

The Changing Economic World

Multiple choice knowledge checker



Measuring Development

1.	Identify the term used to describe the progress of a country as it becomes more economically, technologically advanced and improvements in people's quality of life.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Population
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Development
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Gross National Income
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Urbanisation

2.	Which organisation classifies countries as HICs, LICs and NEEs?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The World Bank
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The United Nations
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The European Union
<input type="radio"/>	D.	UNICEF

3.	What is an LIC?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Limited income country
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Less industrialised country
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Low income country
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Limited income country

4.	What is an HIC?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Huge income country
<input type="radio"/>	B.	High income country
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Highly industrialised country
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Highly independent country

5.	What is an NEE?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Nearly economised environment
<input type="radio"/>	B.	No established economy
<input type="radio"/>	C.	New evolving economy
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Newly emerging economy

6.	Identify the type of country described below. A country which is experiencing rapid economic growth and development.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

7.	Identify the type of country described below. A country in which the people have a poor quality of life with inadequate services and opportunities	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

8.	Identify the type of country described below. A country where most people enjoy a good standard of living based on relatively high levels of income.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

9.	How are countries such as France, the USA and UK classified?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

10.	How are countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Ethiopia classified?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

11.	How are countries such as Brazil, India and China classified?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LIC

12.	Which of the following is not an example of social or economic development?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	GNI
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Death Rate
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Marriage Rate
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Infant Mortality

13.	What does GNI stand for?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Gross national income
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Grand national income
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Gross national investment
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Gross national internment

14.	How do you calculate GNI per capita?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Total income of a country including money made overseas divided by the population.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Total income of a country divided by the working population.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Total income of a country excluding the income earned from investments that its businesses and people have made in other countries divided by the population.

15.	Which of the following is not a limitation of using GNI as a measure of development?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Average figures can be misleading. A few wealthy individuals can distort the figures.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	In poorer countries many people work in farming or the informal sector and their income is not taken into account by official GNI records.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Not all deaths are of children are reported in LICs.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Data about income is sensitive and people may not always be honest.

16.	Which measure of development is described below? The number of deaths of children aged less than one year of age per 1000 population.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Birth rate
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Death rate
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Infant mortality
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Life expectancy

17.	True or false? Death rates are relatively low throughout much of the world due to basic improvements in health care.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

18.	What is the typical life expectancy in NEEs?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	50-60
<input type="radio"/>	B.	65-75
<input type="radio"/>	C.	80+

19.	Identify the measure of development developed by the United Nations and is the most commonly used measure of development.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Gross Domestic Product
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Gross National Income
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Literacy Rates
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Human Development Index

20.	If a country has a HDI close to 1 what does this mean?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It is a low income country.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	It is a newly emerging economy
<input type="radio"/>	C.	It is a high income country.

21.	What is the demographic transition model?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A graph that plots changes in birth and death rates and migration over time and shows how the population grows in response.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A graph that plots changes in child mortality and death rates over time and shows how the population grows in response.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A graph that plots changes in infant mortality and people per doctor over time and shows how the population grows in response.

22.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model when population is in decline.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

23.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where birth and death rates are high.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

24.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where natural increase in population is the highest.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

25.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where birth rates start to fall.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

26.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most HICs can be found.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

27.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most NEEs can be found.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

28.	True or false? The demographic transition model takes into account migration.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

29.	Identify the stage on the demographic transition model where most LICs can be found.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Stage 1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Stage 2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Stage 3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stage 4
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Stage 5

30.	Identify two countries that are at stage 5 of the demographic transition model.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	India and China
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Germany and China
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Germany and Japan
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Japan and India

Uneven Development

31.	What are variations in levels of development across the world known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The development bridge
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The economic gap
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The economic bridge
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The development gap

32.	True or false? The physical geography of a country or a region can create challenges for economic development.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

33.	Which of the following is not a physical factor that creates challenges for economic development?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Weather and climate
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Relief
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Landlocked countries
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Poverty

