AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY • EXERCISE SHEET

7.4 Women and Economic Development

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS microloans 小额贷款 • gender inequality index 性别不平等指数 • women and economic development 妇女与经济发展 • development 发展

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **women and economic development** 妇女与经济发展.

You must be able to:

- explain how the **Gender Inequality Index** 性别不平等指数 (GII) measures development
- explain how female education and work raise development
- define **microloans** 小额贷款 and their aim
- link women's empowerment to economic growth

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

Measuring gender inequality

The **GII** measures inequality between men and women in health, empowerment, and the labour market — high inequality holds development back.

Women and growth

Educating and employing women raises household income, lowers fertility, and improves children's health and schooling — boosting development.

Microloans

Microloans are small loans to poor entrepreneurs, often women, to start small businesses — helping lift families out of poverty.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the Gender Inequality Index measures. [2]

2.2 Define a microloan and state its aim. [2]

2.3 A programme gives microloans to women to start businesses.

(a) State one direct effect on the women's families. [1]

(b) Explain how this supports national development. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The GII measures inequality between men and women in health, empowerment, and [1]

- **A** climate
- **B** the labour market
- **C** map projections
- **D** carrying capacity

3.2 Small loans to poor entrepreneurs to start businesses are [1]

- **A** remittances
- **B** microloans
- **C** tariffs
- **D** subsidies to exporters

3.3 A country expands girls' education and women's employment.

(a) Predict the effect on its GII. [1]

(b) Explain one economic benefit. [1]

Solutions

2.1 inequality between men and women in health, empowerment, and the labour market.

2.2 a very small loan to a poor entrepreneur; it lets them start a small business and raise income.

2.3 (a) higher income, better nutrition, or children's schooling. (b) empowered, productive women raise output and lower inequality, aiding development.

3.1 B. GII covers health, empowerment, and the labour market.

3.2 B. small startup loans to the poor = microloans.

3.3 (a) the GII improves (less inequality). (b) a larger, more productive workforce raises output and incomes.