

Measuring development

State 2 different ways of classifying parts of the world according to wealth (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>High Income Countries</i></li> <li>• <i>Low Income Countries</i></li> <li>• <i>Newly Emerging Economies</i></li> </ul>
What do the letters HDI mean? (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Human Development Index (life expectancy, literacy rate and GNI per head)</i></li> </ul>
Explain one limitation of economic measures of development e.g. GNI (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A wealthy elite may mask some inequality at the lower end</i></li> <li>• <i>E.g. Dubai (petro dollars)</i></li> <li>• <i>Some aspects of development may develop before others.</i></li> </ul>
List 5 other social measures of development (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Birth Rate</i></li> <li>• <i>Literacy Rate</i></li> <li>• <i>Infant mortality rate</i></li> <li>• <i>People per doctor</i></li> <li>• <i>Access to safe water</i></li> <li>• <i>Plus HDI</i></li> </ul>
How does birth rate link to economic development (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Higher birth rate = lower levels of economic development</i></li> </ul>
How does death rate link to economic development (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Higher death rate = lower levels of economic development</i></li> </ul>
Give one disadvantage of using a social measure of development such as life satisfaction. (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Can give a subjective score that is not so accurate</i></li> </ul>

Development and the DTM

Explain how birth rate and death rates change as a country develops through the DTM (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Birth rate is static, then drops at stage 3 onwards due to rising aspirations of women/education</i></li> <li>• <i>Death rate drops at stage 2 due to better healthcare</i></li> </ul>
Give two ways that population structure changes when a country enters stage 2 of the DTM. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Death rate falls (so life expectancy increases)</i></li> <li>• <i>Overall population increases</i></li> </ul>
Explain the link between DTM and a country's level of development. (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Birth rate lowers as a country develops</i></li> <li>• <i>Death rate also lowers as a country develops (and this lowers first)</i></li> </ul>

Causes and consequences of uneven development

Outline either a physical, economic or historical cause of uneven development (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Physical e.g. climate change/natural hazard</i></li> <li>• <i>Economic e.g. debt/poor trade links/economy based on primary products</i></li> <li>• <i>Historical e.g. Colonisation/conflict</i></li> </ul>
Economic migrants and refugees are a consequence of uneven development. Outline two other consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Disparities in health</i></li> <li>• <i>Disparities in wealth (the development gap widening)</i></li> </ul>
The Consequences of uneven development are only negative. Discuss (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Yes in lower income countries e.g. high infant mortality and low quality of life leading to out -migration.</i></li> <li>• <i>Not so in higher income countries i.e. high life expectancy 81 UK and improved quality of life</i></li> </ul>
Outline one way physical factors (relief, climate and soils) may affect the development of a country such as India. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>E.g. poor farm land which means that less food is produced for sale (more subsistence farmers or malnutrition).</i></li> </ul>
Explain how poor trade links might affect a country's development. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Less money made to spend on development</i></li> </ul>
Suggest two impacts of large numbers of international migrants moving to e.g. Lincoln in the UK. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Pressure placed on services such as education and healthcare</i></li> <li>• <i>Conflict or tensions between local people</i></li> <li>• <i>Hard working labour force who pay tax</i></li> </ul>

Suggest two ways that the level of economic development of a country might affect the quality of life of its people. (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Can pay for improved healthcare and education</i></li> <li>• <i>Can afford luxury items e.g. cars or technology</i></li> </ul>
--	--

### Reducing the Global development Gap

Evaluate the success of a range of strategies that reduced the global development gap (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Aid/Fair Trade/Debt relief/investment/Industrial development/Tourism/Inter mediate technology /micro finance loans</i></li> </ul>
Using an example of a LIC or a NEE you have studied, assess the extent to which tourism in a LIC or a NEE helps to reduce the development gap. (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Tanzania</i></li> <li>• <i>PME, tour guide jobs eco-tourism</i></li> <li>• <i>Versus environmental damage and low paid jobs/leakage of profits to HICs.</i></li> </ul>
Outline one way Fairtrade helps to deal with the problem of unequal development. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fair trade premium paid by consumers in HICs to spend on e.g. education in producer country (LIC)</i></li> </ul>
Explain the possible disadvantages of aid. (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Wasted by corrupt governments</i></li> <li>• <i>Money can run out/depends on HIC donations often</i></li> </ul>
Suggest one reason why Fairtrade schemes are not always successful. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Small market share due to increased prices</i></li> <li>• <i>Much of the profit still goes to the retailer</i></li> </ul>
Outline one way in which tourism can help to reduce with the problems of uneven development. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Increased income through jobs, tax and PME</i></li> </ul>
Suggest one way microfinance loans can help to reduce the development gap. (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Loans enable people to start their own business are not be dependent on charity</i></li> </ul>

