

Week 2
Module 2: Understanding Economic Development & Poverty
Self-Assessment

Instructions: Now that you have explored the concepts of Economic Development and Poverty in the Philippine Context, it is time to evaluate your understanding and deepen your awareness of the realities faced by the country today. Answer the following activities and questions thoughtfully and critically. Use the knowledge you have gained to analyze real-life situations, reflect on national issues, and demonstrate your understanding of how development affects the lives of Filipinos.

REFLECTION ACTIVITY (20 POINTS)

Directions: Write a reflective essay discussing the current condition of economic development and poverty in the Philippines.

Guide Questions:

1. Why does poverty continue to exist despite economic growth in the country?
2. How do inequality, unemployment, and lack of access to education affect Filipino families?
3. In your opinion, what is the most serious development problem in the Philippines today? Why?
4. How can the government, communities, and citizens contribute to reducing poverty and improving human development?
5. As a student, how can you help promote development in your own community?

Minimum of 400–500 words.

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Points
Understanding of Concepts	8	6	4	2	/8
Critical Thinking and Reflection	5	4	3	1	/5
Application to Philippine Context	4	3	2	1	/4
Organization, Grammar, and Clarity	3	2	1	0	/3
TOTAL					/20

MULTIPLE CHOICE ASSESSMENT (30 POINTS)

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Economic development mainly focuses on:
A. Increasing military power
B. Improving quality of life
C. Reducing imports
D. Increasing population
2. Which indicator measures the average income per person?
A. Literacy Rate
B. Inflation Rate
C. Real GDP per Capita
D. HDI

3. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to:
 - A. Political participation
 - B. Value of money's purchasing power
 - C. Government borrowing
 - D. Agricultural production
4. Which sector significantly contributes to the Philippine economy?
 - A. Space exploration
 - B. BPO industry
 - C. Arctic trade
 - D. Nuclear exports
5. Poverty incidence in the Philippines declined from:
 - A. 25% to 20%
 - B. 18.1% to 15.5%
 - C. 30% to 10%
 - D. 12% to 5%
6. Child stunting is mainly associated with:
 - A. Tourism
 - B. Digitalization
 - C. Malnutrition
 - D. Industrialization
7. Which area generally has better access to healthcare and sanitation?
 - A. Rural communities
 - B. Mountain villages
 - C. Urban centers
 - D. Coastal settlements
8. Universal Health Care aims to:
 - A. Reduce exports
 - B. Improve healthcare access
 - C. Increase taxation
 - D. Promote foreign employment
9. Infrastructure development improves:
 - A. Transportation and connectivity
 - B. Corruption
 - C. Pollution levels
 - D. Population decline
10. Which factor weakens public trust and development?
 - A. Innovation
 - B. Literacy
 - C. Corruption
 - D. Investments
11. Poverty means:
 - A. Owning limited gadgets
 - B. Lack of basic human needs
 - C. Low internet speed only
 - D. Living in urban areas
12. Which group is highly vulnerable to poverty?
 - A. Farmers and fisherfolk
 - B. CEOs
 - C. Politicians
 - D. Foreign investors
13. Armed conflict affects development by:
 - A. Increasing investments
 - B. Improving tourism
 - C. Displacing families
 - D. Raising literacy rates
14. Hunger negatively affects:
 - A. Productivity and learning
 - B. Internet access only
 - C. Government elections
 - D. Air transportation
15. Weak healthcare systems often result in:
 - A. Better medical access
 - B. Lower hospital congestion
 - C. Limited treatment access
 - D. Increased tourism
16. Climate change causes:
 - A. Better harvests only
 - B. Natural disasters and livelihood loss
 - C. Reduced rainfall forever
 - D. Population stability
17. Educational inequality is common between:
 - A. Public and private malls
 - B. Urban and rural schools
 - C. Coastal and mountain resorts
 - D. Farmers and tourists

18. Weak infrastructure increases:
A. Business efficiency
B. Transportation costs
C. Literacy rates
D. Healthcare access
19. Underemployment means:
A. Having excessive wealth
B. Working with unstable or insufficient jobs
C. Permanent employment abroad
D. Full-time executive work
20. Poor households are vulnerable because they often lack:
A. Gadgets
B. Entertainment
C. Savings and insurance
D. Transportation
21. HDI stands for:
A. Human Development Index
B. Health Distribution Indicator
C. Human Digital Integration
D. Household Development Income
22. The HDI was introduced by:
A. World Bank
B. ASEAN
C. UNDP
D. IMF
23. Which is NOT part of HDI measurement?
A. Health
B. Education
C. Standard of living
D. Military strength
24. Health in HDI is measured through:
A. Inflation rate
B. Employment rate
C. Life expectancy
D. Export earnings
25. Education in HDI is measured through:
A. Tourism rate
B. Years of schooling
C. Internet usage only
D. Tax collection
26. The Philippines belongs to the category of:
A. Very Low Human Development
B. Low Human Development
C. High Human Development
D. Very High Human Development
27. Which country was mentioned as highly developed?
A. Iceland
B. Somalia
C. Nepal
D. Haiti
28. Economic growth does not always guarantee:
A. Unequal opportunities
B. Human development for all
C. Infrastructure projects
D. Business activities
29. Which problem continues to challenge Philippine development?
A. Poverty and inequality
B. Unlimited resources
C. Zero unemployment
D. Equal regional development
30. True development should focus on:
A. Human well-being
B. GDP alone
C. Political dynasties
D. Import dependency

Answer Key

- 1 B**
- 2 C**
- 3 B**
- 4 B**
- 5 B**
- 6 C**
- 7 C**
- 8 B**
- 9 A**
- 10 C**
- 11 B**
- 12 A**
- 13 C**
- 14 A**
- 15 C**
- 16 B**
- 17 B**
- 18 B**
- 19 B**
- 20 C**
- 21 A**
- 22 C**
- 23 D**
- 24 C**
- 25 B**
- 26 C**
- 27 A**
- 28 B**
- 29 A**
- 30 A**