

Chapter 1 : Patterns of Development

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. While working in the Japanese electronics factory in Penang, Rachmina Abdullah:
- saved money to provide herself with a better future.
 - became a wealthy urbanite who sought after the better amenities of life.
 - decided to permanently settle in Japan and become a citizen of that country.
 - grew accustomed to spending most of her wages on cosmetics and luxury items.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 3 TOP: Malaysia
MSC: Factual

2. Which of the following empirical statements about low-income countries is NOT a valid generalization about changes since 1990?
- Infant mortality rates have fallen substantially.
 - Rapid population growth has more than offset GNP growth.
 - Manufacturing has increased as a share of total output.
 - Primary school enrollment rates have risen sharply.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 3 TOP: Malaysia
MSC: Factual

3. _____ has experienced unprecedented rates of economic growth, which has dramatically changed the lives of its population.
- Paraguay
 - Malaysia
 - Mongolia
 - North Korea

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 3 TOP: Malaysia
MSC: Factual

4. The primary economic activities for three-quarters of Ethiopians are:
- tending livestock and building computer chips.
 - growing crops and tending livestock.
 - telemarketing and trade.
 - none of the above.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 5 TOP: Ethiopia
MSC: Factual

5. Which indicator is *inversely* related (meaning that it falls as per capita income rises) to per capita income?
- adult illiteracy rate
 - infant mortality rate
 - share of the population living in rural areas
 - all of the above

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 5 TOP: Ethiopia
MSC: Factual

6. Viktor and Yulia's country comes from which of the following groups of countries?
- South
 - transitional

b. sub-Saharan Africa d. third world

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 6 TOP: Ukraine
MSC: Factual

7. Which of the following statements is true about globalization?
a. It is a term used by different people to mean different things.
b. It covers more than just economics.
c. It is not a new phenomenon.
d. All of the above.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 8
TOP: Development and Globalization MSC: Factual

8. Among the nations of the developing world, new technologies have primarily been responsible for:
a. eliminating the need for travel.
b. an obesity epidemic among children under 18.
c. increased electrical and energy problems.
d. creating jobs.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 8
TOP: Development and Globalization MSC: Factual

9. All of the following reasons have contributed to the enhancement of economic development among the developing nations of the world EXCEPT for:
a. the information revolution. c. lower transport costs.
b. the globalization of culture. d. the spread of democracy.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 8
TOP: Development and Globalization MSC: Factual

10. The poorest nations in the world, representing 12 percent of humanity, are primarily located in:
a. Southeast Asia. c. sub-Saharan Africa.
b. Eastern Europe. d. Latin America.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 10 TOP: Rich and Poor Countries
MSC: Factual

11. By the World Bank's classification system, Malaysia, Iran, and Brazil are:
a. low-income countries. c. industrial economies.
b. upper-middle-income countries. d. backward economies.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 10 TOP: Rich and Poor Countries
MSC: Factual

12. According to Simon Kuznets, the key characteristic of the epoch of modern economic growth is:
a. expansion of heavy industry.
b. a rapid decline in population growth rates.
c. high rates of saving and investment.
d. the application of science to problems of economic production.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 13 TOP: Growth and Development
MSC: Factual

13. For a country where income per capita is growing by 2 percent per year, how many years will it take for average incomes to double?
- a. 35 years
 - b. 96 years
 - c. 14 years
 - d. 180 years

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 15
TOP: Diversity in Development Achievements MSC: Applied

14. What method in the 1970s failed to gain popularity as a key to development?
- a. income redistribution
 - b. labor-intensive techniques
 - c. providing basic human needs to the poor
 - d. decreased sales tax

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 16 TOP: Approaches to Development
MSC: Factual

15. If a country achieves a rapid increase in per capita income by discovering new oil reserves, it is experiencing:
- a. growth but not development.
 - b. development but not growth.
 - c. both growth and development.
 - d. neither growth nor development.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 18
TOP: The Study of Development Economics MSC: Applied

SHORT ANSWER

IDs and Paired-Concept Questions

These terms can be used individually as short-answer identification questions, or they can be used in pairs. In the latter case, ask students to explain (1) the meaning and significance of each of the two terms and (2) the relationship between them.

1. Economic growth, economic development

ANS:
Answer will vary

2. Modern economic growth, modernization

ANS:
Answer will vary

3. Low-income countries, middle-income countries

ANS:
Answer will vary

4. North, South

ANS:
Answer will vary

5. Newly industrializing economy, transitional economy

ANS:

Answer will vary

6. GDP, per capita income

ANS:

Answer will vary

7. Rich-poor dichotomy, World Bank

ANS:

Answer will vary

8. Import substitution, export promotion

ANS:

Answer will vary

9. LDCs, diseases

ANS:

Answer will vary

10. Institutions, economic development

ANS:

Answer will vary