34.	Which of the following is not an economic factor that creates challenges for economic development?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Poverty
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Trade
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Water shortages

35.	True or false? Countries with a coastline are more likely to experience economic growth than those that are land-locked.	
-----	--	--

36.	True or false? Countries in tropical environments are more likely to be developed.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

37.	True or false? The lack of money in a household, community or country slows development.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

38.	Which of the following statements is true?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	HICs are more likely to sell high value goods and buy raw materials, which increases the trade imbalance between countries.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	HICs are more likely to sell low value raw materials and buy higher-value processed goods, which decreases the trade imbalance between countries.

39.	Most colonial countries became independent in the mid-twentieth century. Which of the following statements is true?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Since independence many countries have been affected by power struggles, civil wars but are now mostly HICs.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Since independence many countries have flourished.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Since independence many countries have been affected by power struggles, civil wars and face challenges from the legacy of hundreds of years of exploitation.

40.	True or false? Colonialism has hindered economic development in many LICs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

41.	Which of the following is not a consequence of uneven development?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Disparities in wealth
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Disparities in health
<input type="radio"/>	C.	International migration
<input type="radio"/>	D.	High levels of migration from HICs to LICs.

42.	True or false? About 35% of total wealth is held in North America by just 5% of the world's population.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

43.	What is Africa's share of global wealth?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	1%
<input type="radio"/>	B.	3%
<input type="radio"/>	C.	5%
<input type="radio"/>	D.	7%

44.	True or false? In LICs 40 per cent of deaths are children under 15, compared to 1 per cent in HICs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

45.	True or false? Malaria and tuberculosis account for one-third of deaths in LICs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

Reducing the development gap

46.	Which of the following is not an example of a strategy that can reduce the development gap?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Intermediate technology
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fair trade
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Debt relief
<input type="radio"/>	D.	High interest loans

47.	Identify the strategy for reducing the development gap below.	
	Small-scale financial support to help individuals or community groups to start small businesses.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Debt-relief
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fair trade
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Microfinance loans
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Aid

48.	Identify the strategy for reducing the development gap below.	
	Financial support offered by countries, international organisations and charities.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Debt-relief
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fair trade
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Microfinance loans
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Aid

49.	In 2006 the International Monetary Fund agreed to cancel the debts of nineteen of the world's poorest countries. What is this an example of?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Aid
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Debt relief
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Microfinance loans
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Investment

50.	True or false? Aid can be short-term and long term.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

51.	True or false? Tourism can help reduce the development gap.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

Economic development in the world – A case study of economic development in Nigeria

52.	Which of the following statements about Nigeria's location is not true?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Nigeria is located in West Africa.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Nigeria borders the Gulf of Guinea.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Nigeria is bordered by Niger.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Nigeria is bordered by Kenya.

53.	True or false? Nigeria experiences a range of climates and natural environments including tropical rainforest and semi-desert.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

54.	How many time bigger than the UK is Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	1
<input type="radio"/>	B.	2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	4

55.	What is the population of Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	80 million
<input type="radio"/>	B.	110 million
<input type="radio"/>	C.	150 million
<input type="radio"/>	D.	180 million

56.	True or false? Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

57.	What type of country is Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	LIC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEE
<input type="radio"/>	C.	HIC

58.	What commodity has made a significant contribution to economic development in Nigeria in recent decades?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Coal
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Gas
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Oil
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Gold

59.	Which of the following is not an example of Nigeria's global importance?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It has the world's 21 st largest economy.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Nigeria is one of Africa's fastest growing economies.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Nigeria is ranked seventh in the world in terms of population.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Lagos is a thriving world city with a strong economic and financial base.

