

Answers to multiple-choice questions

The correct answer to each question is shown in **bold font**.

Section 2: Disparities in wealth and development

- 1 Which of the following is an example of development in a country?
 - A an increase in population
 - B an increase in agricultural production
 - C the expansion of an existing industry
 - D **the extension of the electricity grid into previously unconnected rural areas**

- 2 The Gross Domestic Product is:
 - A the total value of industrial production in a country in a year
 - B **the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year**
 - C the value of agricultural production in a country in a year
 - D the combined value of imports and exports for a country

- 3 The country with the highest GNI (PPP) per capita in 2006–07 was:
 - A **Luxembourg**
 - B Singapore
 - C Switzerland
 - D Norway

- 4 Which of the following is not part of the Human Development Index?
 - A **infant mortality**
 - B life expectancy
 - C educational attainment
 - D GDP per capita



- 5 According to the Human Development Report 2009, the country with the highest human development (in 2007) was:
- A Canada
 - B Norway**
 - C Japan
 - D Australia
- 6 Which world region has the lowest levels of human development?
- A Asia
 - B Africa**
 - C South and Central America
 - D Europe
- 7 The concept of least developed countries was first identified by the United Nations in:
- A 1958
 - B 1968**
 - C 1978
 - D 1988
- 8 How many countries were identified as LDCs by *The Least Developed Countries Report 2009*?
- A 19
 - B 29
 - C 39
 - D 49**
- 9 Most of the world's LDCs are located in:
- A Sub-Saharan Africa**
 - B Asia
 - C South America
 - D Europe



- 10 One of the first countries to be classed as a newly industrialised country was:
- A India
 - B China
 - C South Korea**
 - D the Philippines
- 11 An economy that grows very rapidly is often referred to as a:
- A lion economy
 - B cheetah economy
 - C puma economy
 - D tiger economy**
- 12 The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births is the:
- A child mortality rate
 - B infant mortality rate**
 - C toddler mortality rate
 - D neo-natal mortality rate
- 13 The highest average rate of infant mortality is in:
- A South America
 - B Central America
 - C Asia
 - D Africa**
- 14 The Gini coefficient is a technique frequently used to show:
- A variations in life expectancy
 - B income inequality**
 - C differences in infant mortality
 - D the education gap



- 15** A graphical technique that can be used to show the degree of inequality that exists between two variables is the:
- A **Lorenz curve**
 - B median-line bar graph
 - C Kuznets curve
 - D semantic differential profile
- 16** The theory of cumulative causation is credited to:
- A Dicken
 - B Waters
 - C Harvey
 - D **Myrdal**
- 17** The most highly populated region in Brazil is the:
- A South
 - B **South-east**
 - C North-east
 - D North
- 18** The city with the highest population in Brazil is:
- A Rio de Janeiro
 - B Brasilia
 - C **São Paulo**
 - D Belo Horizonte



- 19** Brazil's Aerospace Technical Centre is located in:
- A Recife
 - B Curitiba
 - C São Jose dos Campos**
 - D Manaus
- 20** Which theory was popularised by Immanuel Wallerstein?
- A modernisation theory
 - B world system theory**
 - C dependency theory
 - D globalisation theory
- 21** How many Millennium Development Goals have been set to be achieved by 2015?
- A 4
 - B 8**
 - C 12
 - D 16
- 22** Approximately how many people died of malaria worldwide in 2006?
- A 250 000
 - B 500 000
 - C 750 000
 - D 1 000 000**
- 23** The number of people newly infected with HIV peaked in:
- A 1990
 - B 1996**
 - C 2000
 - D 2006



- 24** In 2005 the difference in the maternal mortality rate between the developed and developing regions of the world was:
- A 9 : 150
 - B 9 : 250
 - C 9 : 350
 - D 9 : 450**
- 25** Oxfam is an example of:
- A an NGO**
 - B a TNC
 - C a trade bloc
 - D a UN agency
- 26** Aid supplied by a donor country whereby the level of technology is properly suited to the conditions in the receiving country is known as:
- A low technology
 - B suitable technology
 - C appropriate technology**
 - D sustainable technology
- 27** Foreign aid that has to be spent in the country providing the aid is called:
- A strings aid
 - B ropes aid
 - C commented aid
 - D tied aid**



- 28** What proportion of GNP did rich donor governments agree to spend on international aid at the UN General Assembly in 1970?
- A 0.5%
 - B 0.7%**
 - C 0.9%
 - D 1.1%
- 29** How much foreign direct investment did China attract in 2008?
- A \$52 billion
 - B \$72 billion
 - C \$92 billion**
 - D \$142 billion
- 30** The value of China's international trade in 2008 was:
- A \$2562 billion**
 - B \$1562 billion
 - C \$562 billion
 - D \$3562 billion
- 31** The People's Campaign for Decentralised Planning was launched in 1996 in the Indian state of:
- A Tamil Nadu
 - B Bihar
 - C Karnataka
 - D Kerala**



32 *Creating a World without Poverty* was written by:

- A **Muhammad Yunus**
- B Shiva Naipaul
- C Vladimir Nabokov
- D Isaac Asimov

33 The capital of Mauritania is:

- A Tichet
- B **Nouakchott**
- C Atar
- D Nouadhibou

34 Mauritania has a population of approximately:

- A **2.4 million**
- B 10.4 million
- C 20.4 million
- D 30.4 million

35 Mauritania's main export is:

- A zinc
- B **iron ore**
- C copper
- D bauxite