**­­**

**PiXL Independence:**

**Geography** – Student Booklet

KS4

**AQA Style, Economic Geography**

**Contents:**

1. Multiple Choice Questions
2. Short Answer Questions
3. Annotation
4. Suggested Reading/Watching
5. Long Answer Questions
6. Synoptic Thinking
7. **Multiple Choice Questions**
8. HIC stands for
9. Halfway Into Commercialising
10. High Income Country
11. Heavily Invested Country
12. Human Innovation Centre
13. A LIC is
14. One of the poorer countries in the world
15. A tropical country
16. A country with port facilities
17. A NIC (or NEE) is a country that is
18. Getting poorer
19. Getting richer
20. Getting better infrastructure
21. Quality of life is made up of
22. Economic factors including income and job security
23. Physical factors like diet, water supply and climate
24. Social factors including health and education
25. Psychological factors such as freedom and happiness
26. All four of the above
27. Development is
28. How rich a place is
29. The use of resources and technology to improve the standard of living
30. How healthy a place is
31. Which of these is a sign of development?
32. Fragile food supplies
33. Poor infrastructure
34. A lack of health care
35. Equal education availability for males and females
36. The best measure of a country’s wealth is
37. GDP
38. GDP per person
39. GDP per capita
40. PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)
41. Gross Domestic Product is
42. The value of all the goods grown in a country
43. The total value of all the things made in a country
44. The total tax income
45. The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year
46. GDP per capita is a better measure because
47. It is more mathematical
48. It is an average across the whole country
49. It only considers people educated well enough to know Latin
50. Two of the richest countries in the world by GDP per capita are
51. Ethiopia and Sudan
52. UK and France
53. USA and Germany
54. Norway and Qatar
55. HDI is a development indicator that uses
56. Wealth
57. Health and Wealth
58. Health and Education
59. Health, Wealth and Education
60. In the 1980s the world was split by the Brandt Line into
61. A rich West and a poor East
62. A rich South and a poor North
63. A rich North and a poor South
64. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are the poorest of the Low Income Countries. How many of them are there?
65. 7
66. 17
67. 32
68. 49
69. Low income countries tend to be
70. Landlocked
71. Small island nations
72. Tropical
73. Lacking natural resources
74. All of these
75. High income countries
76. Have a high energy consumption
77. Have a low energy consumption
78. NGOs are significant Aid donors. NGO stands for
79. Not Government Office
80. Not Generous Offer
81. Non-Governmental Organisation
82. Nigeria Grant Officials
83. The Primary Sector is
84. Harvesting natural resources
85. Manufacturing
86. Services
87. Using high technology to provide expertise
88. The Tertiary Sector is
89. Harvesting natural resources
90. Manufacturing
91. Services
92. Using high technology to provide expertise
93. The Secondary Sector is
94. Manufacturing
95. Harvesting natural resources
96. Services
97. Using high technology to provide expertise
98. An example of a Quaternary job is
99. Farmer
100. Car maker
101. Biotechnologist
102. Nurse
103. Subsistence farmers
104. Grow cash crops
105. Grow crops
106. Grow enough to feed themselves
107. Farm cattle
108. In a HIC, the biggest employment sector is
109. Primary
110. Secondary
111. Tertiary
112. In a NIC, the biggest employment sector is
113. Primary
114. Secondary
115. Tertiary
116. In a LIC, the biggest employment sector is
117. Secondary
118. Primary
119. Tertiary
120. HICS have small numbers of people in Primary Industry because
121. Technology replaces human labour
122. Fields are very fertile
123. Cows are bigger
124. Top Down development …
125. Makes money from a sunny climate
126. Relies on money trickling down to poorer people
127. Empowers the poorest people to change their lives
128. TNC stands for
129. Trading Nations Council
130. The National Congress
131. Trains and Cars
132. Trans National Corporation
133. Globalisation has helped HIC citizens by
134. Creating jobs
135. Providing cheap goods
136. Improving employment rates
137. Lowering interest rates
138. Globalisation has not helped HIC citizens by
139. Exporting jobs to LICs
140. Providing cheap goods
141. Countries have more control over their development
142. Globalisation has helped NIC citizens by
143. Providing cheap goods
144. Giving access to great Western entertainment
145. Providing employment alternatives to farming
146. **Short Answer Questions**

*Answers should be written in full sentences and use geographical terminology and good SpAG.*

Be sure to respond to the question’s command word;

If the question asks you to describe, only give statements.

