

Economic

1. Study Figure 1 which shows measures of development for 3 countries at different levels of development.

Figure 1

	Canada	Malaysia	Angola
GNI per capita	\$42 160	\$21 580	\$6470
Birth Rate	10.28	9.71	38.78
Death Rate	8.42	5.03	11.49
Infant Mortality Rate	4.65	13.27	78.26
Life Expectancy	81.76	74.75	55.63
Literacy Rate	97.1%	94.6%	71.10%

Which of the countries in Figure 1 is the most developed? Justify your answer. (6 marks)

2. Outline one limitation of relying on social measures of development. (2 marks)

3. Are infant mortality rates a good way of judging levels of development? Justify your answer. (4 marks)

4. Assess the extent to which physical, economic or historical factors play the biggest role in causing uneven development. (9 marks +3SPaG)

5. Study Figure 2, showing climate across Africa and Figure 3 showing the pattern of population density across Africa.

Figure 2

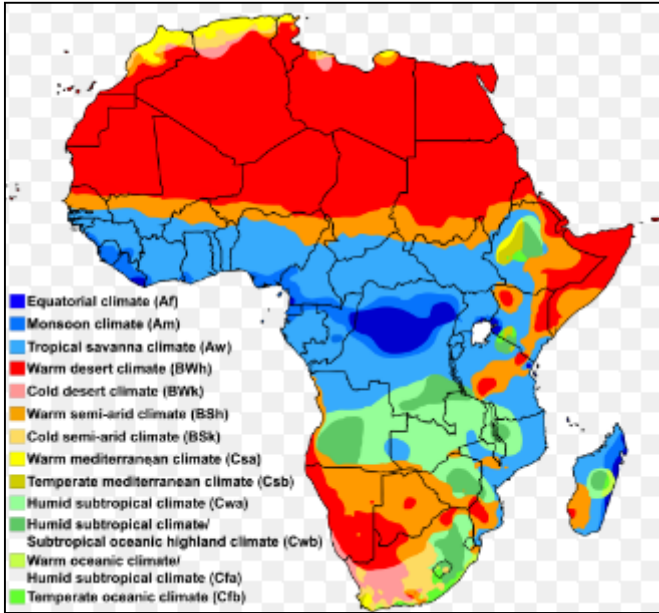
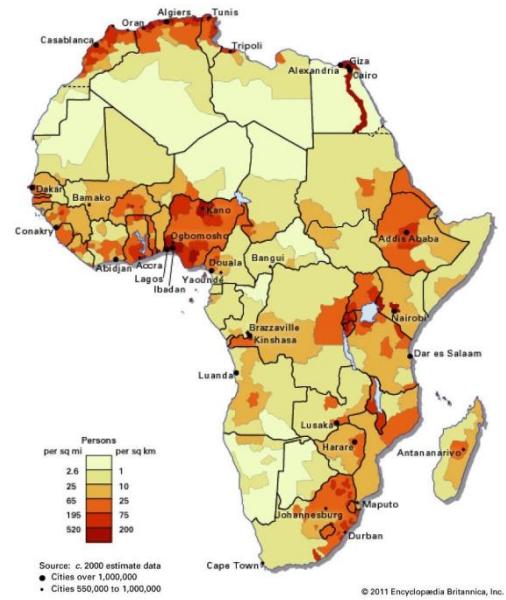


Figure 3



Using Figure 2 and 3 to help you, discuss how the physical geography and climate of countries might cause uneven development between countries. (6 marks)

6. Outline the following causes of uneven development;

a) Physical

(2 marks)

b) Economic

(2 marks)

c) Historical

(2 marks)

7. Explain why uneven development causes disparities in wealth between countries. (4 marks)

8. Explain why uneven development causes disparities in health

(4 marks)

9. Explain why uneven development contributes to patterns of international migration

(4 marks)

10. With reference to examples you have studied, evaluate the importance of different strategies to reduce the development gap. (9 marks +3 SPaG)

11. Outline one way in which investment can help to reduce the development gap (2 marks)

14. Explain why using aid to reduce the development gap can have disadvantages. (6 marks)

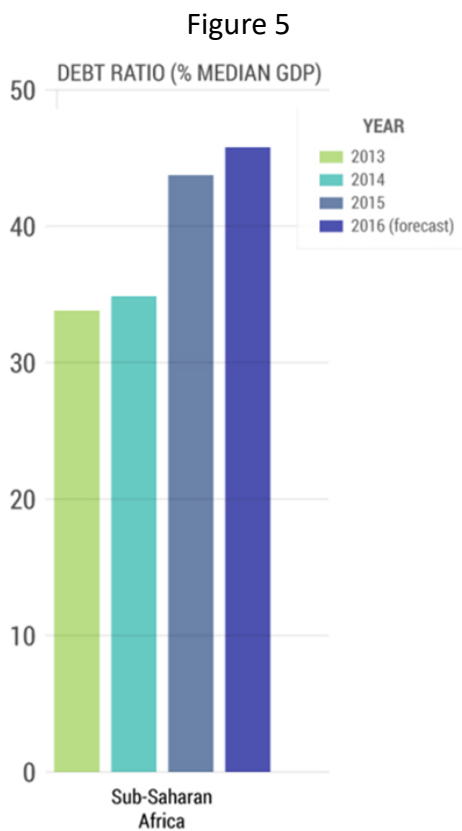
15. Study Figure 4 showing examples of intermediate technology.

