

1. How well does the data in Figure 9 show which country is the least developed. Give reasons for your answer (5 marks)

6 - With reference to a place you have studied, evaluate **one** strategy to reduce the development gap. You may use figure 10 (9+3)

2. How can fair trade help to improve the social and economic conditions of people in LICs (4 marks)

7 - Using **Figure 4**, compare HDI values in Africa and South America. [**2 marks**] (SAMS 1)

3. Using figure 6 and your own understanding, explain the links between the DTM and a countries level of development (6)

8. To what extent do TNCs improve economic development and quality of life in LICs and NEEs? Reference at least one country you have studied (9+3)

Changing economic world

4. For **either** colonisation **or** conflict explain how it can have affect a countries level of development (3)

10. Contrast the social and economic challenges associated with rural areas of population growth and decline (6 marks)

5. Explain how science and business parks provide opportunities for economic growth (6)

11. Use an example to explain how modern industry can be sustainable (6 marks)

9. Aid benefits the poorest people in the receiving country. Use a case study and explain how far you agree with this statement [9 +3]

10. Explain one strategy for reducing the north-south divide in the UK (6 marks)

12. Explain how improvements to infrastructure and connections with the wider world are important for economic growth in the UK (6)

Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks

Simple points lacking development, likely to use simple points from the data, e.g. “It shows it very well because Bangladesh is the poorest country with a GNI of \$470”.

Top L1 attempts to go beyond the table.

There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences.

There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary.