If the question says explain, make a point and then say why.

Be sure to use capital letters to start each sentence and for place names; SPaG carries marks.

**Development**

1. Name three development indicators that you would use to classify a country.
2. Describe the difference in industry between a HIC and a LIC.
3. What is meant by the term “Sustainable development”?
4. Describe the factors that have stopped some countries from developing. Name an example.
5. How does the environment suffer as a country develops?
6. If a country is landlocked it tends to be less wealthy. Explain why.
7. There are more LICs in tropical areas than most other climate zones. Give three reasons why this might be.
8. How does birth rate change with increasing development?

**Measuring Quality of Life**

1. The United Nations uses Purchasing Power Parity to compare countries. Explain the advantages this measure has over GDP.
2. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a way to measure development using three factors. Name those factors.
3. HDI uses health, wealth and literacy. For each one, explain what a good figure implies about the usefulness of the Government.
4. Some of the most developed countries (by HDI) have a high GDP per capita too. Explain why.
5. Why do some geographers no longer use the Brandt Line to divide the world?
6. Most atlases give calorie consumption per capita in their lists of development indicators. Justify the inclusion of such an indicator.
7. The BRICs economies are NICs. Name them.

**Aid**

1. Give three reasons why some countries need aid.
2. Give three reasons why some countries give aid to other countries.
3. Aid is often targeted at infrastructure, Explain why.
4. Critics of aid argue that it isn’t sustainable. Give an example of where it has been and explain why.

**Employment Structure**

1. Explain why most HICs have small primary sectors.
2. Most LICs have large tertiary sectors. How does this benefit the lives of the people who live there?
3. NICs develop through earning money through manufacturing. Give two reasons why it has worked for them.
4. Most people in the UK have jobs in the formal sector. What are the advantages for them of being in the formal sector?
5. Many people in LICs suffer for being part of the informal employment sector. Explain one way in which they are disadvantaged.
6. How has automation and robotics changed the employment structure of the UK? Answer in fifty words and include the terms; replaced, improved and quaternary.
7. What does the term “post-industrial” economy mean?

**Globalisation**

1. Give three characteristics of a Trans National Corporation.
2. Describe how the colonial powers of Europe started the development gap.
3. Summarise how TNCs do business with HICs and LICs.
4. Give an example of how globalisation has affected the world of entertainment.
5. Dependency is when a region has little control over a TNC that is a major employer of their population. Why is it a bad thing?
6. Manufacturing job numbers in the UK peaked in 1966. Describe what has happened to those areas most affected.
7. Give reasons as to why the North of the UK has suffered more than the South from globalisation.
8. Explain how globalisation has affected the environment.
9. **Annotation**

Study the images and identify evidence, then explain that evidence.

Annotate is more than just label. You need to identify and then develop this further with an explanation as to why what you have pointed to is relevant to the question asked.

*Study the image of Tokyo. Annotate it to explain how it shows Tokyo is in a High Income Country*.



