

5.2 Poverty

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 19 marks**

KEY WORDS poverty 贫困 • absolute poverty 绝对贫困 • causes 原因
• economic growth 经济增长 • relative poverty 相对贫困

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **poverty** 贫困 — **absolute and relative** 绝对与相对 poverty, the **causes** 原因, and the **policies** 政策 to reduce it.

You must be able to:

- distinguish absolute from relative poverty
- explain the causes of poverty
- analyse policies to reduce poverty

1 Worked examples

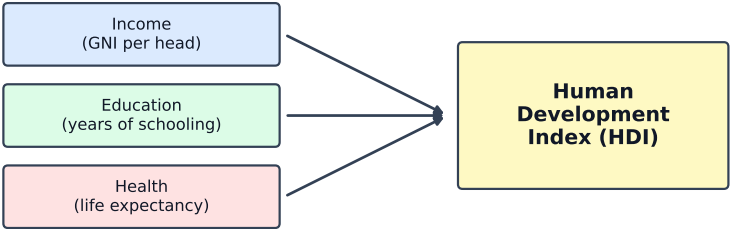
Two types of poverty

Absolute poverty	Relative poverty
cannot afford basic needs: food, clean water, shelter and clothing	poor compared with others in the same country — can afford basics, but much less than most

Exam: absolute = cannot meet basic needs; relative = far below the country's typical living standard

Poverty: when people cannot afford a basic standard of living

- **Absolute poverty** 绝对贫困: cannot afford even basics (food, clean water, shelter).
- **Relative poverty** 相对贫困: poor *compared with others* in the same country.
- **Causes:** low income/wages or unemployment, poor education and health, old age, large families.
- **Policies:** **economic growth** 经济增长, **redistribute** 再分配 income, a **minimum wage** 最低工资, **benefits** 福利, better state education/healthcare.



Exam: HDI = income + education + health — broader than GDP alone for living standards

Poverty and development move together — the HDI captures the income, health and education a poor country lacks

Answer shapes: K + App + An + Ev (a justified judgement, for discuss questions).

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *absolute poverty*. [2]

2.2 State the difference between absolute and relative poverty. [2]

2.3 State two causes of poverty. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A person who can afford the basics but earns far less than most others in their country is in: [1]

- A

B
- A absolute poverty
-
- C

D
- B relative poverty
-
- C no poverty
-
- D unemployment

3.2 Explain two policies a government could use to reduce poverty. [4]

3.3 Discuss whether economic growth is the best way to reduce poverty. [8]