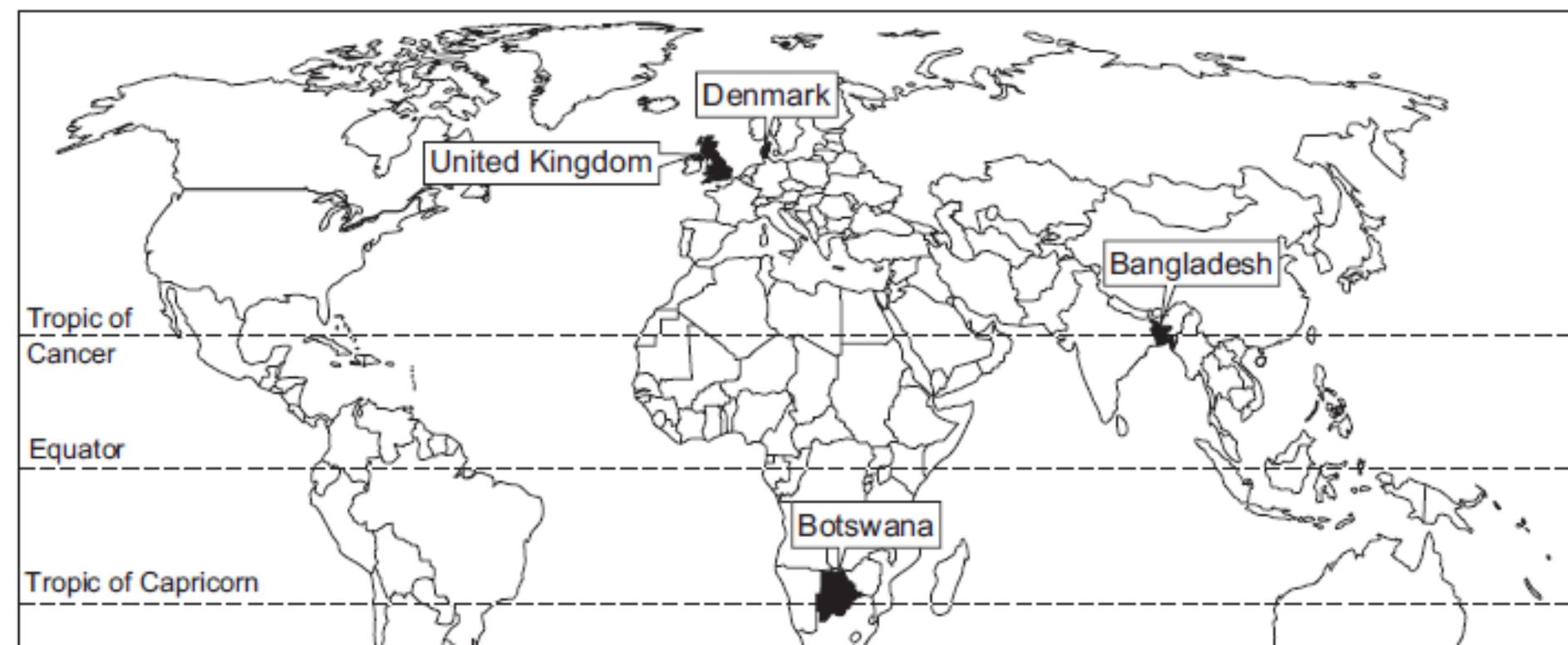
Level 2 (Clear) 4–5 marks

Clear points with some development to answer question using both data and some evidence of own knowledge. This might involve a discussion of the difficulty of using simple indicators and/or the specific data provided, e.g. “Although Botswana is richer than Bangladesh with \$5840 GNI it has the lowest life expectancy which means that people’s quality of life is lower. This is only one indicator though. A better way of measuring the development might be to use a composite indicator such as the HDI.”

There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.

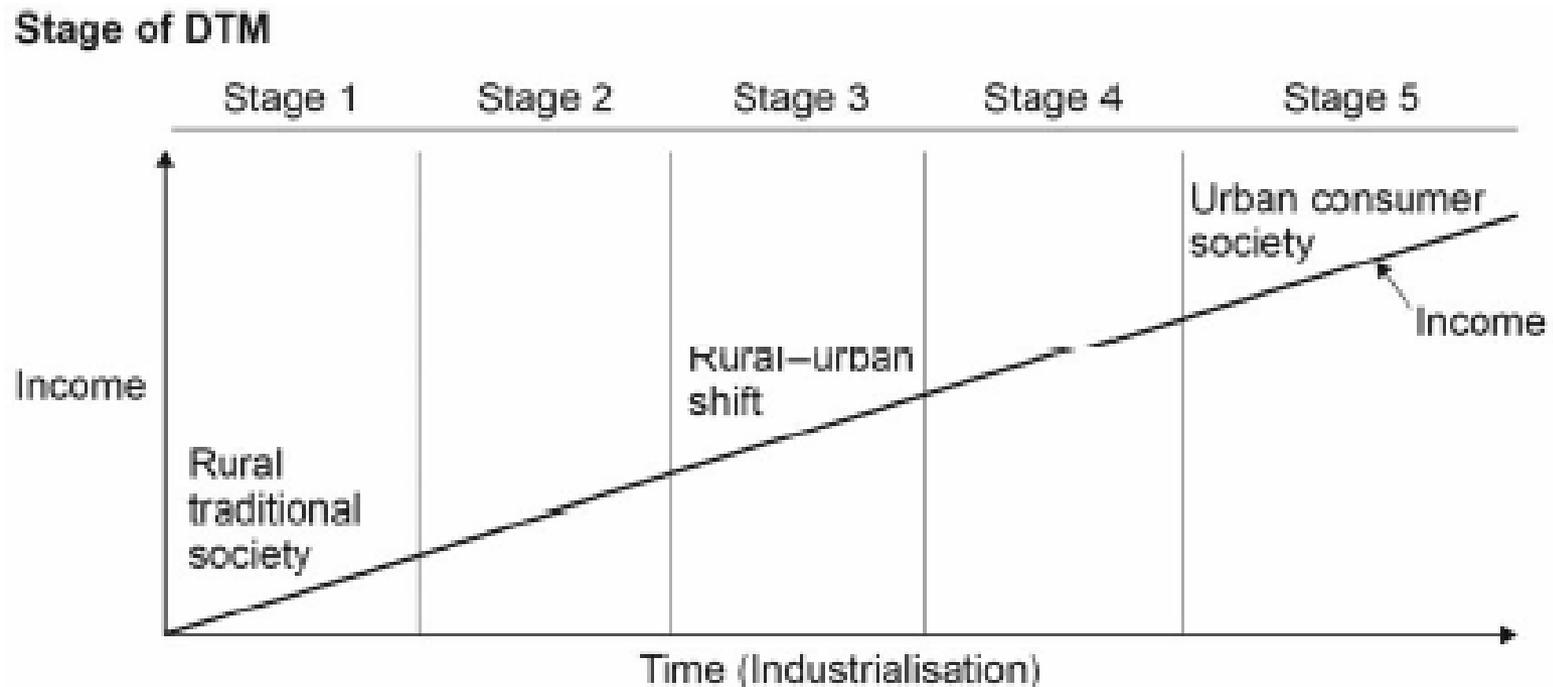
	GNI per person, 2007 (US \$)	Life expectancy in years, 2005–2010 average	Population with access to safe drinking water, 2006 (%)
Bangladesh	470	64	80
Botswana	5 840	52	96
Denmark	54 190	78	100
United Kingdom	42 740	79	100

GNI per person = Gross National Income per person per year



Study Figure 6, a simplified model of the link between the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) and economic development.

