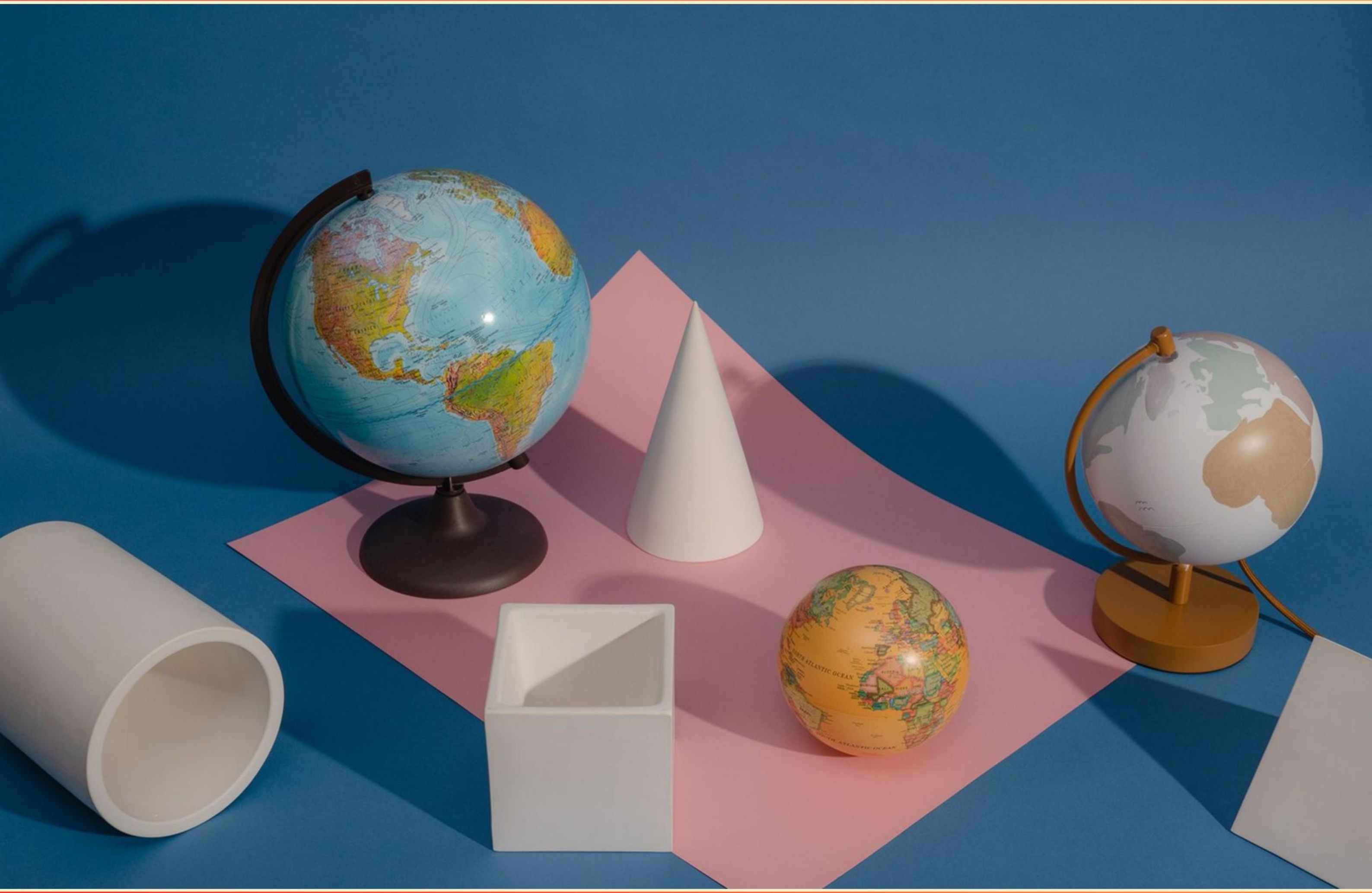
IGCSE ADDRESSING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **What is sustainable development in policy terms?**

   A. Development that meets present needs without compromising future generations to meet their own needs, balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental protection.

