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

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   ☐ 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 ÷ 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.

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