Figure 6



0 2 . 4

Using Figure 6 and your own understanding, explain the link between the DTM and a country's level of development.

[4 marks]

Figure 10

Tourist safari in Botswana

Botswana in Africa has large areas of unspoilt wilderness. Safari tourism is becoming an important source of income, both locally and nationally.



Views about tourism in Botswana, a newly emerging economy (NEE) in Africa

Tourism is one of the fastest growing parts of the economy.

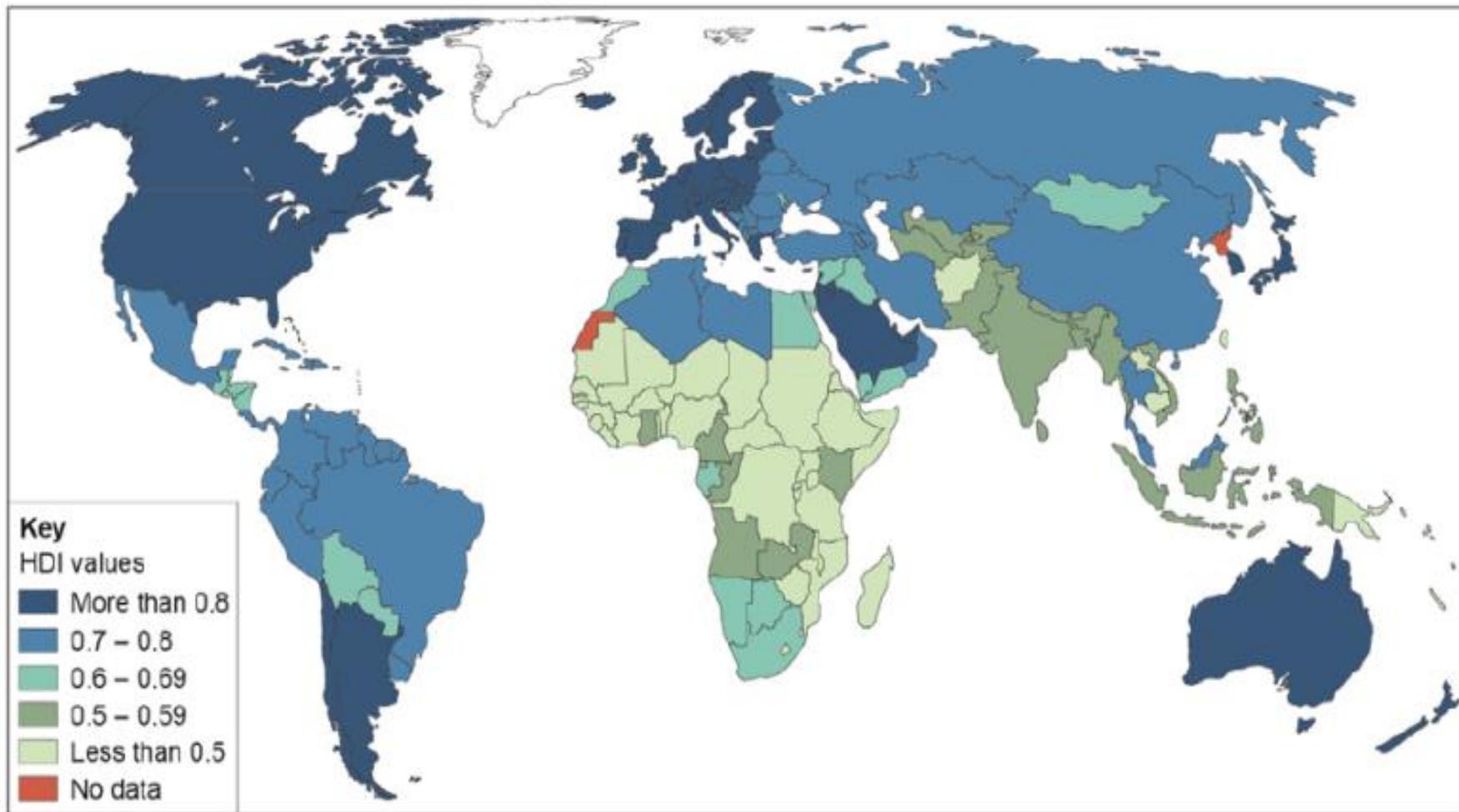
Tourism helps other industries to develop.