   B. Development that focuses only on economic growth.

   C. Development that ignores environmental concerns.

   D. Development that occurs without any planning.

2. **What is Tied Aid?**

   A. Relief Aid

   B. Bilateral Aid

   C. Voluntary Aid

   D. Tied Aid

3. **Trading as a development strategy is associated with which outcome?**

   A. Creates long-term economic growth and self-sufficiency

   B. Reduces unemployment temporarily

   C. Increases dependence on aid

   D. Distracts from local industries

4. **Which statement describes well-functioning energy infrastructure in development?**

   A. Unreliable and intermittent electricity supply.

   B. Reliable electricity that supports industry, schools, healthcare, and communications.

   C. Electricity only used for lighting households.

   D. Electricity is not linked to development outcomes.

5. **Which statement describes a potential negative effect of aid if poorly managed?**

   A. Dependency on aid.

   B. Immediate self-sufficiency.

   C. Unambiguous rapid development.

   D. Elimination of all debt.

6. Which statement describes a disadvantage of transnational corporations (TNCs)?

A. Profits may leave the country and return to the country of origin.

B. They always create jobs locally.

C. They have no environmental impact.

D. They always pay higher taxes.

7. Which term describes the reduction or cancellation of a country's debt?

A. Debt Management

B. Debt Relief

C. Debt Snowball

D. Debt Forgiveness

8. What is a key feature of sustainable development?

A. It balances economic growth with social equity and environmental protection.

B. It prioritizes economic growth over social and environmental concerns.

C. It ignores social equity to maximize profits.

D. It limits development to rural areas only.

9. Which outcome is associated with the multiplier effect?

A. No change in economic activity.

B. More jobs and higher tax revenues.

C. Increased government debt.

D. Decreased spending.

10. What Is Meant By A Primary Product?

A. A Manufactured Good Used In Industry.

B. A Finished Consumer Good.

C. A Service Such As Tourism.

D. A Raw Material Such As Cocoa, Coffee Or Copper That Has Not Been Manufactured.

Answers

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. D

Explanations

1. What is sustainable development in policy terms?

A. Development that meets present needs without compromising future generations to meet their own needs, balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental protection.

B. Development that focuses only on economic growth.

C. Development that ignores environmental concerns.

D. Development that occurs without any planning.

Sustainable development in policy terms is about balancing three key elements—economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection—so that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. The best description captures this balance and the idea of planning for long-term outcomes, not just short-term gains, by promoting growth that is fair and environmentally sound. In practice, this means using resources efficiently, investing in education and health, reducing pollution, protecting ecosystems, and ensuring that economic benefits are shared fairly. Why this fits: it explicitly includes meeting present needs while safeguarding the options of future generations, and it ties together economic, social, and environmental goals rather than focusing on just one aspect. The other ideas fall short because focusing only on economic growth ignores social and environmental costs; ignoring environmental concerns leads to degradation and loss of resources; and development without planning ignores long-term viability and can create problems that undermine future well-being.

2. What is Tied Aid?

A. Relief Aid

B. Bilateral Aid

C. Voluntary Aid

D. Tied Aid

Tied aid is aid given with conditions that the recipient must spend the funds on goods or services from the donor country. This ties the aid to the donor's economy, so projects often require buying equipment or hiring contractors from the donor nation, even if cheaper or better options exist locally. The result can be higher costs for the recipient and less flexibility to develop local industries, though it might guarantee certain standards or maintenance through familiar suppliers. It contrasts with untied aid, which can be spent wherever the recipient finds best value.

3. Trading as a development strategy is associated with which outcome?

A. Creates long-term economic growth and self-sufficiency

B. Reduces unemployment temporarily

C. Increases dependence on aid

D. Distracts from local industries

Trading as a development strategy centers on using international trade to grow the economy—expanding exports, encouraging specialization where a country has a advantage, and attracting investment and technology. The aim is long-term economic growth and self-sufficiency, because earning foreign exchange and building productive capacity lets the economy expand on its own and rely less on external aid over time. While trade can create jobs and affect aid needs, these are not the defining outcome; the core idea is sustainable growth and the ability to support the population without ongoing aid. It also tends to strengthen local industries by connecting them to larger markets rather than distracting from them.

4. Which statement describes well-functioning energy infrastructure in development?

A. Unreliable and intermittent electricity supply.

B. Reliable electricity that supports industry, schools, healthcare, and communications.

C. Electricity only used for lighting households.

D. Electricity is not linked to development outcomes.

A well-functioning energy system provides reliable, affordable electricity that supports homes, industry, education, health, and communications. When electricity is dependable, factories and businesses can operate continuously, boosting jobs and economic growth. Schools can run lights, computers, and charging devices, extending learning beyond daylight hours. Healthcare facilities rely on steady power for lighting, refrigeration of vaccines, and medical equipment. Reliable energy also keeps communication networks up, helping people access information and stay connected. If electricity is unreliable, productive activity slows, schools and clinics face disruptions, and investment dries up. Using electricity only for lighting misses the wider productive potential, and claiming electricity isn't linked to development ignores the clear ways energy access shapes living standards. So, the best description is reliable electricity that supports industry, schools, healthcare, and communications.