60.	True or false? Nigeria is generally seen as an indicator for the entire continent of Africa, if Nigeria thrives, Africa will thrive.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

61.	In 1960 Nigeria achieved independence from which country?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	France
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Germany
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Spain
<input type="radio"/>	D.	UK

62.	Which city became Nigeria's capital in 1991?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Lagos
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Benin City
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Abuja
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Kano

63.	What encouraged international investment in Nigeria, particularly from China, South Africa and the USA?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Political stability since 1999.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Civil unrest.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A large informal sector.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Large, skilled workforce.

64.	True or false? Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

65.	What is the name of the fundamentalist group that has caused conflict and hindered economic development in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Backo Maram
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Boko Haram
<input type="radio"/>	C.	ISIS

66.	What is the name of Nigeria's film industry?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Bollywood
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Lagoswood
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Nollywood
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hollywood

67.	Which of the following is not an environmental characteristic of Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Tropical rainforest in the south.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Grassland towards the north.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Semi-desert in the far north
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hot desert in the far north.

68.	What impact has rapid industrialisation had on Nigeria's industrial structure?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in agriculture.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in the oil and gas industries.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people working in the service sector.

69.	What proportion of Nigeria's GDP comes from manufacturing and services?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Less than 20%
<input type="radio"/>	B.	40%
<input type="radio"/>	C.	More than 50%

70.	Why has the proportion of people working in agriculture in Nigeria decreased?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Mechanisation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Drought
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Urban to rural migration

71.	True or false? The oil industry is experiencing economic turbulence because of fluctuating prices and social and environmental issues in the delta.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

72.	Why is manufacturing Nigeria's fastest-growing sector?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It has a large, cheap labour force and a huge market.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	There is an increased demand for agricultural produce.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The increasing demand for services.

73.	Which of the following is not a way manufacturing can stimulate economic growth?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Manufacturing industries encourage the establishment and growth of linked industries e.g. supplying raw materials and components to each other.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Manufacturing stimulates the growth of the service sector e.g. finance, retail and communications.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Increased employment opportunities and high wages increase consumer demand, which increases the market.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Manufacturing industries locate close to each other to encourage competition.

74.	Which of the following has played an important role in Nigeria's economic growth?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	ABCs
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NEEs
<input type="radio"/>	C.	TNCs
<input type="radio"/>	D.	RPGs

75.	Why are TNCs attracted to Nigeria? (you can select more than one answer)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Cheap labour
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Large internal markets
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Large external markets
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Tax incentives

Up to here – p121

76.	Identify the advantages of TNCs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Large companies provide employment and training of skills.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Modern technology is introduced.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The government receives export taxes.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Higher-paid management jobs are often held by foreign nationals.

77.	Identify the disadvantages of TNCs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Local companies supply TNCs
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Working conditions may be poor, with fewer rules and regulations than in wealthier countries.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Most profit goes abroad.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Incentives used to attract TNCs could have been spent on local companies.

78.	Why have TNCs been controversial in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Raw materials, such as oil, is exported to wealthier countries where it is refined then sold for greater profits.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Many oil spills have occurred in the Niger Delta.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Oil flares and toxic fumes have increased air pollution.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	TNC investment has led to over 65,000 local people being employed.

79.	Which of the following statements are true about Nigeria's changing political relationships?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Most political links were once with the UK and other Commonwealth countries.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Nigeria plays a leading political role in Africa, through economic planning and peacekeeping.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Nigeria is developing close links with China, including the development of a 1,400km railway.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Nigeria has developed close links with the EU and provides support in resource exploitation.

