming and expensive to transport goods from the north and west of the UK. |
| ⭘ | C. | London has become a global financial centre and has four times as many jobs as any other city in the UK and the highest average income in the country. |

**Effects of uneven development**

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| 52. | True or false?  Uneven development affects people’s quality of life. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 53. | Which of the following is not a housing challenge caused by the lack of development in poorer countries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | People may have to build somewhere to reside from scrap materials as they cannot afford accommodation. |
| ⭘ | B. | Many people suffer diseases such as cholera and malaria caused by the lack of clean water and poor medical provision. |
| ⭘ | C. | Slum settlements often do not have formal access to services such as water and waste disposal leading to a poor quality of life. |
| ⭘ | D. | Poor building regulations in less developed countries increase the risk associated with living in areas prone to natural disasters. |

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| 54. | Which of the following is not a health challenge caused by the lack of development in poorer countries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Infant mortality is much higher in developing countries. |
| ⭘ | B. | Many people suffer diseases such as cholera and malaria caused by the lack of clean water and poor medical provision. |
| ⭘ | C. | It is difficult for poorer people to access affordable healthcare and healthy food. |
| ⭘ | D. | People may have to build somewhere to reside from scrap materials as they cannot afford accommodation. |

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| 55. | True or false?  In developing countries water security can cause issues such as a limited formal provision of water, drinking water can be polluted and diseases such as cholera and typhoid can be passed on through contaminated water. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 56. | Which of the following are challenges caused by the lack of technological development in poorer countries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Less developed countries have limited access to new technology such as access to the internet. |
| ⭘ | B. | Farmers may not be able to afford new farm machinery or fertilisers, leading to food insecurity. |
| ⭘ | C. | Often, less developing countries must rely on investment from multinational companies to improve their infrastructure. |
| ⭘ | D. | Conditions for workers are often poor, pay is low and hours are long. |

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| 57. | True or false?  Undernutrition causes significant health problems in developing countries and can lead to starvation and death. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 58. | In developing countries which sector do most people work in? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Primary |
| ⭘ | B. | Secondary |
| ⭘ | C. | Tertiary |
| ⭘ | D. | Quaternary |

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| 59. | True or false?  In urban areas in developing countries lots of poorer people work in low-skilled service jobs and factories. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 60. | Which of the following are reasons why many people in developing countries are poorly educated? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Wealthy families are able to pay for private education for their children. |
| ⭘ | B. | Less developed countries cannot afford to invest as much money into education as developed countries. |
| ⭘ | C. | Families often cannot afford school fees or need their children to work for them. |
| ⭘ | D. | Lack of education means people can’t get better paid, skilled jobs in the future. |

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| 61. | Uneven development can have a negative impact on which of the following areas? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Housing |
| ⭘ | B. | Health |
| ⭘ | C. | Technology |
| ⭘ | D. | Water security |
| ⭘ | E. | Employment |
| ⭘ | F. | Food security |
| ⭘ | G. | Education |

**Increasing Development**

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| 62. | True or false?  Intergovernmental agreements and international aid are examples of international strategies that aim to reduce uneven development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 63. | Which international strategy, that aims to reduce uneven development, can include:   * IGOs such as the World Bank and the United Nations * Governments from different countries working together to increase development | |
| ⭘ | A. | Inter-governmental agreements |
| ⭘ | B. | International aid |

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| 64. | Which international strategy, that aims to reduce uneven development, can include:   * International aid being given by one country to another * Charities and IGOs providing support * Long-term and short-term support | |
| ⭘ | A. | Inter-governmental agreements |
| ⭘ | B. | International aid |

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| 65. | True or false?  Development strategies are only effective when they are top-down, rather than bottom-up. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 66. | Which of the following are examples of development projects? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Constructing schools to improve literacy rates. |
| ⭘ | B. | Building dams to provide clean water. |
| ⭘ | C. | Providing farming education and equipment to improve agriculture. |
| ⭘ | D. | Providing loans at high interest rates. |

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| 67. | Which approach to development involves governments, large organisations or TNCs making decisions about how to increase development and direct projects. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up |

