

GCSE Geography homework

Year 11 terms 3 & 4



Due date	Knowledge Organiser Revision	Task
Tuesday 16 th January 2024	Paper 2 – The Changing Economic World <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Development Gap• Nigeria	<u>Revision:</u> Measures of development
Tuesday 23 rd January 2024		<u>Revision:</u> Demographic transition model
Tuesday 30 th January 2024		<u>Revision:</u> Causes of uneven development
Tuesday 6 th February 2024		<u>Revision:</u> Reducing the development gap
Tuesday 20 th February 2024	Paper 2 – The Changing Economic World <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Development Gap• Nigeria• Rio de Janeiro	<u>Revision:</u> Context of Nigeria
Tuesday 27 th February 2024		<u>Revision:</u> TNC in Nigeria – Shell Oil
Tuesday 5 th March 2024		<u>Revision:</u> Urbanisation and key words
Tuesday 12 th March 2024		<u>Revision:</u> 1. Location of megacities 2. Reasons for growth of cities
Tuesday 19 th March 2024		<u>Revision:</u> 1. Importance of cities in LIC/NEE 2. Social challenges and solutions
Tuesday 26 th March 2024		<u>Revision:</u> 1. Types of employment 2. Environmental challenges and solutions
Tuesday 9 th April 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rio de Janeiro	<u>Revision:</u> 1. Reasons for growth of cities 2. Urban planning project – Favela Bairro

Due date:	Tuesday 16 th January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Match up the development indicator with the correct definition (4 marks)

GNI		This is a useful measure of a countries healthcare system.
HDI		This is a useful measure of a countries education system.
Infant mortality		This measure looks at economic and social factors in a country.
Literacy rate		This measures the economic development of a country.

What is development? (1 mark)

What is the development gap? (1 mark)

What does the term 'quality of life' look at? (1 mark)

BUG the question and annotate the key words you underline.

Evaluate the use of different social and economic measures of development. (6 mark)

Possible labels: both sides of an argument, people, money, improvement, literacy rate, life expectancy, GNI, HDI, only a snapshot of life by looking at one, potential corruption

B – Box the command word
(write what this means)

U – Underline any key vocabulary
(write down what these mean, adding extra information where possible)

G – Glance back at the question once you have finished.

_____ ■

[illegible]

Due date:	Tuesday 23 rd January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Match up the stage of the demographic transition model with the boxes. (4 marks)

Stage 1		Remote amazon tribes		High birth rate, decreasing death rate
Stage 2		Brazil		High birth rate, high death rate
Stage 3		Germany		Birth rate decreasing, death rate decreasing slowly
Stage 4		Afghanistan		Birth rate decreasing, death rate slowly increasing
Stage 5		UK		Birth rate low, death rate low

What is the death rate? (1 mark)

When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, what do we call this? (1 mark)

What does the HDI measure? (1 mark)

BUG the question and annotate any key words.

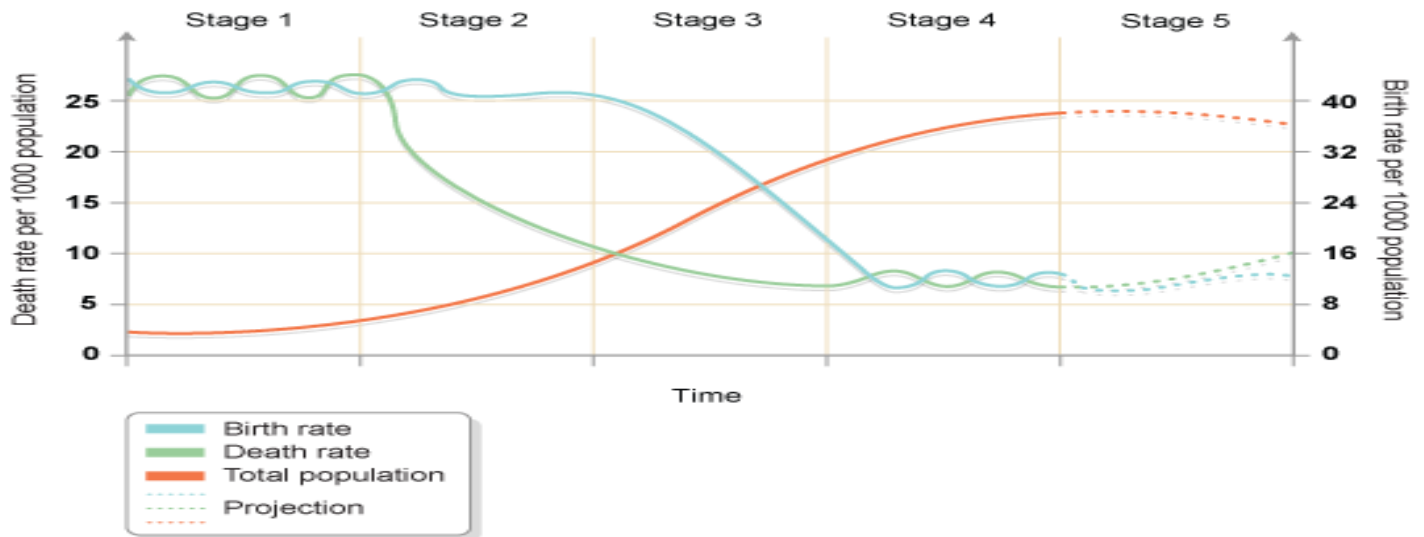
Explain the difference between a country at Stage 2 and Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition Model (6 Marks)