Tourism brings money in for local communities.

Tourism helps to develop the infrastructure of the country.

Tourism will be good for the country as long as it is sustainable.

Figure 4



6. International aid; types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country

India Receives Different Types of Aid

Short-term Aid

- 1) Intended to help recipient countries cope with **emergencies**. Can come from **foreign governments** or **non-governmental organisations (NGOs)**.
- 2) The UK sent £10m, a rescue team and 1200 tents to India after an **earthquake** in 2001. NGOs like Oxfam provided **supplies** and **temporary buildings**.
- 3) Helps with **immediate disaster relief**, but often not able to help **longer-term** recovery efforts.

'Top-down' Aid

- 1) When an organisation or government receives the aid and decides where it should be spent.
- 2) Often **large infrastructure projects** like dams for hydroelectric power or **irrigation schemes**.
- 3) Can improve a country's economy, but may not improve the **quality of life** of the poorest people.

Long-term Aid

- 1) Intended to help the recipient countries funded to become **more developed**.
- 2) E.g. until 2015, India received over £200m each year from the UK to tackle poverty.
- 3) Impact can **vary** — India has had problems with **corruption** and aid does not always reach the poorest people.



1. Name and describe each type of aid
2. Explain (linked reasons with measures) how it can help
3. Limitations (e.g. impact on poorest)

'Bottom-up' Aid

- 1) Money is given **directly** to local people, e.g. to build or maintain a well.
- 2) E.g. WaterAid trains local people to **maintain** village **handpumps** in rural India.
- 3) Can have a large impact — schemes are generally **supported** by local people and can improve **health, skills** and **income**.

Aid benefits the poorest people in the receiving country. Use a case study and explain how far you agree with this statement [9 marks]

Bottom-up aid is when money is given to local people to improve their lives and opportunities

An example of this is WaterAid giving handpumps to people in rural areas of India (many of India's poorest people live in these areas). They train locals to maintain the pumps too.

In addition these people can develop skills such as basic maintenance and get other forms of employment. This can improve the wealth of the rural poor.

With clean water poor people in rural India can avoid diseases like Cholera and have a better quality of life

So I think that bottom-up aid does improve the lives of the poorest people in India... however...

What are the advantages and disadvantages of AID in India?

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2012/nov/04/uk-cut-aid-to-india>

For	Against
Emergency aid in times of disaster saves lives.	Aid can increase the dependency of LIC on donor countries. Sometimes aid is not a gift, but a loan, and poor countries may struggle to repay.
Aid helps rebuild livelihoods and housing after a disaster.	Aid may not reach the people who need it most. Corruption may lead to local politicians using aid for their own means or for political gain.
Provision of medical training, medicines and equipment can improve health and standards of living.	Aid can be used to put political or economic pressure on the receiving country. The country may end up owing a donor country or organization a favour.
Aid for agriculture can help increase food production and so improve the quality and quantity of food available.	Sometimes projects do not benefit smaller farmers and projects are often large scale.
Encouraging aid industrial development can create jobs and improve transport infrastructure.	Infrastructure projects may end up benefiting employers more than employees.
Aid can support countries in developing their natural resources and power supplies.	It may be a condition of the investment that the projects are run by foreign companies or that a proportion of the resources or profits will be sent abroad.
Projects that develop clean water and sanitation can lead to improved health and living standards.	Some development projects may lead to food and water costing more .