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| 68. | Which approach to development involves local people and communities deciding on ways to improve things for their own community (often involving NGOs providing support)? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up |

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| 69. | Which approach to development often involves small-scale projects that aim to improve the quality of life of the poorest and most vulnerable? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 70. | Which approach to development often aims to solve large scale problems and improve the lives of lots of people? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 71. | Which approach to development is usually the most expensive and can involve loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 72. | Which approach to development usually depends on money from donations made by people in wealthier countries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 73. | Which approach to development usually involves the repayment of money borrowed for projects? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 74. | Which approach to development usually involves the use of local materials, labour and intermediate technology? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 75. | Which approach to development usually involves a high tech, energy intensive approach? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 76. | Which approach to development usually involves the recipient country being reliance on technology and labour from the donor country for operation and maintenance? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 77. | Which approach to development usually involves local people developing the skills and knowledge to maintain the project after completion? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Top-down approach |
| ⭘ | B. | Bottom-up approach |

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| 78. | What is an NGO? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Non-governmental organisation |
| ⭘ | B. | Neo-governmental organisation |
| ⭘ | C. | Neglectful government organisation |
| ⭘ | D. | New governmental organisation |

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| 79. | Which of the following are examples of NGOs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The British, American and German governments |
| ⭘ | B. | British Red Cross, Oxfam and Save the Children |
| ⭘ | C. | Nissan, Sony and Disney |
| ⭘ | D. | United Nations, World Bank and IMF |

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| 80. | What is an IGO? | |
| ⭘ | A. | International Governmental Organisation |
| ⭘ | B. | International Government Opportunity |
| ⭘ | C. | Inter-governmental Organisation |
| ⭘ | D. | Inter-governmental Opportunity |

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| 81. | Which of the following are examples of IGOs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The British, American and German governments |
| ⭘ | B. | British Red Cross, Oxfam and Save the Children |
| ⭘ | C. | Nissan, Sony and Disney |
| ⭘ | D. | United Nations, World Bank and IMF |

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| 82. | What is a TNC? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Trans-national company |
| ⭘ | B. | Trans-national country |
| ⭘ | C. | Trans-national corporation |
| ⭘ | D. | Trans-national community |

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| 83. | Which of the following are examples of TNCs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The British, American and German governments |
| ⭘ | B. | British Red Cross, Oxfam and Save the Children |
| ⭘ | C. | Nissan, Sony and Disney |
| ⭘ | D. | United Nations, World Bank and IMF |

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| 84. | A greater income from taxes for the host company and their investment in infrastructure are advantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |
| ⭘ | C. | NGOs |

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| 85. | Projects are developed to meet the needs of local people and because their projects are labour intensive, they create jobs for local people are advantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |
| ⭘ | C. | NGOs |

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| 86. | They can afford to fund large infrastructure projects which can improve a country’s economy and can also improve people’s quality of life are advantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |
| ⭘ | C. | NGOs |

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| 87. | Some profits leave the host country and they can cause environmental damage due to less developed countries having less strict environmental regulations are disadvantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |
| ⭘ | C. | NGOs |

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| 88. | Large projects are expensive and can require the country to repay a loan and their projects tend to be energy intensive are disadvantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |
| ⭘ | C. | NGOs |

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| 89. | Projects are often small scale so they do not benefit everyone, and different organisations may not work together are disadvantages of which of the following? | |
| ⭘ | A. | TNCs |
| ⭘ | B. | IGOs |

**Development Case Study – India**

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| 90. | How is India classified in terms of economic development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Developing |
| ⭘ | B. | Emerging |
| ⭘ | C. | Developed |

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| 91. | India is a former colony of which country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Spain |
| ⭘ | B. | France |
| ⭘ | C. | Britain |
| ⭘ | D. | Portugal |

