



# HOMEWORK BOOKLET

**Year 11 Term 3**

# The Changing Economic World: Short Questions

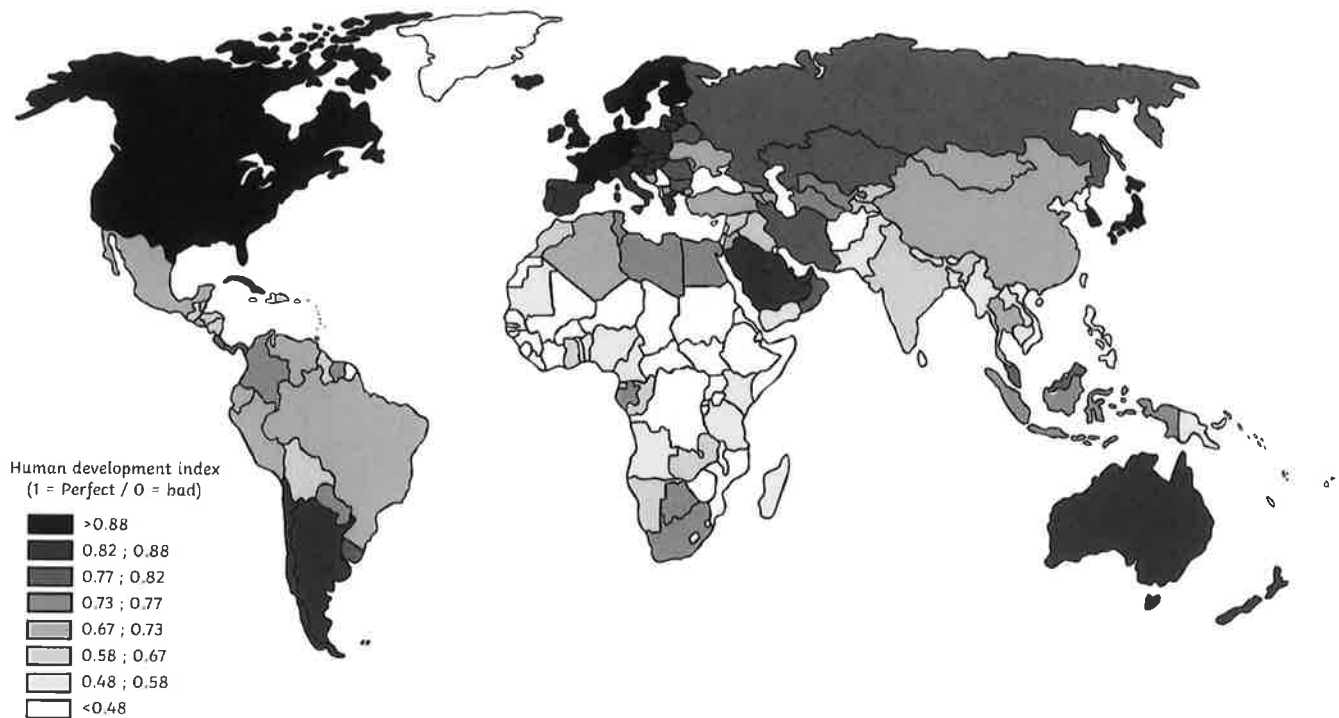


Figure 1: Human Development Index map.



Figure 2: A map showing the 'rich North' and the 'poor South'.

