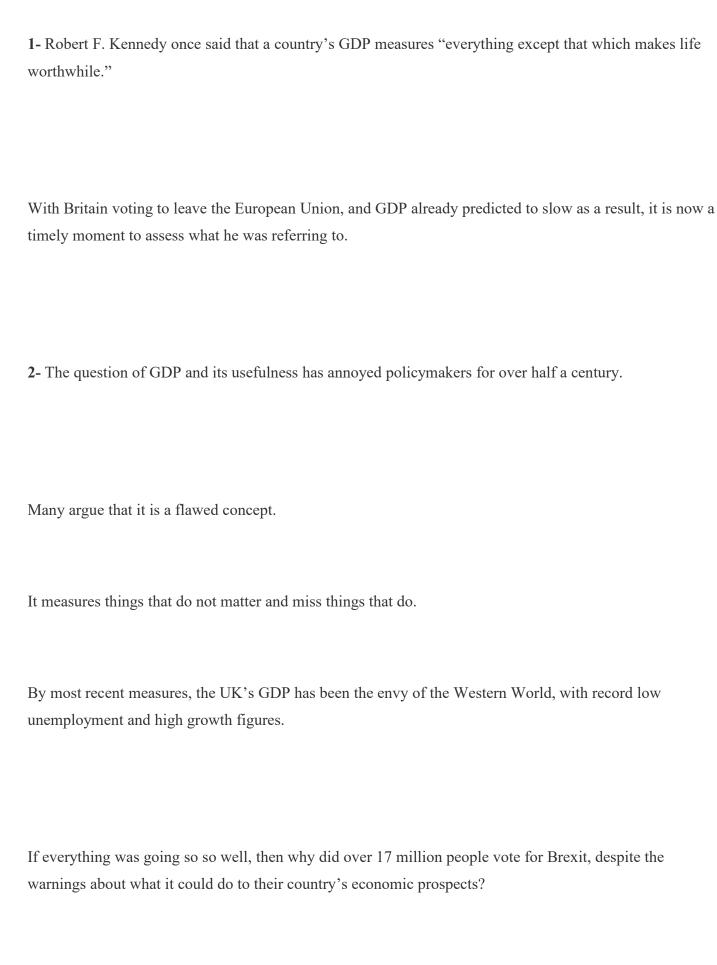
## 2017-1 Text 3



<b>3-</b> A recent annual study of cour on that question.	ntries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light
	red, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic gful improvement for its citizens.
	R over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society d to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.
4- While all of these countries fa	ace their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes.
_	conomic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas ajor economies have continued to decline.
Yet this isn't the case with all co	ountries.
Some relatively poor European of society; income equality and the	countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil environment.

5- This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.
6- So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.
It does not include important factors such as environmental equality or education outcomes - all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.
7- The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth.
But policymaker who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.
31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he
[A] praised the UK for its GDP.
[B] identified GDP with happiness.
[C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.
[D] had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that
[A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
[B] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
[C] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
[D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.
33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?
[A] It excludes GDP as an indicator.
[B] It is sponsored by 163 countries.
[C] Its criteria are questionable.
[D] Its results are enlightening.
34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that
[A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
[B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
<ul><li>[B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.</li><li>[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.</li></ul>
[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
<ul><li>[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.</li><li>[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.</li></ul>
<ul><li>[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.</li><li>[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.</li><li>35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?</li></ul>
<ul><li>[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.</li><li>[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.</li><li>35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?</li><li>[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson</li></ul>