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| 92. | True or false?  India has a rich and diverse cultural background and is renowned for its production of Bollywood films. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 93. | True or false?  India’s beautiful and varied landscape, including desert, mountains, great plains and coastline make it a popular tourist destination. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 94. | True or false?  Due to its limited of coastline the country has limited access to ports, making international trade difficult. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 95. | True or false?  Some regions of India are developing faster than others. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 96. | Which model can be used to describe uneven development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Periphery-core model |
| ⭘ | B. | Core-periphery model |
| ⭘ | C. | Butler model |
| ⭘ | D | Bradshaw model |

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| 97. | True or false?  Core areas are highly industrialised, urbanised and centres for economic growth, whereas the periphery is mainly rural with few jobs and little economic development. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 98. | Which of the following statements are true about regional development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Core areas have developed where there are raw materials e.g. the Damodar valley became the centre of heavy engineering due to the discovery of coal and iron ore, leading to the growth of three steel works. |
| ⭘ | B. | Once industry moves into an area the multiplier effect leads to more economic opportunities as people have better jobs and more disposable income. |
| ⭘ | C. | GDP per capita is highest in the southern and western states, which have the highest proportion of people living in urban areas. |
| ⭘ | D | Peripheral rural states, such as Bihar, have higher rates of poverty. These areas still heavily rely on agriculture or much of their income. |
| ⭘ | E. | Peripheral rural states have the highest levels of income because more people work in agriculture. |

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| 99. | Which of the following statements about India’s economy, since 1990, are true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The country has become wealthier. |
| ⭘ | B. | India has a medium level of development (HDI=0.61). |
| ⭘ | C. | There is little inequality across the population. |
| ⭘ | D. | India’s tertiary services and high-tech quaternary industries have grown significantly in recent years, accounting for over 45% of GDP. |
| ⭘ | E. | India now imports more raw materials than manufactured goods. |

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| 100. | True or false?  Economic development in India has led to agriculture becoming a smaller part of the economy. This has resulted in decreasing investment and employment in the sector. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 101. | True or false?  The growth of secondary industry in India has stimulated economic development. However, working conditions are often poor due to the lack of regulations. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 102. | Which of the following statements about the tertiary and quaternary sectors in India are true? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Both sectors now account for 34% of India’s workforce. |
| ⭘ | B. | The growth is largely down to the growth in IT firms, especially those providing services to foreign countries. |
| ⭘ | C. | An increase in automation means that some companies are reducing the number of jobs available. |
| ⭘ | D. | The tertiary and quaternary sectors now employ more people than the primary sector. |

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| 103. | True or false?  India has a limited role in international trade. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 104. | In 1991, India received $2.2 billion in aid for changing its economic policies, including reducing tariffs on imported goods. Who provided this funding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | WTO |
| ⭘ | B. | IMF |
| ⭘ | C. | EU |

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| 105. | True or false?  Since reducing barriers to trade, international trade is increasing. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 106. | Which of the following organisations is India a member of? | |
| ⭘ | A. | WTO |
| ⭘ | B. | G20 |
| ⭘ | C. | EU |

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| 107. | Which of the following organisations is India a member of? | |
| ⭘ | A. | WTO |
| ⭘ | B. | G20 |
| ⭘ | C. | EU |

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| 108. | Identify the three countries India trades with the most. | |
| ⭘ | A. | USA, Japan and China |
| ⭘ | B. | USA, Pakistan and China |
| ⭘ | C. | USA, UK and China |
| ⭘ | D. | USA, UAE and China |

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| 109. | What are India’s main imports and exports? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Exports – Diamonds and chemical products  Imports – Crude oil |
| ⭘ | B. | Exports – Coal and chemical products  Imports – Crude oil |
| ⭘ | C. | Exports – Diamonds and chemical products  Imports – Coal |

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| 110. | True or false?  India has been one of the highest receivers of international aid, receiving loans from IGOs such as the World Bank. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 111. | India provides aid to which of the following countries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | UK |
| ⭘ | B. | Bhutan |
| ⭘ | C. | Afghanistan |
| ⭘ | D. | Nepal |