### A case study of Nigeria to illustrate rapid economic development equals social, environmental and cultural change

Using a case study of a LIC or a NEE you have studied describe its location and global importance (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>World's 12th largest oil producer and Lagos is a thriving 'world city</i></li> <li>• <i>West Africa</i></li> </ul>
Using a case study of a LIC or a NEE you have studied describe its environmental context within which the country is placed. (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Located within the Tropics: To the south, high rainfall promotes tropical rainforest crop growth such as rubber and palm oil.</i></li> <li>• <i>Further north, rainfall decreases and grassland replaces trees. An upland region called the Jos Plateau experiences cooler, wetter conditions. But the far north has semi desert conditions with nomadic grazing cattle.</i></li> </ul>
Using a case study of a LIC or a NEE you have studied explain the country's regional importance (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>It has a population of 184 million people, which is much larger than any other African country.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nigeria has graduated from being an LIC to an NEE. It overtook South Africa as the largest economy in Africa in 2014</i></li> </ul>
Describe one important feature of the cultural context of the LIC/NEE you have studied. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nollywood film industry</i></li> <li>• <i>The Nigerian football team winning the African cup of nations on 3 occasions.</i></li> </ul>
Using a case study of a LIC or a NEE you have studied describe the political and socio-cultural context within which the country is placed. (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Political: civil war from 1967-1970. But from 1999, the country has been stable with fair elections in 2011 and 2015.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nigeria is a multicultural, multi faith society with more than 500 different ethnic groups, each with its own language. Three ethnic groups dominate – Igbo, Yoruba and the Hausa. Several faiths, including Christianity and Islam are practised widely. The rise of Islamic fundamentalist group Boko Haram has caused conflict and hindered development</i></li> </ul>
Name the four types of jobs/industry that make up a country's 'industrial structure' (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Primary</i></li> <li>• <i>Secondary</i></li> <li>• <i>Tertiary</i></li> <li>• <i>Quaternary</i></li> </ul>
Describe how rapid economic development affects the industrial structure of a LIC or a NEE you have studied. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Primary to secondary Over 50% of the GDP comes from manufacturing and service industries. This reflects the change from a mainly rural to urban population.</i></li> </ul>
Explain how manufacturing can stimulate economic development (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>PME</i></li> </ul>

