



What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p>Development varies around the world and can be measured using a variety of STEEP development indicators</p>	<p>⇒ Define a number of different development indicators</p> <p>⇒ Explain why composite development indicators are better than using single development indicators</p> <p>⇒ Describe the distribution of development using maps on a variety of different scales</p>
<p>Countries can be categorised into 3 major categories: developed, emerging or developing. Development can vary within countries.</p>	<p>⇒ Suggest physical (natural) reasons why some countries have a low level of development</p> <p>⇒ Suggest human reasons why some countries have a low level of development</p>
<p>Levels of inequality vary within the UK and have been caused for a variety of STEEP reasons</p>	<p>⇒ Describe the variations in income within the UK</p> <p>⇒ Using a named example, explain why your chosen place has experienced inequality in income</p>
<p>There are a range of consequences of uneven global development which impact on individuals quality of life</p>	<p>⇒ Explain the impacts of food insecurity on peoples quality of life in developing or emerging countries</p> <p>⇒ Explain how the number of people working in primary industry in a country impacts the development of that country</p>
<p>Top-down and bottom-up aid can have different outcomes for different groups of people</p>	<p>⇒ Explain how bottom-up aid is sustainable</p> <p>⇒ Assess the costs and benefits of top-down aid</p>
<p>Case Study of an emerging country - India</p>	
<p>The context of India influences its functions and structure</p>	<p>⇒ Describe the site, situation and connectivity of India in a regional, national and global context</p> <p>⇒ Explain how colonialism has impacted on India's development</p>
<p>Development within India is uneven. There are core and periphery regions in India. The reasons for this unevenness are varied.</p>	<p>⇒ Describe the quality of life for people living in the periphery region of India.</p> <p>⇒ Explain one climatic reason and political reason for the differences between a core and periphery region of India.</p>
<p>Rapid economic growth within the core regions of India has led to disparities and inequalities.</p>	<p>⇒ Define globalization</p> <p>⇒ Explain how globalization has impacted India's demographics</p> <p>⇒ Explain how globalization has led to further inequalities within India</p> <p>⇒ Describe the environmental impacts of globalization within India</p>
<p>Attempts to reduce inequalities in core and periphery regions through top-down and bottom-up aid has both advantages and disadvantages.</p>	<p>⇒ Using a named Case Study, assess the costs and benefits of bottom-up aid on the quality of life of people</p> <p>⇒ Using a named Case Study, assess the costs and benefits of foreign direct investment on the development of India</p>
<p>Integrated skills</p>	
<p>(1) Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth</p> <p>(2) Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas</p> <p>(3) Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS</p> <p>(4) Using Census output area data for 2011</p> <p>(5) Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations</p> <p>(6) Using GIS/satellite images, historic images and maps to investigate spatial growth</p> <p>(7) Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life.</p>	



Quiz 1

1. What is development?
2. What is the difference between GDP per capita and GNI per capita
3. What are remittances?
4. What is the expected birth rate level of a country in Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model?
5. What does fertility rate tell us?
6. What is meant by the keyterm 'gender inequality'?
7. Which measure of development is a number calculated using life expectancy, education level and income per head and is expressed as a number between 0-1 | ?
8. What does maternal mortality rate mean?
9. What shape would the population pyramid look like of a developed country?
10. What does the keyterm demographics mean?

Quiz 3

1. What is colonialism?
2. What impact does climate have on a country's development?
3. What are tectonic hazards?
4. What does landlocked mean?
5. State the name of 2 developed landlocked countries and 2 developing landlocked countries
6. Why are some landlocked countries more developed than others?
7. What are natural resources?
8. Why do some natural resources help a country develop more than others?
9. What is the corruption perception index?
10. What is independence?
11. What is Rostow's theory of development?
12. What is Frank's theory of development?

Quiz 5

1. Which continent is India on?
2. Which countries have a land border with India?
3. Which oceans and sea are connected to India?
4. Name one core and one periphery region of India
5. What is the caste system?
6. What is geopolitics?
7. What is meant by the term emerging country?
8. What is the capital city of India?
9. Which country colonised India?
10. When did India gain independence?
11. What was partition?
12. What does diaspora mean?

Quiz 7a

1. What is environmental degradation?
2. What is deforestation?
3. Why are the people in periphery regions more affected by climate change?
4. What is self-help?
5. Name 3 renewable forms of energy India could have easy access to
6. How will increasing the number of people with access to electricity improve their quality of life?

Quiz 2

1. What are the 4 main employment or industry sectors?
2. State an example of the type of work for each industry sector
3. When was the Industrial Revolution?
4. What is deindustrialisation?
5. What is infrastructure?
6. Where are the core and periphery regions of the UK?
7. What is trade?
8. Which industry sector dominates in the UK?
9. What is Foreign Direct Investment?
10. What is the difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty?
11. What is connectivity?
12. What is interdependence?

Quiz 4

1. What does NGO stand for and what do they do?
2. What is bottom-up aid?
3. What is top-down aid?
4. What is multi-lateral aid?
5. What is emergency aid?
6. What is appropriate technology?
7. What is meant by the term donor country?
8. What does recipient mean?
9. What does HEP stand for and what does it do?
10. What does the word strategy mean?
11. What is sustainable development?
12. What is water security?

Quiz 6

1. What is globalization?
2. Which countries are India's main trading partners?
3. Why has birth rate fallen in the core regions of India but not in the periphery regions?
4. What is outsourcing?
5. What is sanitation?
6. What does TNC stand for and what do they do?
7. What is a sweatshop?
8. What is urbanization?
9. What is migration?
10. What is the main difference between imports and exports?
11. What is the main difference between profit and loss?
12. What is the main difference between surplus and deficit?

Quiz 7b

1. In what ways has education improved the quality of life of people in India?
2. How does better quality of housing lead to a lower death rate?
3. What is irrigation?
4. What are intermediate technologies?
5. What does the Smart Cities Mission do?
6. In what ways is the Smart Cities Mission activities sustainable?