## The Demographic Transition Model

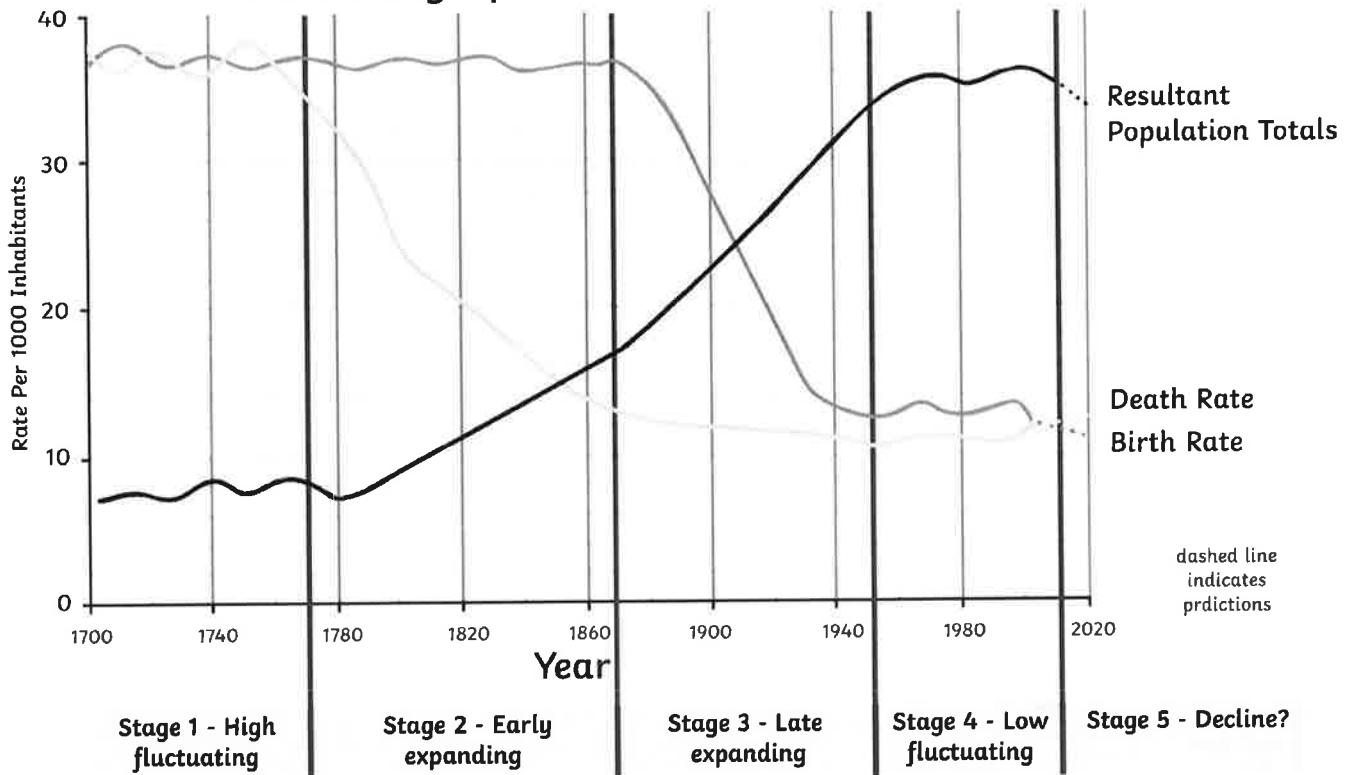


Figure 3: The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

### Natural disasters:

- 1998 - Hurricane Georges destroys 80% of crops
- 2004 - Floods kill 2,600
- 2004 - Tropical Storm Jeanne kills 1,900
- 2007 - Tropical Storm Noel triggers mudslides and floods
- 2008 - Three hurricanes and tropical storm kill 800
- 2010 - Earthquake hits Port-Au-Prince, killing thousands

Haiti had a lot of problems with poorly-run governments in the past, including lots of people being killed, and leaders being overthrown.

Figure 4: Causes of inequality in Haiti

	India's Totals
Population change (average annual %)	1.2%
Urban population (% of total)	32.75%
GNI per capita (US\$)	US\$1,590
GDP growth rate (%)	7.6%
GDP from agriculture (% of GDP)	17.9%
GDP from industry (% of GDP)	24.2%
GDP from services (% of GDP)	57.9%
Human Development Index	0.624