Using a case study of a LIC/NEE country explain how manufacturing industry can encourage economic development. (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Dangote Cement one of Nigeria's biggest companies. Dangote also owns Africa's largest oil refinery in Nigeria, and sugar and flour processing factories.</i></li> <li>• <i>-New industries create jobs, give people an income and therefore helps the country gain wealth through taxes and the PME</i></li> <li>• <i>However more refineries needed in Nigeria to promote further development</i></li> </ul>
Outline one way the political or trading relationship of a named LIC/NEE country with the wider world has changed. (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Trade has increased e.g. MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey)</i></li> <li>• <i>Trade has increased e.g. with China. In 2014, China agreed to invest \$10billion in exploration and drilling in a new oilfield in Nigeria.</i></li> </ul>
Using a case study of a LIC or a NEE you have studied, assess the extent to which rapid economic development leads to only environmental impacts (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In 2008/9, two massive oil spills devastated 20 square kilometres of natural swamps close to the town of Bodo in the Niger Delta.</i></li> <li>• <i>In the major cities of Lagos and Kano, toxic chemicals are discharged into drains and open sewers, posing dangers to human health and ecosystems. Up to 80% of Nigeria's forests have been deforested resulting in soil erosion.</i></li> <li>• <i>However Nigeria's HDI has increased steadily since 2005 from below 0.47 to over 0.50 today. It has one of the fastest growing rates of HDI in the world.</i></li> </ul>
'TNCs only bring advantages to the host country.' Do you agree with this statement? (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Disagree - Oil spills from leaking pipelines damage farmland, destroy wetland ecosystems and kills fish affecting farming and fishing.</i></li> <li>• <i>Agree - As of year-end 2010, Shell companies in Nigeria had trained some 1,900 service providers in general contracting, developed 8 local dredging companies, awarded 10 UK scholarships and trained more than 3,000 people in entrepreneurship, scaffolding, project management, welding, catering, and other vocations.</i></li> <li>• <i>Agree - Shell companies in Nigeria employ 6,000 direct employees and use local contractors (90% Nigerian).</i></li> </ul>
Evaluate the impacts of international aid on a receiving country you have studied (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mosquito nets from 'Nets for life' NGO</i></li> <li>• <i>Aduwan Health clinic</i></li> <li>• <i>However poverty remains/corruption</i></li> </ul>
Using a LIC/NEE you have studied, explain how rapid urbanisation and industrialisation leads to pollution in urban areas. (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Urbanisation leads to growth of shanty towns and pollution in terms of waste disposal for example</i></li> <li>• <i>Industrialisation leads to water and air pollution from factories e.g. in the major cities of Lagos and Kano, toxic chemicals are discharged into drains and open sewers, posing dangers to human health and ecosystems.</i></li> </ul>

#### Economic development in the UK

Explain 2 causes of economic change in the UK (4 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deindustrialisation</i></li> <li>• <i>Globalisation</i></li> </ul>
Define globalisation (2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>People and places becoming more connected due to technology (transport and ICT)</i></li> </ul>
State 4 features of a post industrial economy (4 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Services</i></li> <li>• <i>ICT</i></li> <li>• <i>Finance</i></li> <li>• <i>Business/Science Parks (research)</i></li> </ul>
Using an example, explain how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable (6 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Torr Quarry</i></li> <li>• <i>75% of the quarry's output e.g. rock chippings used for road construction is transported mostly by rail</i></li> <li>• <i>200 acres of the site have already been landscaped to blend in with the countryside including planting grass and trees.</i></li> </ul>
State 2 impacts of industry on the physical environment (4 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quarrying which scars the landscape e.g Torr Quarry</i></li> <li>• <i>Pollution e.g. air or water</i></li> </ul>
Assess the social and economic impacts of population growth in one area. (6 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>E.g. Outer Herbrides, declining in fishing and traditional industry. Decline in services e.g schools and shops too.</i></li> </ul>

Assess the social and economic impacts of population decline in one area ( 6 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>E.g. South Cambridgeshire pressure on housing, rising prices, congestion due to commuters and rising population.</i></li> </ul>
Describe 2 new developments in road infrastructure ( 2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>E.g. extra lanes on M4 and M6 for example.</i></li> </ul>
Identify 2 new developments in rail infrastructure (2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>High Speed 2</i></li> <li>• <i>Cross Rail</i></li> </ul>
Name 2 places in the UK that have ports (2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>E.g. Hull/Grimsby</i></li> <li>• <i>E.g. Dover</i></li> <li>• <i>E.g. London Gateway</i></li> </ul>
Explain how improving airport capacity can affect regional growth ( 4 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Increased trade in goods/freight</i></li> <li>• <i>More business people and tourists can enter the country</i></li> </ul>
Examine the success of strategies used to resolve regional differences ( The North/South divide) ( 9 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>HS2</i></li> <li>• <i>Local Enterprise Projects</i></li> <li>• <i>Enterprise zones</i></li> </ul>
Name 2 ways that the UK has made links to the wider world? ( 2marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Exports machinery/vehicles/pharmaceuticals</i></li> <li>• <i>Exports culture e.g. Downton Abbey/Shawn the sheep</i></li> </ul>
Describe the economic and political links between the UK and wider world (EU & Commonwealth) ( 2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>EU Exports and trade (economic links) plus migration</i></li> <li>• <i>Commonwealth -migration and Commonwealth games for example plus governments of 53 countries meet regularly (political)</i></li> </ul>