Possible labels: give reasons, Afghanistan, Germany, demographic transition, change, improved, birth rate, death rate, healthcare, conflict, HDI, GNI, life expectancy

B – Box the command word
U – Underline any key vocabulary
G – Glance back at the question

Success criteria:

- Give an **example** of a country at each stage – is it LIC/NEE/HIC?
- What is happening to the **death rate** at each stage? *Give reasons why.*
- What is happening to the **birth rate**? *Give reasons why.*
- What is happening to the population overall?



Due date:	Tuesday 30 th January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Identify each of the below causes of uneven development (physical, economic, historical) (4 marks)

Extreme weather		Trade	
Colonialism		Disease	
Landlocked country		Landlocked country	
Cycle of poverty		War/conflict	

1. Define the term migration. (1 mark)

2. What is the difference between a push and a pull factor? Give an example. (2 marks)

3. Why do people migrate to the UK? State 2 reasons.

BUG the question and annotate the key words you underline.

‘The most significant reason for a country being underdeveloped is due to historical factors’. Do you agree. Justify your answer. (6 mark)

Possible labels: both sides of an argument, colonialism, economic, trade, physical, landlocked, natural disasters, disease, poverty, extreme weather, development, conclusion, uneven development, wealth, GNI, HDI.

B – Box the command word
U – Underline any key vocabulary
G – Glance back at the question

‘The most significant reason for a country being underdeveloped is due to historical factors’. Do you agree. Justify your answer. (6 mark)

4. Read the model answer and write the AO1 and AO2 in the margin on the correct line. Remember AO1 is knowledge, AO2 is explanation.

[illegible]

The most important cause of uneven development is colonialism. I think this because these countries are poor and were taken advantage of and had all of their resources taken, meaning they could not develop. The wars that followed also caused a lot of damage.

The least important cause of uneven development is economic causes. I think this because having money does not matter if you are not physically in the correct location, or have been taken advantage of historically, because if you can't access the trade routes, you are less likely to be benefitting financially, therefore less likely to develop.

5. How can this answer get to L3 (5-6 marks)

6. Write me another paragraph that takes this answer to L3 using AO1 and AO2.

Due date:	Tuesday 6 th February 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Match each of the methods of reducing the development gap to its definition (7 marks)		
Aid		Relieving a country of the money it owes.
Intermediate technology		Help and support for people or a place e.g. Goats or International (UK to Pakistan)
Fairtrade		Giving farmers a fair wage for products e.g. Kenya
Microfinance		Suitable, appropriate technology e.g. small dam in Adis Nifas
Investment		Put money into a country for something in return e.g. China in Africa.
Debt relief		Encouraging people to visit a new place to spend money e.g. Jamaica
Tourism		Small loans to people e.g. Grameen Bank.

- Define the term ‘top down’ development. (1 mark)

- Identify one limitation of giving aid to another country. (1 mark)

- What is the economic multiplier effect? (2 marks)

BUG the question and annotate the key words you underline.

To what extent is fairtrade the most successful method of reducing the development gap (9 marks)

Possible labels: both sides of an argument, colonialism, economic, trade, physical, landlocked, natural disasters, disease, poverty, extreme weather, development, conclusion, uneven development, wealth, GNI, HDI.

BUG the question. See previous homework's for help.

Paragraph 1:

Focus: Fairtrade

Intro: *I think that fairtrade is effective at reducing the development gap.... For example...*

A01: Kenyan Farmer

AO2: Explain how these farmers help increase development.