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| 112. | Which of the following are examples of actions taken by the Indian government to increase development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Encouraging more foreign direct investment by allowing TNCs to buy land and buildings. |
| ⭘ | B. | Providing free, compulsory primary education. |
| ⭘ | C. | Upgrading the road and rail network along with the construction of new airports. |
| ⭘ | D | All students who complete secondary education are provided with free university places. |

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| 113. | Which of the following are impacts of economic development on India’s population? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Death rates and infant mortality have fallen. |
| ⭘ | B. | India’s population is rapidly increasing. India’s fertility rate is falling. |
| ⭘ | C. | Urban population is growing due to natural increase and migration. |
| ⭘ | D | The proportion of elderly people now exceeds young people. |

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| 114. | Which of the following are examples of public investment by the Indian government since 2012? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Upgrading the rail network |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructing new roads |
| ⭘ | C. | Providing free public transport |
| ⭘ | D | Improving broadband connectivity |

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| 115. | True or false?  Inequality in India is increasing but some social factors are improving. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 116. | True or false?  India’s Gini coefficient has decreased between 1987 and 2011. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 117. | True or false?  In India, the rich have become richer whilst the poorest people have remained poor. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 118. | Which of the following are examples of the positive social changes brought about by development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There is a growing middle class, as people have been able to find better paid jobs. |
| ⭘ | B. | Education has improved. |
| ⭘ | C. | Employment now stands at 99% |

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| 119. | True or false?  Geopolitics is how geography affects relationships between countries. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 120. | In which of the following international organisations does India play an influential role? | |
| ⭘ | A. | ASEAN |
| ⭘ | B. | UN |
| ⭘ | C. | WTO |
| ⭘ | D | G20 |

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| 121. | True or false?  India has the third largest military budget in the world and is aiming to build a defence production industry focussing on cyberspace and artificial intelligence. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 122. | Historically, India had strong military ties with Russia. However, it has recently done a deal to share military bases and increase trade with which country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | UK |
| ⭘ | B. | France |
| ⭘ | C. | China |
| ⭘ | D. | USA |

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| 123. | Which of the following countries have territorial disputes with India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pakistan |
| ⭘ | B. | Bangladesh |
| ⭘ | C. | China |
| ⭘ | D | Afghanistan |

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| 124. | How is the Indian government promoting technology and connectivity to increase development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It wants everyone to have access to the internet bringing education and healthcare to rural villages. |
| ⭘ | B. | International centres for research and development have been established. |
| ⭘ | C. | Free internet access is provided across the country. |
| ⭘ | D | People have been able to start their own businesses because they can now take and make payments online. |

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| 125. | True or false?  Economic development has advantages and disadvantages for different groups of people. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 126. | Which of the following are examples of positive impacts of economic development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | All age groups have better access to health care. |
| ⭘ | B. | Gender equality is improving, with women having better access to education than in the past. |
| ⭘ | C. | Access to contraception and family planning has reduced across the country. |
| ⭘ | D | Some age groups have better access to education. |

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| 127. | Which of the following are examples of negative impacts of economic development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There has been a decrease in the number of children going to primary school at they find jobs in the informal sector. |
| ⭘ | B. | Migration from rural to urban areas is leading to a brain drain in the countryside with fewer services available to those left behind. |
| ⭘ | C. | There is still significant gender inequality, for example, women are often left to care for and provide for the entire household when men leave to find work in cities. |
| ⭘ | D | Rapid industrialisation means young working men may have to do dangerous jobs, due to the lack of working regulations. |

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| 128. | True or false?  Economic development has had a positive impact on the environment across India. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 129. | Which of the following is not an example of the environmental impact of rapid economic development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Energy consumption has increased resulting in an increase in greenhouse gasses being released to the growth in the use of fossil fuels. |
| ⭘ | B. | The growth of factories and car use have increased air pollution, leading to increased respiratory problems in urban populations. |
| ⭘ | C. | Urban sprawl has increased land and water pollution. |
| ⭘ | D | Afforestation has increased leading to less CO2 being absorbed. |

