

IGCSE Economics

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. GDP per head is calculated as:

- ☐ GDP multiplied by population
- ☐ population divided by GDP
- ☐ GDP divided by population
- ☐ GDP minus tax

2. Absolute poverty means:

- ☐ paying high taxes
- ☐ having an average income
- ☐ earning less than your neighbour
- ☐ not having enough for basic needs

3. A country's population rises when:

- ☐ emigration exceeds immigration
- ☐ deaths exceed births
- ☐ births plus immigration exceed deaths plus emigration
- ☐ the birth rate is zero

4. Compared with developing countries, developed countries typically have:

- ☐ more farming and less industry
- ☐ lower life expectancy
- ☐ faster population growth
- ☐ higher income per head and better health/education

5. Which does the HDI include? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ the inflation rate
- ☐ income
- ☐ education
- ☐ health (life expectancy)

Tick every correct option.

6. A family that can meet its basic needs but has far less than the national average is in:

- ☐ relative poverty

- ☐ absolute poverty
- ☐ no poverty
- ☐ inequality of wealth only

7. Over-population simply means a country has a very large number of people.

- ☐ True ☐ False

8. Which help explain why a country is more developed? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ a skilled, healthy workforce
- ☐ political stability and trade
- ☐ a higher inflation rate
- ☐ more capital and infrastructure

Tick every correct option.

9. The HDI gives a fuller picture of living standards than income alone.

- ☐ True ☐ False

10. Which policies help reduce poverty? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ cutting the minimum wage
- ☐ welfare benefits
- ☐ free education
- ☐ progressive taxes

Tick every correct option.

1. GDP divided by population

GDP per head = total output $\div$ population.

2. not having enough for basic needs

Absolute poverty is a lack of basic necessities.

3. births plus immigration exceed deaths plus emigration

Natural increase plus net migration drives growth.

4. higher income per head and better health/education

Developed economies have higher income, health and education.

5. income; education; health (life expectancy)

The HDI combines income, education and health.

6. relative poverty

Relative poverty is defined against the average in society.

7. False

False. Over-population is about too many people relative to available resources, not absolute numbers; a large country can be well resourced.

8. a skilled, healthy workforce; political stability and trade; more capital and infrastructure

Capital, human capital and stability drive development.

9. True

It adds health and education to income.

10. welfare benefits; free education; progressive taxes

Cutting the minimum wage would worsen poverty.