AO3: Why might fairtrade not be the best? Any limitations?

Paragraph 2:

Focus: Tourism

Intro:

AO1:

AO2:

AO3:

Paragraph 3:

Focus: Aid

Intro:

AO1:

AO2:

AO3:

Conclusion:

Do you think that Fairtrade is the best or is one of the others better? Give a final reason why.

To what extent is fairtrade the most successful method of reducing the development gap (9 marks)

[illegible]

Due date:	Tuesday 20 th February 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Below are some facts about the importance of Nigeria. Label them either global (G) or national (N) depending on the scale of their importance.

Nigeria is a NEE that is experiencing rapid economic growth.		Nigeria has one of the fastest growing economies in Africa.	
Nigeria is the world's 21 st largest economy.		By 2050 Nigeria should be in the top 20 largest economies.	
Nigeria provides 2.7% of the world's oil. The 12 largest producer.		Nigeria is the 5 th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.	
		Nigeria has the largest farm output in Africa, with 70% employed in this sector.	

- Define the location of Nigeria. (2 marks)

- What is the difference between a push and a pull factor? Give an example. (2 marks)

- Why do people migrate to the UK? State 2 reasons.

Maths Skills:

Year	Population	Annual change %	Fertility rate	Urban population %	Urban population	% of worlds population
2015	182,201,962	2.71	5.74	48.10	87,680,500	2.63
2010	159,424,742	2.69	5.91	43.60	67,440,943	2.45
2005	139,611,303	2.59	6.05	39.10	54,541,496	2.28
2000	122,876,723	2.53	6.17	34.80	42,810,252	2.14
1995	108,424,822	2.55	6.37	32.20	34,918,670	2.04
1990	95,617,345	2.65	6.6	29.70	28,379,229	1.97

- Describe what has happened to Nigeria's population. (2 marks)

- Calculate the percentage change from 1995 to 2015 of the total population in Nigeria. (2)

Using a case study of an LIC/NEE country, explain their importance globally (4 marks).

For an NEE you have studied, explain how *environmental* and *political context* has affected economic development (6 marks)

Due date:	Tuesday 27 th February 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Match up the development indicator with the correct definition (4 marks)

GNI		This is a useful measure of a countries healthcare system.
HDI		This is a useful measure of a countries education system.
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Literacy rate		This measures the economic development of a country.

What do the terms import and export mean? (1 mark)

What are the 4 different sectors of employment? (1 mark)

How has Nigeria's industrial structure changed? (1 mark)

BUG the question and annotate the key words you underline.

Using a case study of a LIC/NEE country, evaluate the role of a **TNC** in an NEE (6 marks)

Possible labels: both sides of an argument, Shell Oil, transnational corporation, toxic fumes, 65,000 jobs, social, economic, environmental,

