

Week 6
Module 6: Human Capital: Education and Health in Economic Development

A. Personal Reflection Activity: “Investing in People”

Directions:

Reflect on the importance of education and health in improving the quality of life.

Write a **300–500-word reflection paper** answering the guide questions below.

Guide Questions:

1. Why are education and health considered important forms of human capital?
2. How do poverty and inequality affect access to education and healthcare in the Philippines?
3. What lessons did the COVID-19 pandemic teach about the importance of healthcare and education?
4. How can students contribute to improving human capital development in their communities?
5. Why should the government continue investing in schools, healthcare, and skills training?

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 and Grammar	3	2	1	0	/3
TOTAL					/20

QUIZ (30 POINTS)

Multiple Choice

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Human capital refers to:
A. Government buildings
B. Skills, education, and health of people
C. Natural resources
D. Transportation systems
2. Which is considered an investment in human capital?
A. Luxury products
B. Education and healthcare
C. Imported gadgets
D. Tourist attractions
3. Education contributes to development by:
A. Increasing unemployment
B. Reducing innovation
C. Improving productivity
D. Limiting opportunities

4. Which industry grew because of the country's educated workforce?
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Forestry
 - C. BPO industry
 - D. Mining industry
5. Health is important because:
 - A. Healthy workers are more productive
 - B. It reduces education
 - C. It decreases employment
 - D. It weakens development
6. Which government program provides healthcare assistance?
 - A. TESDA
 - B. PhilHealth
 - C. LTO
 - D. DTI
7. A poverty trap refers to:
 - A. A cycle of wealth
 - B. Permanent employment
 - C. Poverty limiting access to opportunities
 - D. Migration to cities
8. Which is a barrier to education?
 - A. Complete internet access
 - B. Financial difficulties
 - C. Equal opportunities
 - D. Strong infrastructure
9. During the pandemic, many students experienced:
 - A. Increased classroom learning
 - B. Learning gaps and digital divide
 - C. Better internet for all
 - D. Decreased educational problems
10. Which pandemic greatly affected the Philippines?
 - A. Ebola
 - B. SARS
 - C. COVID-19
 - D. Cholera
11. Human capital development improves:
 - A. Productivity and economic growth
 - B. Pollution
 - C. Poverty levels
 - D. Unemployment only
12. Which factor limits human capital development?
 - A. Quality healthcare
 - B. Poverty and malnutrition
 - C. Skills training
 - D. Educational opportunities

13. Which is a challenge faced by students in remote areas?
 - A. Excessive classrooms
 - B. Lack of educational facilities
 - C. Unlimited internet access
 - D. Overemployment
14. Child labor may cause:
 - A. Increased school attendance
 - B. Educational disruption
 - C. Improved literacy
 - D. Better healthcare access
15. Which health program protects Filipinos from diseases?
 - A. Vaccination campaigns
 - B. Traffic management
 - C. Tourism programs
 - D. Infrastructure projects
16. Which is a result of poor healthcare?
 - A. Strong productivity
 - B. Increased poverty risks
 - C. Better income opportunities
 - D. Improved school performance
17. Education promotes:
 - A. Innovation and entrepreneurship
 - B. Environmental destruction
 - C. Social isolation
 - D. Poor communication
18. Which issue became evident during online learning?
 - A. Industrial growth
 - B. Digital divide
 - C. Tourism increase
 - D. Agricultural expansion
19. Which agency offers skills training programs?
 - A. TESDA
 - B. BSP
 - C. PSA
 - D. COMELEC
20. Universal Health Care aims to:
 - A. Limit healthcare access
 - B. Improve healthcare services
 - C. Increase poverty
 - D. Reduce schools
21. Which is an effect of pandemics?
 - A. Increased tourism
 - B. Business closures
 - C. Lower healthcare demand
 - D. Reduced poverty

22. Frontliners during COVID-19 experienced:
- A. Less workload
 - B. Health risks and exhaustion
 - C. Increased vacations
 - D. Reduced responsibilities
23. Which is an educational impact of pandemics?
- A. School closures
 - B. Increased face-to-face classes
 - C. Reduced internet use
 - D. Elimination of learning gaps
24. A healthy child is more likely to:
- A. Perform poorly in school
 - B. Learn effectively
 - C. Avoid education
 - D. Stop schooling
25. Which law supports free tertiary education?
- A. Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act
 - B. Anti-Terror Law
 - C. Mining Act
 - D. Build Better More Program
26. Which is an example of inadequate school resources?
- A. Overcrowded classrooms
 - B. Complete libraries
 - C. Strong internet access
 - D. Modern laboratories everywhere
27. Poverty may force children to:
- A. Continue graduate studies
 - B. Leave school to work
 - C. Access better healthcare
 - D. Study abroad
28. Human capital includes:
- A. Knowledge and abilities
 - B. Roads and bridges only
 - C. Imported products
 - D. Tourist destinations
29. Sustainable development requires:
- A. Ignoring education
 - B. Long-term investments in people
 - C. Reduced healthcare access
 - D. Limited training opportunities
30. A nation's greatest resource is:
- A. Buildings
 - B. Technology alone
 - C. Its people
 - D. Imported products

Answer Key:

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