

# Inflation, Energy, & Remote Work: G7 Economic Challenges in 2024

Global Economics · Practice Test · 6 Questions

---

**1. A global event that significantly contributed to rising energy prices and inflation in G7 nations during 2022-2023 was:**

- A) The widespread adoption of electric vehicles.
- B) Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- C) A global surplus of agricultural products.
- D) The decline of social media usage.

**2. To combat high inflation in 2023-2024, many G7 central banks primarily responded by:**

- A) Decreasing interest rates to stimulate spending.
- B) Increasing interest rates to reduce borrowing and spending.
- C) Implementing strict price controls on essential goods.
- D) Introducing new digital currencies.

**3. Ongoing global supply chain disruptions have primarily impacted local businesses in G7 countries by causing:**

- A) A surplus of affordable raw materials.
- B) Increased costs and delayed delivery of goods.
- C) A significant decrease in consumer demand.
- D) An abundance of local labor.

**4. The rise of remote work, accelerated by recent global events, has had what economic impact on commercial real estate in many G7 cities?**

- A) A surge in demand for new office buildings.
- B) Increased rental income for landlords.
- C) Higher office vacancy rates and reduced demand.
- D) A boom in local businesses catering to office workers.

**5. In 2024, many G7 governments faced increased pressure on their national debt due to:**

- A) Decreased public spending on essential services.
- B) Higher borrowing costs and persistent fiscal deficits.
- C) A global reduction in clean energy investments.
- D) A significant rise in international trade surpluses.

**6. Global investment in clean energy technologies, which includes renewable power, grids, and storage, is projected to have achieved what milestone in 2024?**

- A) Decreased significantly due to economic instability.
- B) Exceeded total spending on oil, gas, and coal for the first time.
- C) Shifted entirely away from G7 nations to developing economies.
- D) Stagnated due to a lack of technological innovation.