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| 130. | Which of the following are positive economic impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | People have a better quality of life. |
| ⭘ | B. | Money from income tax has increased meaning more money can be spent on improving people’s quality of life. |
| ⭘ | C. | Many jobs are provided by TNCs |
| ⭘ | D | There are more jobs available and between 2011 and 2014 India’s daily wages increased by 18%. |

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| 131. | Which of the following are positive social impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | People have improved access to medical care and clean water. |
| ⭘ | B. | More children now attend school. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some TNCs run local development programs such as supporting people in rural areas to become entrepreneurs |
| ⭘ | D | India’s forest cover has stopped decreasing and started to grow. |

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| 132. | Which of the following are positive environmental impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | India’s forest cover has stopped decreasing and started to grow. |
| ⭘ | B. | Burning fossil fuels is releasing lots of pollution and greenhouse emissions. |
| ⭘ | C. | Money from economic development has been invested into environmental projects. |
| ⭘ | D | Around 70% of India’s sewage flows untreated into rivers. |

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| 133. | Which of the following are negative economic impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There is a ‘brain drain’ from rural to urban areas. |
| ⭘ | B. | Some TNC profits leave the country. |
| ⭘ | C. | TNCs can cause damage to the environment. |
| ⭘ | D | TNCs sometimes move, chasing local government incentives. |

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| 134. | Which of the following are negative social impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | India’s energy consumption has increased. |
| ⭘ | B. | Some people experience a reduced quality of life due to poor working conditions. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some TNCs have been accused of exploiting workers. |
| ⭘ | D | Housing and infrastructure development cannot keep up with population growth. |

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| 135. | Which of the following are negative environmental impacts of rapid development in India? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The 10 most polluted cities in the world are in India. |
| ⭘ | B. | Some profits from TNCs leave India. |
| ⭘ | C. | Rapid urban growth leads to land and water pollution. 70% of India’s sewage flows untreated into rivers. |
| ⭘ | D | India’s consumption of fossil fuels has increased with economic development leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. |

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| 136. | Which of the following are examples of how the Indian government is trying to improve people’s quality of life by tackling some of the problems caused by rapid development? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Developing solar energy to provide more people with access to energy and reduce air pollution. |
| ⭘ | B. | Developing smart cities with affordable, energy-efficient housing and good infrastructure. |
| ⭘ | C. | Restricting rural to urban migration to protect rural areas from ‘brain drain’. |
| ⭘ | D | Supporting environmental projects such as reforestation projects such as the one in Payvihir. |

**Answers**

1. A
2. A, B and D
3. A
4. E
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. F
16. E
17. C
18. A
19. B
20. D
21. D and E
22. A
23. C
24. A, C and D
25. C
26. A, B and D
27. C and D
28. A
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. C
33. B
34. A
35. C
36. A
37. B
38. A
39. A
40. B
41. A
42. A
43. A
44. D
45. B
46. B
47. A
48. C
49. C
50. A
51. B
52. – A
53. – B
54. – D
55. – A
56. – A and B
57. – A
58. – A
59. – A
60. – B and C
61. – A, B, C, D, E, F and G
62. – A
63. – A
64. – B
65. – B
66. - A, B and C
67. - A
68. - B
69. - B
70. - A
71. - A
72. - B
73. - A
74. - B
75. - A
76. - A
77. - B
78. - A
79. - B
80. - C
81. - D
82. - C
83. - C
84. - A
85. - C
86. - B
87. - A
88. - B
89. - C
90. B
91. C
92. A
93. A
94. B
95. A
96. B
97. A
98. A, B, C and D
99. A, B, D and E
100. A
101. A
102. A, B and C
103. B
104. B
105. A
106. A and B
107. A and B
108. D
109. A
110. A
111. B, C and D
112. A, B and C
113. A, B and C
114. A, B and D
115. A
116. B
117. A
118. A and B
119. A
120. B, C and D (A is a regional organisation in South-east Asia).
121. A
122. D
123. A and C
124. A, B and D
125. A
126. A, B and D
127. B, C and D
128. B
129. A, B and C
130. B, C and D
131. A, B and C
132. A and C
133. A, B and D
134. B, C and D
135. A, C and D
136. A, B and D