Helps with aid question

Urban

Key idea	Specification content
A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	<p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p>
Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally causes of growth: natural increase and migration how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>

Key idea	Specification content
Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems environmental: urban greening how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. <p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project.
Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water and energy conservation waste recycling creating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>

1 - Describe the pattern of urban change occurring in LIC and HIC countries (3 marks)

2- Explain the importance of a city you have studied on a variety of scales (6 marks)

6 - To what extent has urban change created opportunities in a UK city you have studied? [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

3 - Suggest two factors which influence the rate of urbanisation in a country [2 marks]

11 - Suggest reasons for the growing number of people in slums in India [6 marks]. Use figure 1.

7 - Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment. Use a case study of a major city in the UK. [6 marks] SAMS 1

4 - To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people? [6 marks] SAMS 1

Urban

8 - Evaluate the success of a strategy used to manage energy or waste or green space to promote sustainable urban living in a place you have studied (6 marks)

9 - Evaluate the success of an urban regeneration scheme you have studied. [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

5 - Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor. Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or newly emerging economy (NEE). [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks] SAMS 2

10 - Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied. [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks] SAMS 1

Growing slum population in India

Figure 1.

In 2009, 280 million people in India lived in urban areas. By 2030 this figure is expected to increase to 580 million. Rapid urbanisation has increased the number and size of urban slums. The city with the largest number of slum dwellers is Mumbai, where 6 million people live in poorly constructed shacks or shelters next to busy roads. Dharavi, the largest single slum area in Mumbai, is home to over 1 million people. Delhi has the second largest slum population (2 million) and Kolkata the third largest slum population (1.5 million). In 2010, it was estimated that 68 million people in India lived in slums, many without basic sanitation or other services.



India's slum population

Year	Population (estimate)
1980	26 million
1985	29 million
1990	34 million
1995	40 million
2000	48 million
2005	57 million
2010	68 million

Resource management (& Energy)

3.2.3.1 Resource management

Key idea	Specification content
Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	<p>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.</p> <p>An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</p>

Key idea	Specification content
The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	<p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p> <p>Food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food the trend towards agribusiness. <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the changing demand for water water quality and pollution management matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus the need for transfer to maintain supplies. <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.

3.2.3.4 Energy

Key idea	Specification content
Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	<p>Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> global distribution of energy consumption and supply reasons for increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology factors affecting energy supply: physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors. <p>Impacts of energy insecurity – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.</p>

Key idea	Specification content
Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.	<p>Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy an example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages. <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.

1 - Explain the social well-being and economical implications of a variation in access to either water, energy or food (6 marks)

6. To what extent is it preferable to source food locally in the UK rather than import from abroad? [6 marks]

2 - Describe the global inequality in the supply and consumption of resources. (4 marks)

8. Using an example you have studied, examine how the extraction of a fossil fuel creates both advantages and disadvantages. [6 marks]

3 - Evaluate the extent to which there are opportunities in the UK food market (6)

9. Use an example from a LIC/NEE to explain how local strategies are being used to improve energy supply and sustainability. [6 marks]

**Resource
management
and energy**

4 - Explain how the demand for **either** food **or** water **or** energy has changed in the UK (4 marks)

10 - Explain why some countries experience energy insecurity. (6 marks)

5. Using Figure 10 and your own understanding, suggest how the proposed water transfer schemes will help meet the changing demand for water in the UK. [6 marks]

11. - Explain the impacts of energy insecurity (6 marks)