Figure 5: Social and economic statistics for India

## Employment Rate

May to July 2014, seasonally adjusted

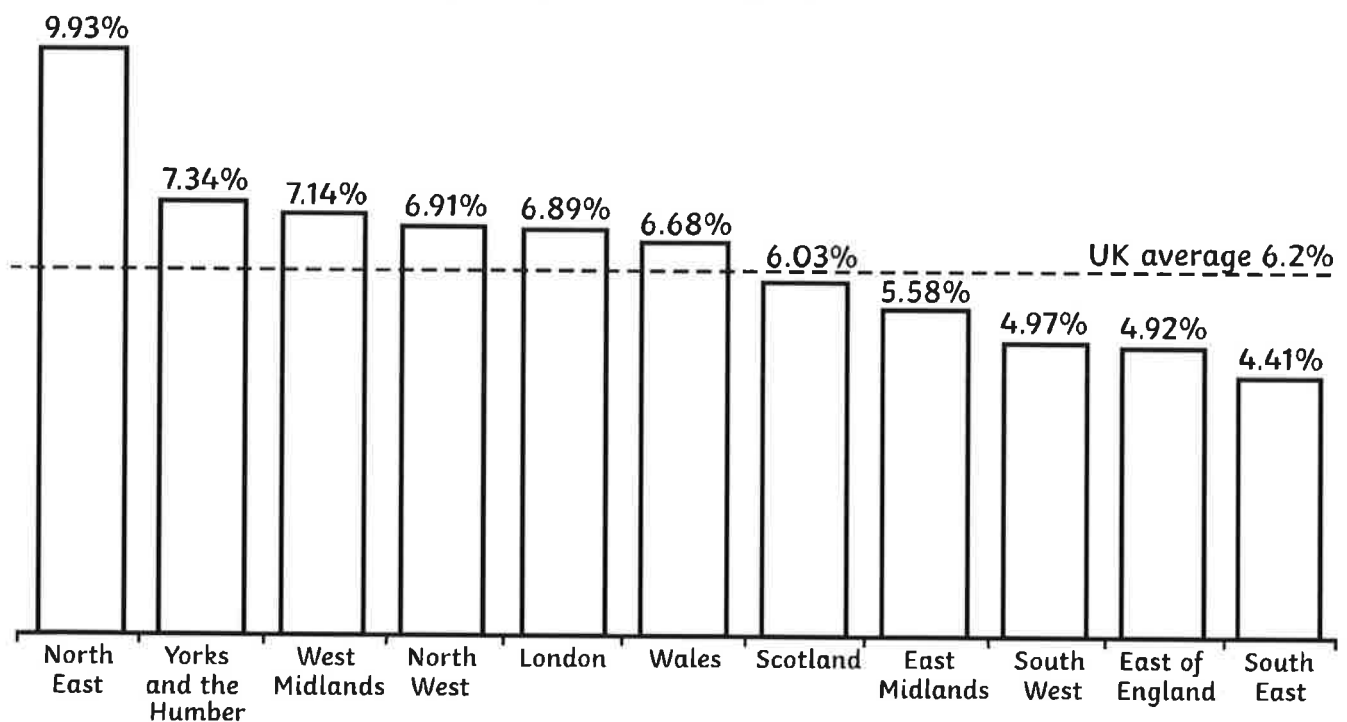


Figure 6: A graph showing unemployment in the UK.

1. With the help of **Figures 1 and 2**, explain the problems of using different development measures to classify the countries of the world. (4 Marks)

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2. Look at **Figure 3**. Explain where two contrasting countries are on the DTM. (4 Marks)

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3. Which causes most global inequality - physical factors or social/economic factors? Use the evidence from **Figure 4** and your own knowledge to respond to this question. (6 marks)

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4. Match the key term to its explanation/example.

(4 marks)

microfinance loans

A large TNC builds a new clothes factory, providing over 1000 jobs.

intermediate technology

Some, or all, of a country's debt is reduced or cancelled.

debt relief

Low-tech solutions (e.g. water hand pumps) help local people improve their lives.

investment

A small amount of money is lent to a local woman to set up her own hairdressing business.

5. Use **Figure 5** to explain why India is a Newly Emerging Country (NEC).

(4 Marks)

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6. Give two reasons why deindustrialisation has taken place in the UK.

(2 Marks)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Explain the advantages of the location of business parks on the M4 corridor.

(4 Marks)

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8. a) Why are some rural areas experiencing a declining population, whilst others are experiencing an increasing population? (2 Marks)

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b) How can both areas suffer from their changing population sizes? (4 Marks)

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9. a) Compare the percentage of unemployment in the North-East with that of the South-East of England. Give a reason why this might be. (1 Marks)

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b) Why do some regions of the UK more economic success than others? (4 Marks)

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c) Explain one strategy that has been used to try to reduce the North-South divide. (4 Marks)

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10. Give two reasons why the UK is able to trade successfully with other countries. (2 Marks)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 1**

0 1 . 1

Describe how countries are categorised based on their economic level.

[3 marks]

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0 1 . 2

Define the human development index (HDI).

[1 mark]

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0 2

**Question 2**

**Homework 4**

0 2 . 1

Explain how economic indicators are used to measure economic development on a global scale.

[2 marks]

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0 2 . 2

Define the demographic transition model (DTM) and outline its key stages.

[6 marks]

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**Question 3**

**Homework 5**

0 3 . 1

Discuss the factors influencing a country's movement from stage one to stage two of the demographic transition model (DTM).

[4 marks]

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0 3 . 2

Compare the role of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the economies of high-income countries (HICs) and low-income countries (LICs).

[3 marks]

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**Question 4**

0 4 . 1

Explain how historical factors can contribute to uneven development.

[2 marks]

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0 4 . 2

Explain how physical factors can contribute to uneven development.

[2 marks]

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