80.	Which of the following trading groups does Nigeria belong to?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	OPEC
<input type="radio"/>	B.	ECOWAS
<input type="radio"/>	C.	EU
<input type="radio"/>	D.	ASEAN

81.	True or false? Despite Nigeria's significant economic growth, poverty remains common in Nigeria. Infant mortality rates are high and life expectancy is low.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

82.	What proportion of aid, given to Africa, goes to Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	2%
<input type="radio"/>	B.	4%
<input type="radio"/>	C.	6%
<input type="radio"/>	D.	8%

83.	What is the total amount of aid given to Nigeria by organisation such as the International Development Agency, EU, UNICEF and countries including the USA, UK and Germany?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	US\$3000 million per year
<input type="radio"/>	B.	US\$5000 million per year
<input type="radio"/>	C.	US\$7000 million per year
<input type="radio"/>	D.	US\$9000 million per year

84.	True or false? Despite good intentions, some aid money fails to get to people who need it due to corruption.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

85.	Which type of aid has had the biggest impact in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Large-scale aid project
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Small-scale, community-based projects supported by small charities and NGOs.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Small-scale, community-based projects supported by the government.

86.	Which of the following are impacts of mining and oil extraction in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Oil spills have damaged aquatic ecosystems.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fires release toxic fumes into the atmosphere.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Local water supplies have been polluted and soil erosion has occurred.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Compensation has been paid to local communities for environmental damage.

87.	Which of the following is not an impact of industrial development in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Toxic chemicals have been released into drains and open sewers in major cities such as Lagos and Kano.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Large areas of countryside have been lost to squatter settlements.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Deforestation is a significant problem, with 80% of Nigeria's forest lost.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Chimneys emit toxic gases that can cause breathing conditions for local people.

88.	Which of the following is not an impact of industrial development in Nigeria?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Toxic chemicals have been released into drains and open sewers in major cities such as Lagos and Kano.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Large areas of countryside have been lost to squatter settlements.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Deforestation is a significant problem, with 80% of Nigeria's forest lost.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Chimneys emit toxic gases that can cause breathing conditions for local people.

89.	Where are the majority of Nigeria's poor people located?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The north of the country.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The east of the country.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The south of the country.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The west of the country.

90.	Since 1980 how has economic development had an impact on quality of life in Nigeria? (you can select more than one answer).	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Life expectancy has increased from 45.6 to 52.5.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Access to safe water has increased from 46 per cent to 64 per cent.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Infant mortality has reduced to 2 per 1000 live births.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Expected years of schooling has increased from 6.0 to 9.0.

91.	What proportion of people in Nigeria live in poverty?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	30 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	B.	40 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	C.	50 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	D.	60 per cent

92.	Which of the following is not a challenge that Nigeria needs to address in order to support those who currently live in poverty?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Individual and government corruption needs to be tackled.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Oil revenues need to be used to diversify Nigeria's economy.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental issues such as oil spills and soil erosion need to be addressed.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Oil exploitation must completely stop.

Changing UK Economy

93.	Which industry dominated the UK's economy during the mid-nineteenth century?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Agriculture (primary)
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Manufacturing (secondary)
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Services (tertiary)
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Knowledge (quaternary)

94.	How did the UK's industrial structure change during the twentieth century?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Primary and secondary declined, tertiary and quaternary grew.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Primary declined, secondary increases, tertiary increased and quaternary declined.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Primary and secondary and tertiary declined and quaternary grew.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Primary and tertiary declined, secondary and quaternary grew.

95.	What proportion of the UK's workforce was employed in the service sector in 2015?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	58 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	B.	68 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	C.	78 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	D.	88 per cent

96.	Which of the following is not one of the three main causes of economic change in the UK?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Deindustrialisation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Globalisation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Government policies
<input type="radio"/>	D.	International aid

97.	What is deindustrialisation?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Deindustrialisation is the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Deindustrialisation is the growth of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to an increase in availability of raw materials, growth of markets and reduced competition from other countries.

98.	True or false? Deindustrialisation is one of the most significant economic processes to have taken place in the UK.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

99.	Which of the following regions has been least affected by deindustrialisation?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	South Wales
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Yorkshire
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Clydeside
<input type="radio"/>	D.	North East England
<input type="radio"/>	E.	London

100.	Which of the following is not a legacy of the decline in heavy industry and closure of coal mines in the 1970s and 1980s?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Unemployment
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Low-incomes
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Low social deprivation
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Environmental dereliction

101.	Which of the following best described globalisation?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Globalisation means it is easier to travel around the world.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Globalisation means free trade can occur between every country in the world.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Globalisation means that the world is becoming interconnected by trade and culture exchange.

