Sub-Saharan Africa's Economic Future: Navigating Global Shocks and Scienti

Sub-Saharan Africa · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. How has the global increase in shipping costs, exacerbated by events like the conflict in the Strait of Hormuz, impacted agricultural exports from Sub-Saharan Africa?

A) A significant increase in agricultural exports due to higher demand for remote farming solutions.
B) A substantial decrease in agricultural exports, with a 15% reduction reported by the FAO in 2023.
C) No significant impact, as local agricultural markets have become entirely self-sufficient.
D) A marginal increase in exports due to the diversification of shipping routes.

2. Which of the following scientific advancements is being leveraged in Sub-Saharan Africa to improve food security and adapt to climate change by developing crops resistant to drought and pests?

A) Advanced hydroponic systems.
B) Genetically modified crops like drought-tolerant maize and pest-resistant cassava.
C) Synthetic biology for lab-grown food alternatives.
D) Vertical farming in urban centers.

3. What key role does digitalization, particularly the expansion of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions and mobile-broadband subscriptions, play in the economic landscape of Sub-Saharan Africa?

A) It has led to a decrease in GDP per capita due to increased reliance on foreign technology.
B) It has a statistically significant positive effect on per capita GDP, with a 1% increase in the digitalization index associated with a 2.13% rise in GDP per capita.
C) It has had a negligible impact on economic growth, with most of the benefits localized to a few tech hubs.
D) It has primarily benefited large multinational corporations, with limited impact on local economies.

4. How is the development of renewable energy capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa influenced by government effectiveness and electricity access?

A) Higher government effectiveness and improved electricity access are negatively associated with increased renewable energy production.
B) Government effectiveness and electricity access have no correlation with renewable energy production.
C) Higher government effectiveness and improved electricity access are positively associated with increased renewable energy production.
D) Only government effectiveness, not electricity access, has a positive impact on renewable energy production.

5. In what ways are space technology applications, such as Earth observation and communication satellites, contributing to economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa?

A) By providing data for mapping farmland, protecting fisheries, and expanding internet access to rural areas.
B) By exclusively focusing on national security and defense applications.
C) By enabling the development of luxury space tourism for the elite.
D) By facilitating the extraction of rare earth minerals from outer space.

6. What is the primary challenge hindering the widespread adoption and scaling of telemedicine in rural and underserved areas of Sub-Saharan Africa?

A) An overabundance of well-trained healthcare professionals in rural areas.
B) Excessive government funding for telehealth infrastructure development.
C) Limited internet connectivity, high implementation costs, and a lack of public awareness.
D) A universal preference for virtual consultations over in-person visits.

7. How has the global demand for specific commodities, influenced by global events, affected the economic stability of Sub-Saharan African nations?

A) It has led to a consistent increase in export revenues and foreign investment across all African nations.
B) It has resulted in reduced demand for commodities like minerals and agricultural products, leading to lower export revenues and slower economic growth.
C) It has created a surge in demand for all African commodities, leading to rapid industrialization.
D) It has had no discernible impact, as African economies are fully diversified away from commodity exports.

8. What is a key strategy being explored in Sub-Saharan Africa to enhance food and nutrition security and improve the sustainability of the food system in the face of climate change?

A) Replacing refined wheat with climate-resilient crops like sorghum and teff in food products.
B) Increasing reliance on imported processed foods.
C) Shifting entirely to livestock farming.
D) Developing synthetic nutrient supplements.

9. What is the projected economic impact of the biotechnology sector in Africa, as it leverages advancements to address challenges in agriculture, health, and environmental sustainability?

A) It is expected to stagnate due to regulatory hurdles and lack of investment.
B) It is projected to stimulate economic growth by creating new industries and increasing agricultural output, with the global sector being one of the fastest-growing.
C) It will primarily focus on developing cosmetic products with minimal economic impact.
D) Its impact will be limited to niche markets within a few selected countries.

10. How are global supply chain disruptions, such as those caused by pandemics and geopolitical tensions, affecting the manufacturing sector in Sub-Saharan Africa?

A) They have led to increased production costs and delays, impacting both domestic consumption and exports.
B) They have resulted in a 10% decline in manufacturing output and a shift towards more localized, self-sufficient production.
C) They have had no significant impact due to the region's minimal reliance on global supply chains.
D) They have accelerated manufacturing growth by creating demand for locally produced substitutes for imported goods.