*Study the image of a shop in Mombasa, Kenya. Annotate to (1) explain how it shows Kenya is a LIC and (2) how this photo shows the Informal Sector.*



*Study the image of rural Kenya. Kenya has a low GDP per capita ($1443) and a low HDI (0.555, 146th in the world). Annotate the photograph to show how this can be seen in the picture.*



1. **Suggested Reading/Watching**
2. Employment structures

<https://geographyfieldwork.com/EmploymentStructure.htm>

1. An example of large scale, bottom up Aid

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/magazine-41391844/why-is-africa-building-a-great-green-wall>

1. A look at how health impacts development

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V35Vw29tay0>

1. A good guide to poverty and extreme poverty

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9MpVjxxpExM>

1. An overview of globalisation (bear with it through the “jokes”)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_iwrt7D5OA>

1. A detailed look at post-industrial regions

<https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21730412-time-fresh-thinking-about-changing-economics-geography-right-way-help-declining>

1. Scranton, PA is part of the USA’s post-industrial area. Read the article on the arrival of a new company and evaluate whether it offers value for money (jobs vs incentives)

<http://citizensvoice.com/news/paper-bag-manufacturer-to-establish-facility-in-sugar-notch-1.2140551>

1. Amazon is looking to expand. This article is good for problems it has caused, yet how many cities are desperate to be the home of a new HQ?

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/07/technology/amazon-headquarters-north-america.html>

1. A simple introduction to sustainability

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=215&v=_5r4loXPyx8> or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5NiTN0chj0>

1. An introduction to sustainable development

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7V8oFI4GYMY> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=masQeEG5FX4>

1. More detailed discussion of sustainability

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39bPjnFBt-o>

1. Interesting thoughts on the Development Gap

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-4V3HR696k>

1. A series of (progressively more complex) videos on the Millennium Development Goals

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-xdy1Jr2eg&t=24s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-HHIczsAGM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-xdy1Jr2eg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o08ykAqLOxk>

1. **Long Answer Questions**

All answers should be written in full sentences and use geographical terminology.

Your answer should be approximately 150 words long and have a clear structure. Make sure for each point you make you have thought of P.E.E.L. (**P**oint, **E**vidence, **E**xplanation and **L**ink). Make sure you have used real life examples which in turn have good detail as evidence to back up your points.

***You should attempt to answer the longer questions on the following page using the following tips to help you with each set of command words:***

Do you agree with this statement? Justify your reasons

* Read the statement.
* Come up with at least two reasons you could agree with the statement and at least two reasons you could disagree.
* Now find some evidence to back up these reasons.
* Now write the answer using the following structure:
  + Reasons you agree, reasons you disagree, overall conclusion on your outcome.

Compare

* Consider what is similar about the two things you have been asked to compare.
* Consider what is different about the two things you have been asked to compare.
* Now write your answer using the following structure:

- Similarities, differences, overall summary.

Assess the extent to which/To what extent?

* Read the statement after “Assess the extent to which/To what extent?”
* Decide where you sit on a sliding scale - do you totally agree with the statement or totally disagree? (you are best to sit somewhere in the middle!)
* Consider your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing.
* Now find some evidence to back up the reasons you have come up with.
* Now write the answer using the following structure:
  + Reasons you agree, reasons you disagree, overall conclusion on your outcome.

Evaluate the effectiveness of

* Consider what is effective about the question topic.
* Consider what is ineffective about the question topic.
* Now write the answer using the following structure:
  + Reasons you think it is effective, reasons you think it is not effective, overall conclusion on the effectiveness.

Explain

* Consider the in-depth reasons for the question topic (the how and why).
* Make sure you have at least four reasons (points) you could discuss.
* Structure your answer explaining and expanding your points, one point per paragraph.

Questions:

1. Using examples, suggest why some countries or cities have encouraged manufacturing businesses to their area.
2. Analyse the reasons why some countries are more developed than others.
3. Using an example/s you have studied evaluate how tourism can improve the development of a country or region.
4. To what extent is globalisation helping LICs develop?
5. "Globalisation has been an overwhelmingly positive for the world". Use evidence to support this statement.
6. "The Brandt line is no longer valid". To what extent do you agree with this statement?
7. Assess the benefits of top down development.
8. Using an example of an industry you have studied, evaluate its impact on the environment.