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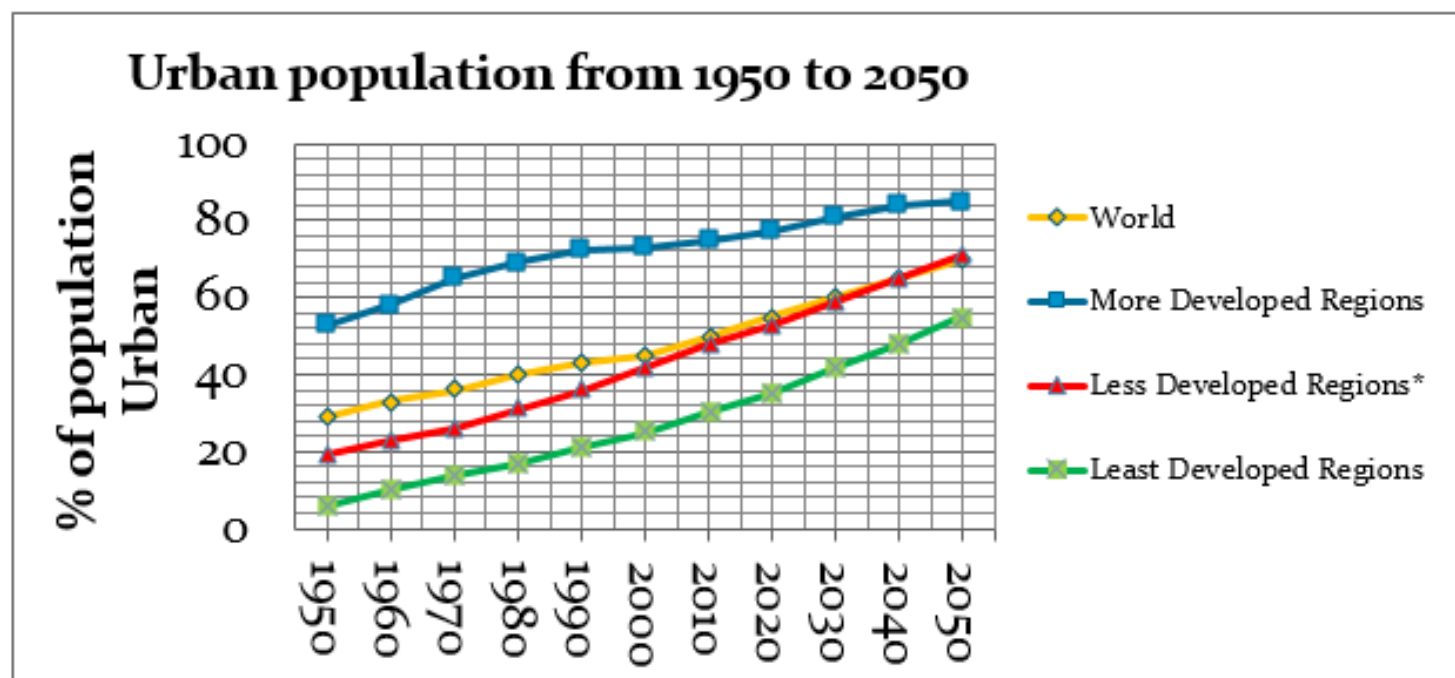
Using a case study of a LIC/NEE country, **evaluate** the role of a **TNC** in an NEE (6 marks)

Due date:	Tuesday 5 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Q1) Define the key terms below:

Key word	Definition
Urbanisation	
Megacity	
Pull Factor	This is where people are drawn to an urban area.
Push Factor	This is where people are forced away from their homes.
Rural-urban migration	
Natural Increase	

Q2) Compare the rates of urbanisation for different regions around the world. (4 marks).



Q3) Outline two reasons for why the largest rates of urbanisation will happen in LICs and NEEs (4 marks)

1.

2.

Q4) Identify the push and pull factors in the table below.

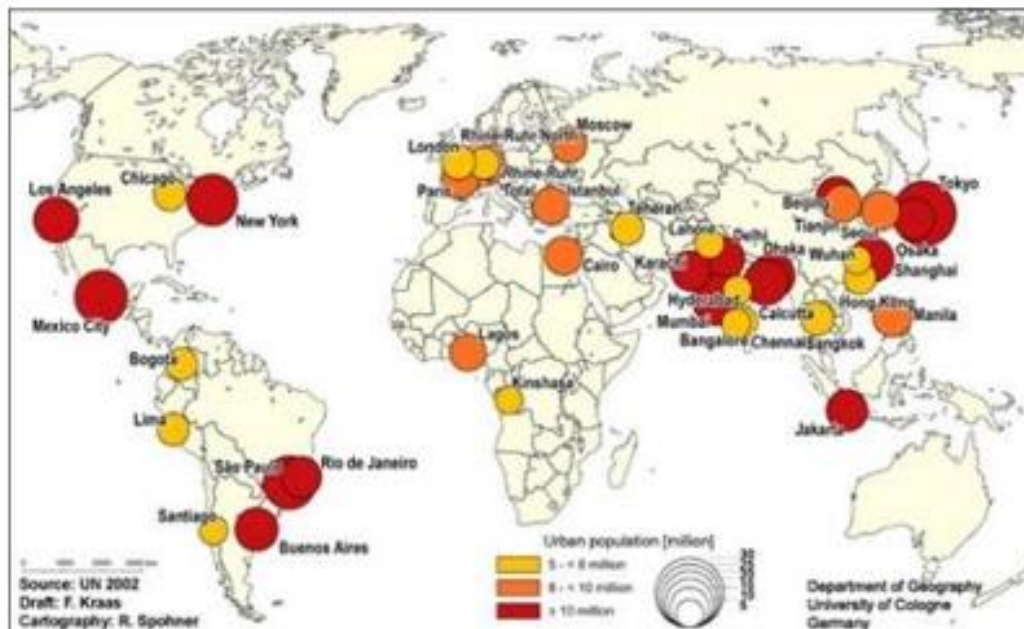
Jobs	Famine
Natural Disaster.	Education
Poverty	Healthcare
Services	Famine

Due date:	Tuesday 12 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Q1) Define the key terms below:

Megacity	
LIC	
NEE	

Q2) Study the figure. It is showing the location of the largest cities in the world.