102.	Which of the following has transformed the global economic landscape? (select 2 answers).	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The growth of TNCs.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The increase in the number of LICs.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Rapid economic growth in Asia.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Rapid economic growth in Africa.

103.	Which of the following is not a government policy that has sought to address economic change in the UK?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The establishment of state-run industries e.g. British Steel Corporation.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The transformation of many former industrial areas such as London's Docklands.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The encouragement of investment in the high-tech manufacturing sector.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Financial incentives to invest in agriculture.

104.	True or false? Since 2010 the UK government has sought to rebalance the economy by investing in high-speed rail connections with the Northern Powerhouse.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

The UK's post-industrial economy

105.	True or false? Since the decline of the traditional heavy industry structure in 1970s, the UK has moved towards a post-industrial economy.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

106.	Which of the following is not an example of the impact of information technology on the economy?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	In the UK over 1.3 million people work in the IT sector.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Mobile devices allow information to be accessed almost anywhere.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The financial sector employs over 2 million people and contributes around 10 per cent of the UK's GDP.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The UK attracts business investments from overseas companies as one of the top IT companies in the world.

107.	Which of the following is not an example of an industry in the UK's largest sector?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Finance
<input type="radio"/>	B.	IT
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Manufacturing
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Education

108.	Which of the following is not an example of an effect developments in research (quaternary industry) has had on the UK economy?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The employment of 60,000 highly educated people.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	It is the largest employment sector in the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	It contributes £3 billion to the UK economy.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	It is likely to be the UK's fastest-growing industrial sectors in the future.

109.	True or false? The growth of science and business parks has been an important recent trend in the UK's post-industrial economy?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

110.	Which of the following is not a characteristic of a science park?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Often located on the edge of university cities.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Good transport links.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Often employ graduates.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Properties typically have low or free rent for the first year.

111.	True or false? Business parks usually involve a group of small businesses on a single plot of land.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

112.	Which economic activity is unlikely to be found in a business park?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Heavy industry
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Retail
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Small-scale manufacturing
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Research and development

What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?

113.	True or false? Industrial growth today has a greater impact on the environment than in the past.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

114.	True or false? Nowadays, industry often builds on sustainable principles.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

115.	Which of the following are examples of the environmental impacts of past industrial growth in the UK?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Waste materials were often toxic, polluting the land and water supplies.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Gas and soot emissions from burning coal caused significant air pollution.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Nuclear waste has caused significant pollution in many areas of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Landscapes in coal mining areas became transformed by ugly spoil heaps.

Changes in the rural landscape

116.	True or false? All rural landscapes are experiencing population decline as younger people move away to get jobs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

117.	Which of the following is not an example of a social change as the result of population growth in a rural area?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Houses prices can rise causing tensions between local people and those moving to rural areas.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A lack of affordable housing for local people.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	If a village has a high proportion of commuters it can become quite during the day, losing its identity.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Services such as public transport may be reduced as more car-owning people move into the area.

118.	Which of the following is not an example of an economic change as the result of population growth in a rural area?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Some shops will be forced to close if commuters do not use the local shops.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fuel and shop prices may be higher due to high demand.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The sale of agricultural land can reduce farm employment and increase local unemployment.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The village could lose its sense of identity as fewer people are around during the day.

119.	Which of the following is not an example of a social change as the result of rural depopulation?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	An ageing population.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Increased demand for social care.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Schools could close due to fewer children.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Fewer people available to work so businesses close.

120.	Which of the following is not an example of an economic change as the result of rural depopulation?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Fewer people of working age which could lead to a decline in agriculture.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Children may have to travel further to school as smaller schools close due to a lack of places being filled.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	House prices decline due to a lack of competition for properties.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Prices for goods in shops might increase as fewer items will be sold.