Figure 4



Outline **one** key feature of intermediate technology that makes it suitable to reduce the development gap. (2 marks)

16. Study Figure 5 which shows the level of debt in Sub Saharan Africa.



Explain how debt relief can help LICs to reduce the development gap.

(4 marks)

19. For an example of an LIC or NEE you have studied, explain it's importance regionally and globally. (4 marks)

20. For an example of an LIC or NEE you have studied, describe the cultural context in which the country is placed. (2 marks)

21. For an example of an LIC or NEE you have studied, describe the environmental context in which the country is placed. (2 marks)

22. With reference to an LIC or NEE you have studied, describe how the balance between different economic sectors of the economy has changed. (4 marks)

23. 'TNCs are essential to economic development in LICs and NEEs'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (9 marks +3 SPaG)

24. Describe one way in which global trade has contributed to the economic development of an LIC or NEE that you have studied. (4 marks)

25. Discuss the costs and benefits of TNCs in industrial and economic development. (6 marks)

26. Outline how long term aid can help to reduce the development gap. (2 marks)

27. 'The quality of life of people in LICs and NEEs is not always improved by economic development'
Discuss this statement. (9 marks +3 SPaG)

28. Outline the advantages of short term aid projects for LICs. (2 marks)

29. Is international trade or international aid the most important way for countries to develop?
(9 marks +3 SPaG)

30. Outline the disadvantages of short term aid projects for LICs. (2 marks)

31. To what extent do TNCs improve quality of life in their host country? (9 marks +3 SPaG)

Study Figure 5 , images of industrial pollution in LICs



Figure 5



32. With reference to Figure 5 and your own knowledge, explain why industrial growth in LICs can have negative environmental impacts. (4 marks)

33. Using evidence from Figure 5, to what extent are the benefits of industrial growth outweighed by the costs? (9 marks +3 SPaG)

34. To what extent does economic development improve the quality of life for people in LICs?
(9 marks +3 SPaG)

35. Explain the causes of de- industrialisation in the UK

(4 marks)

36. Outline what is meant by 'traditional industries'

(2 marks)

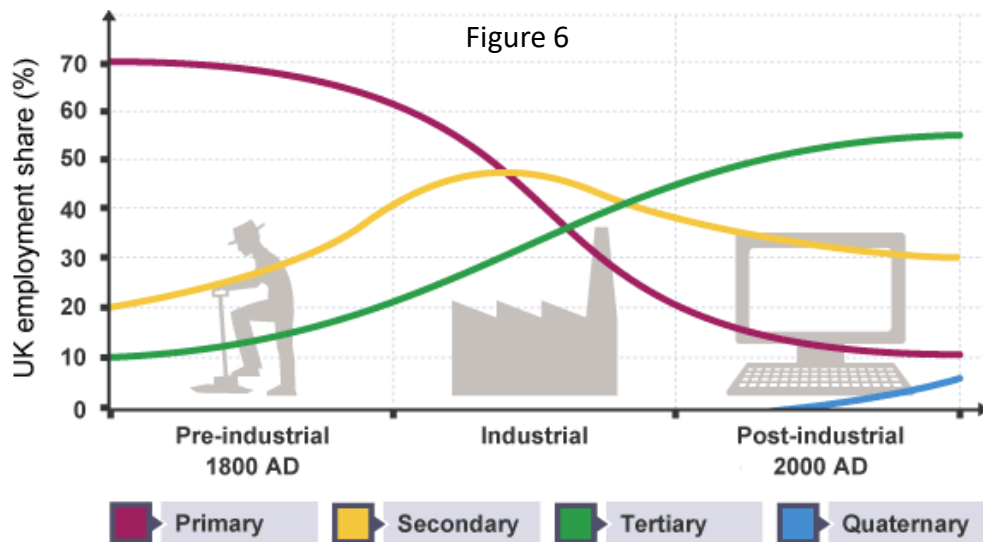
37. What is meant by globalisation?

(2 marks)

38. Explain how government policies affect industrial change in the UK.

(4 marks)

39. Study Figure 6 which shows the changing employment structure of the UK



Using Figure 6 and your own knowledge, describe how the characteristics of industry in the UK have changed from the industrial to the post industrial economy. (2 marks)

40. Give **two** reasons for the decline of secondary industry and employment between the industrial stage and the post industrial stage as shown in Figure 6. (4 marks)

Reason 1

Reason 2

41. Describe what characterises the post industrial economy

(2 marks)

42. Which of the following are part of the post industrial economy?

(2 marks)

- a) Car manufacture
- b) Finance
- c) Research
- d) Coal mining

43. Describe the social changes that have taken place in rural areas in the UK.

(2 marks)

44. Describe the economic changes that have taken place in rural areas in the UK.

(2 marks)

45. Contrast the social and economic changes that have taken place in one area of rural population decline and one area of population growth in the UK.

(6 marks)

45. Contrast the social and economic changes that have taken place in one area of rural population decline and one area of population growth in the UK. (6 marks)

46. Describe changes that have taken place to transport infrastructure in the UK. (4 marks)

47. Discuss the way in which the UK is economically linked to the wider world. (9 marks +3 SPaG)

48. Explain the nature of the political links that the UK has with the EU and commonwealth (4 marks)