Describe the distribution of the megacities over the world (cities with a population of over 10 million people). (4 marks)

[illegible]

Due date:	Tuesday 19 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

The table below is the importance of Rio de Janeiro.

Regional importance	National importance	Global importance
Manufacturing of chemicals and clothing.	Brazil's second most important centre.	Major international tourist destination.
Main service industries are banking, finance and insurance.	A major port for export of coffee and sugar.	Hosted the Olympic games and the World Cup.

Q1) Using a LIC/NEE case study, explain why it is an important global city (4 marks).

Q2) Using a LIC/NEE case study, explain why it is nationally important (4 marks).

Study the figure below. Using the figure and your knowledge, to what extent have the social challenges in a city in a LIC/NEE you have studied been solved. (9 marks)



Due date:	Tuesday 26 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

Match up the development indicator with the correct definition (4 marks)

Key word	Definition
Formal employment	
Informal employment	

Suggest two disadvantages of informal jobs in cities in LICs/NEEs.

1, _____

2. _____

Rio's environmental challenges

- **Urban sprawl** – this is an issue as the city continues to grow rapidly, encroaching on surrounding rural (countryside) areas
- **Pollution** – from traffic congestion in the city centre, and from industrial zones. Litter is an issue on the beaches
- **Waste disposal** – a particular problem in the favelas, where there is no organised sewage or waste recovery system

State the solutions to each of these problems in Rio de Janeiro – be specific with your answer.

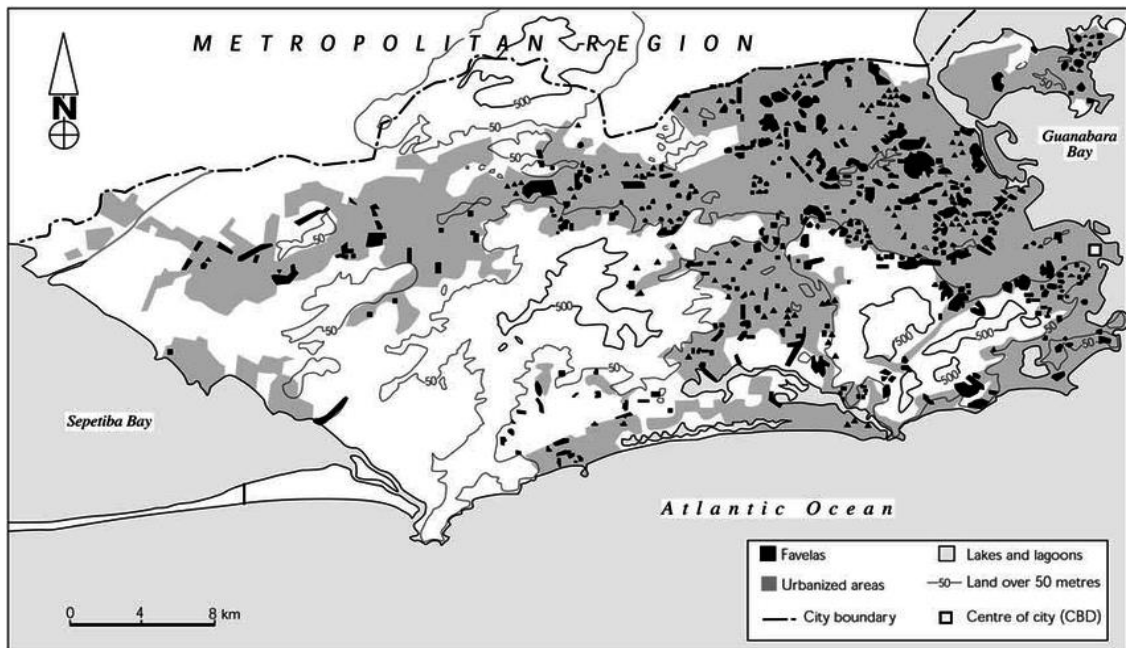
- *Urban sprawl:* _____

- *Pollution:* _____

- *Waste disposal:* _____

[illegible]

Due date:	Tuesday 9 th April 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Using the image, describe the distribution of Rio’s favelas (3 marks)

Explain the reasons for the growth of cities in LICs/NEEs. (6 marks)

[illegible]