5. Which statement describes a potential negative effect of aid if poorly managed?

A. Dependency on aid.

B. Immediate self-sufficiency.

C. Unambiguous rapid development.

D. Elimination of all debt.

When aid is poorly managed, it can create dependency on aid. If external funding is large, predictable, or tied to short-term projects, a country may rely on ongoing aid instead of building its own tax base, institutions, and productive capacity. This can weaken incentives to reform, invest domestically, and develop sustainable systems, making development programs fragile if aid dries up. The idea is that aid should empower a country to stand on its own, not undermine its own resources and governance. Other options describe outcomes that are not about the downside of poor management. Immediate self-sufficiency and unambiguous rapid development are generally positive or overly optimistic, and eliminating all debt is not a realistic or direct result of aid being poorly managed.

6. Which statement describes a disadvantage of transnational corporations (TNCs)?

A. Profits may leave the country and return to the country of origin.

B. They always create jobs locally.

C. They have no environmental impact.

D. They always pay higher taxes.

Profits repatriation is a key disadvantage of transnational corporations. When a multinational operates in a developing country, much of the earnings they make there can be sent back to the parent country. This moves money out of the host economy, reducing the funds available for local reinvestment and potentially lowering domestic tax revenue, which can limit long-term development. While TNCs can bring investment and jobs, the real benefit depends on how much profit stays and cycles within the host country. The other statements are not reliable indicators: TNCs don't always create lasting local jobs, they can have environmental impacts, and taxes paid aren't guaranteed to be higher.

7. Which term describes the reduction or cancellation of a country's debt?

A. Debt Management

B. Debt Relief

C. Debt Snowball

D. Debt Forgiveness

Debt relief is the process of reducing or canceling a country's debt, freeing up resources for development and essential services. It can involve partial reductions, extended repayment periods, lower interest rates, or even full cancellation of some debt, usually achieved through negotiations with creditors or international programs. This approach helps countries avoid being overwhelmed by debt and supports growth by allowing more money to be spent on health, education, and infrastructure. Debt forgiveness is a form of debt relief where the debt is cancelled entirely, but debt relief covers both partial relief and full cancellation. Other terms like debt management describe how a country handles borrowing and repayments, while debt snowball is a personal-finance method not relevant to nations.

8. What is a key feature of sustainable development?

A. It balances economic growth with social equity and environmental protection.

B. It prioritizes economic growth over social and environmental concerns.

C. It ignores social equity to maximize profits.

D. It limits development to rural areas only.

Sustainable development means progress that is good for people, profits, and the planet all together. The best feature is balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental protection because it aims to raise living standards and create fair opportunities while safeguarding resources and ecosystems for the future. This integrated approach prevents harming communities or the environment in the pursuit of growth. If you focus only on economic gain, you can worsen inequality and degrade nature; if you ignore equity, benefits aren't shared fairly; and limiting development to rural areas ignores the need for sustainable progress across all settings, including urban areas.

9. Which outcome is associated with the multiplier effect?

A. No change in economic activity.

B. More jobs and higher tax revenues.

C. Increased government debt.

D. Decreased spending.

The multiplier effect shows that a small initial increase in spending can lead to a larger overall rise in economic activity as the extra income circulates through the economy. As demand grows, firms hire more workers and pay higher wages, which boosts household incomes and tax receipts. So the outcome tied to this idea is more jobs and higher tax revenues. The other options describe outcomes that aren't the basic result of a positive multiplier: no change, a decrease in spending, or debt as an automatic outcome—debt depends on how the spending is financed, not the multiplier itself.

10. What Is Meant By A Primary Product?

A. A Manufactured Good Used In Industry.

B. A Finished Consumer Good.

C. A Service Such As Tourism.

D. A Raw Material Such As Cocoa, Coffee Or Copper That Has Not Been Manufactured.

Primary products are raw materials taken directly from nature that have not been manufactured. They come from activities like farming or mining and are used as inputs in making other goods. Cocoa, coffee, and copper ore are classic examples because they are not yet processed into finished products. The other options refer to goods that have already undergone processing (manufactured or finished consumer goods) or to intangible services, which is why they don't fit the idea of a primary product.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://igcseaddressingdevgap.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!