Developments in infrastructure

121.	Which of the following are being developed as part of the UK's transport infrastructure?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Road network
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Rail network
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Ports
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Airports
<input type="radio"/>	E.	All of the above

122.	True or false? In 2014 the government launched a £15 billion road improvement programme.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

123.	High Speed 3 is an example of a rail network being developed in the UK.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

124.	HS2 will link which parts of the UK?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	London to Birmingham then Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	London to Birmingham then Cardiff.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	London to Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield then Glasgow.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	London to Leeds then Edinburgh.

125.	What proportion of the UK's GDP is accounted to airports?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	1.6 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	B.	3.6 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	C.	6.6 per cent
<input type="radio"/>	D.	9.6 per cent

126.	Which UK airport is undergoing an £18.6 billion upgrade through the construction of an additional runway?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Gatwick
<input type="radio"/>	B.	City of London
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Luton
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Heathrow

127.	How many people are employed in the UK's port industry?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	80,000
<input type="radio"/>	B.	120,000
<input type="radio"/>	C.	160,000
<input type="radio"/>	D.	200,000

The north-south divide

128.	What is the term north-south divide used to described?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The difference in relief between the north and south of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The difference in climate between the north and south of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The cultural and economic disparities between the south of England and the rest of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The cultural and economic similarities between the south of the England and the rest of the UK.

129.	Which of the following statements are true about the north-south divide?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	People in the south are likely to have higher incomes and a longer life expectancy.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	House prices are higher in the south than the north due to increased demand.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	People in the north are likely to have a higher standard of living than those in the south.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Unemployment rates are higher in the south than the north due to deindustrialisation.

130.	True or false? Despite the north-south divide there are many pockets of poverty in the south.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

131.	What is the main cause of the north-south divide?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Industrialisation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Deindustrialisation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Urbanisation
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Counter urbanisation

132.	True or false? The economy of the south grew rapidly in response to the growth of the service sector and the dominance of London in financial services.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

133.	Which of the following is not an example of a strategy used to address the north-south divide?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The Regional Growth Fund
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The Regional Selective Assistance
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The Welsh Government Business Finance
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Selective Financial Assistance
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Regional Selective Growth Assistance

134.	What is the Northern Powerhouse?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A strategy to build new railway lines across the north of England.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A strategy to encourage industrial and infrastructural developments in northern England.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A new, sustainable approach to generating energy in the north of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A new approach to house building in the north of England.

135.	What does LEP stand for?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Local Enterprise Plan
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Local Enterprise Partnership
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Local Economic Partnership
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Local Economic Plan

136.	What is the name given to government incentives to encourage new businesses to set up in deprived areas?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Northern Powerhouse
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Government Intervention Zones
<input type="radio"/>	C.	LEPs
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Enterprise Zones

The UK in the wider world

137.	At its peak, how much of the Earth's land area was colonised by the British Empire?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	1/4
<input type="radio"/>	B.	1/2
<input type="radio"/>	C.	3/4
<input type="radio"/>	D.	1/3

138.	What happened to many former colonial countries in the twentieth century?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	They became colonised by other European countries.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Gained financial compensation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Gained independence

139.	Today, the UK continues to have political, economic and cultural influences within which organisations? (you may select more than one)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	G8
<input type="radio"/>	B.	NATO
<input type="radio"/>	C.	UN Security Council
<input type="radio"/>	D.	EAEG

140.	True or false? The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance, its highly developed legal system, its strong democratic principles and its rich cultural heritage.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

141.	Which of the following is not an example of the UK's trade links with the wider world?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The UK trades with many countries by sea, air and rail.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The internet is increasingly important in the financial and creative sectors.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Submarine cables are responsible for transferring 99% of all internet traffic.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The EU is the UK's main trading partner.

