

IGCSE Economics

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. GDP per head is calculated as:

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

2. Absolute poverty means:

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

3. A country's population rises when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tick every correct option.

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

- ☐ True ☐ False

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

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

Tick every correct option.

10. Over-population means too many people relative to available resources.

- ☐ True ☐ False

IGCSE Economics

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

Capital, human capital and stability drive development.

8. **True**

It adds health and education to income.

9. **progressive taxes; welfare benefits; free education**

Cutting the minimum wage would worsen poverty.

10. **True**

It is about the people-to-resources ratio, not absolute numbers.