

Title: What are the factors of economic growth?

1: Consumption:

- A: Recognising qualities of goods and services.
- B: Selling goods and services.
- C: Use of goods and services.
- D: Destruction of goods and services.

2: Negative externality:

- A: A loss in profit.
- B: Destruction of capital.
- C: A reduction of the workforce.
- D: A cost that is suffered by a third party.

3: GDP:

- A: The boss of a multination company.
- B: The loss of profit over a period of a year.
- C: The sum of added values achieved in a territory over a period.
- D: The total workforce of a company.

4: Common goods:

- A: Rival and non-excludable goods.
- B: Goods sold by a company.
- C: Total number of vehicles owned by a company.
- D: Non-rival and non-excludable goods.

5: Public goods:

- A: Rival and non-excludable goods.
- B: Goods sold by a company.
- C: Total number of vehicles owned by a company.
- D: Non-rival and non-excludable goods.

6: Capital:

- A: The largest city in a country.
- B: The headquarters of a company.
- C: The money owned by a company.
- D: Human-created assets that help to perform economically.

7: Economic growth:

- A: Increase in production.
- B: Reduction in capital.
- C: Increase in the workforce.
- D: Reduction in owned goods.

8: How do we measure growth?

- A: The change of profit between two dates.
- B: The change of GDP between two dates.
- C: The change of capital between two dates.
- D: The change of innovations between two dates.

9: An example of intensive growth:

- A: Increasing the hours of workers.
- B: Replacing typewriters with computers.
- C: Allowing slave labour.
- D: Investing in a new fleet of cars.

10: What is Fordism?

- A: Implementing mass production.
- B: Production of cars.
- C: Increasing the number of cars possessed by a company.
- D: Downgrading the need of cars.