142.	Which of the following is not an example of the UK's cultural links with the wider world?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	TV is one of the UK's major creative industries.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Fashion, music and films are important exports.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Migrants to the UK have introduced their own cultural characteristics.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The Channel Tunnel provides a link to mainland Europe.

143.	Which of the following is not an example of the UK's transport links with the wider world?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Major ports and airports such as Heathrow and Gatwick resulted from the UK's long trading heritage.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The Channel Tunnel provides links with Europe.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Ferries and cruise ships transport people and goods around the world.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Migrants to the UK have introduced their own culture.

144.	Which of the following is not an example of the UK's electronic communication links with the wider world?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The internet is an increasingly important aspect of global communications.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The UK is an important hub for the global network of cables linking Europe with the USA.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The UK trades with many countries by sea, air and road.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The Arctic Fibre project, involves 15,000 kilometres of cables linking London and Tokyo.

145.	When did the UK join the EU?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	1970
<input type="radio"/>	B.	1973
<input type="radio"/>	C.	1976
<input type="radio"/>	D.	1979

146.	Which of the following is not an effect membership of the EU has had on the UK?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Goods, services, capital and labour can move freely between countries.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	European funds such as the European Structural Fund support regional development in the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Cultural links with the Commonwealth have encouraged trade and business links.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hundreds of thousands of people from poorer European countries have migrated to the UK in search of higher wages.

147.	What is the Commonwealth?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A voluntary organisation comprising the UK and over 50 countries that were colonies of the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A sporting competition between countries around the world.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A group of countries opposed to the UK.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A trading group in south-east Asia.

148.	True or false? Many people have migrated to the UK from Commonwealth countries.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

149.	Which country is not a member of the Commonwealth?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Australia
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Canada
<input type="radio"/>	C.	USA
<input type="radio"/>	D.	India

150.	True or false? Strong cultural links between Commonwealth countries has led to strong trade and business links.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

Answers

1 – B	51 – A	102 – A and C
2 – A	52 – D	103 – D
3 – C	53 – A	104 – A
4 – B	54 – C	105 – A
5 – D	55 – D	106 – C
6 – B	56 – A	107 – C
7 – C	57 – B	108 – B
8 – A	58 – C	109 – A
9 – A	59 – B	110 – D
10 – C	60 – A	111 – A
11 – B	61 – D	112 – A
12 – C	62 – C	113 – B
13 – B	63 – A	114 – A
14 – A	64 – A	115 – A, B and D
15 – C	65 – B	116 – B
16 – C	66 – C	117 – B
17 – A	67 – D	118 – D
18 – B	68 – C	119 – D
19 – D	69 – C	120 – B
20 – C	70 – A	121 – E
21 – A	71 – A	122 – A
22 – E	72 – A	123 – B
23 – A	73 – D	124 – A
24 – B	74 – C	125 – B
25 – C	75 – C	126 – D
26 – D	76 – A, B and C	127 – B
27 – C	77 – B, C and D	128 – C
28 – A	78 – A, B and C	129 – A and B
29 – B	79 – A, B and C	130 – A
30 – C	80 – A and B	131 – B
31 – D	81 – A	132 – A
32 – A	82 – B	133 – E
33 – D	83 – B	134 – B
34 – C	84 – A	135 – B
35 – A	85 – B	136 – C
36 – A	86 – A, B and C	137 – D
37 – A	87 – A, C and D	138 – C
38 – A	88 – A	139 – A, B and C
39 – C	89 – A	140 – A
40 – A	90 – A, B and D	141 – C
41 – D	91 – D	142 – D
42 – A	92 – D	143 – D
43 – A	93 – B	144 – C
44 – A	94 – A	145 – B
45 – A	95 – C	146 – C
46 – D	96 – D	147 – A
47 – C	97 – A	148 – A
48 – D	98 – A	149 – C
49 – B	99 – E	150 – A
50 – A	100 – C	
	101 – C	