6. Explain how the UK could respond to the changing demands for food (6 marks)

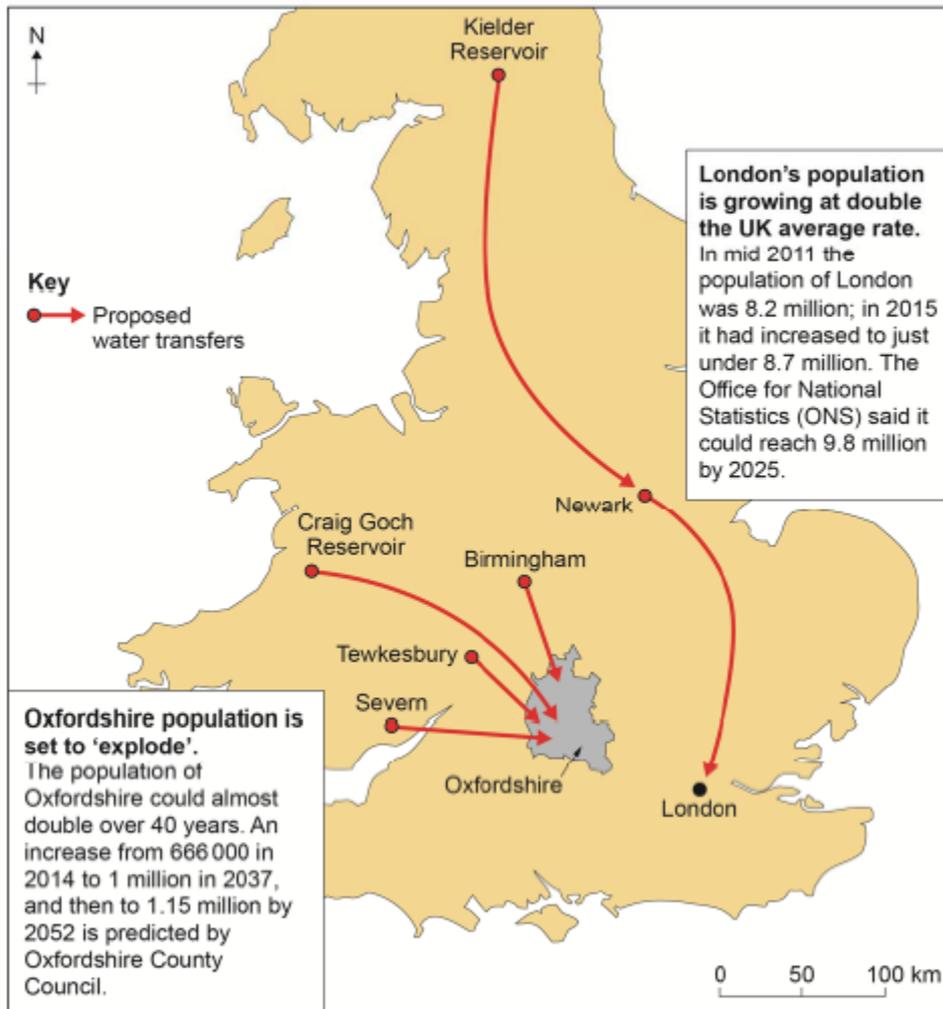
12. – Give two ways a country could improve energy security (6 marks)

14. Explain what would happen to energy consumption if GNI increases in an LIC (3 marks)

13. With the help of Figures 8 and 9, explain why the process of fracking for gas causes conflict between different groups of people. [6 marks]

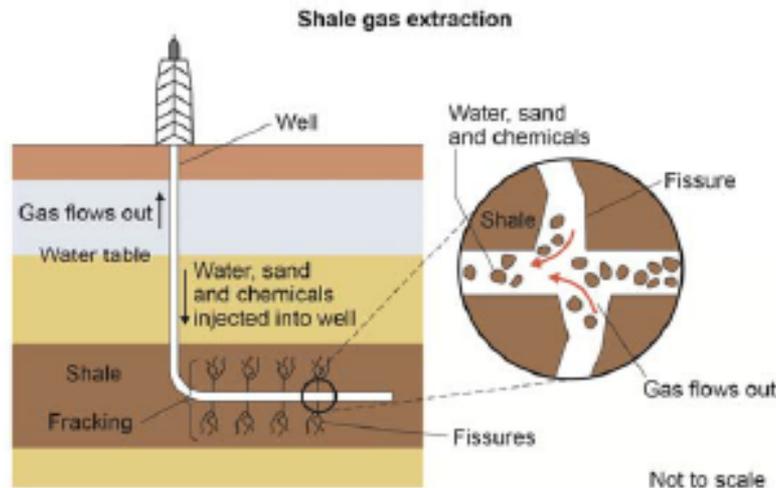
Study Figure 10, a map showing proposed water transfer schemes in England and Wales and some information about population change.

Figure 10



Study Figures 8 and 9, information about fracking for gas in the UK.

Figure 8



Fracking or fracturing uses high-pressure water mixed with chemicals to shatter shale rocks and release natural gas. The gas is then piped to the surface. Fracking uses massive amounts of water and may create environmental concerns including the possibility of contaminated groundwater, polluted drinking water, air pollution and minor earth tremors. Fracking of shale gas could contribute significantly to the UK's future energy needs and provide much needed employment. Electricity can be generated at half the carbon dioxide emissions of coal, and much more cheaply than some renewable sources.

Figure 9

