Name: _____

Geography
Homework Booklet

Developed

Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

Developing

0   2000   4000km

The Brandt line, division of world on rich north and poor south.
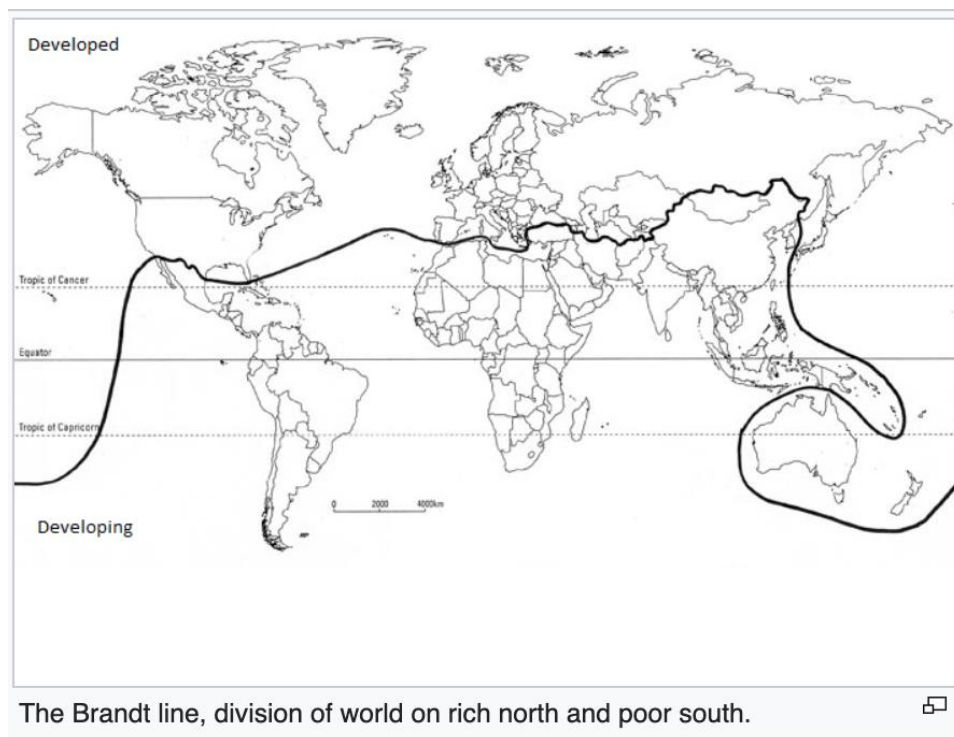
Year 8

Term 1: Development - Why aren't all countries rich?

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No

Geography Homework Tasks Term 2

Keyword	Definition
Development	Measures how economically, socially, culturally and technologically advanced a country is.
Quality of life	The general well-being of people, including health, income, education, employment and the environment.
Standard of living	The level of goods, services and comfort available to people in a country, based on their income.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A way to measure development comparing living standards (wealth), health and education. It has a value between 0 and 1 and the higher the number the greater the level of development.
The Development Gap	The widening difference in levels of development between the world's richest (HIC) and poorest (LIC) countries.
Aid	When a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) such as Oxfam donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives. It could be money, emergency supplies (e.g. medicine), food or skills (e.g. doctors).
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of a country's goods and services produced in a year. The higher this is, the richer a country is and the more money they have to invest in developing their country.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between different countries around the world.
Landlocked	A country which does not have a coastline.

Homework 2 – Plan an answer to this question.
You may wish to write on paper, so you have more space.

'Developed countries have a responsibility to help developing countries.' To what extent do you agree? (8 marks)

- What key words would you include?
- How would you structure your answer?

Homework 3 - Learn the facts in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

Keywords

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Key concept #1 What are indicators of development?	Key concept #2 Is trade fair?	Key concept #3 How can Fairtrade reduce the development gap?
<u>Literacy rates</u> – This can be used to see how many people can read and write. Higher literacy rates means that generally people can be trained and may have more skilled jobs. <u>Death rate</u> – This is useful to see how good the healthcare is in the country and how healthy the people are. <u>Life expectancy</u> – This is useful because healthy people generally live longer	Most countries have tried to control trade by creating barriers to protect their own jobs and industries. They do this with taxes and subsidies. Most goods imported to a country are taxed, making the imported goods more expensive and less attractive than home-produced products. Subsidies are given to workers to encourage them to produce certain goods in a country, an example would be growing corn in the United States, which is subsidised ($4.7 billion per year) so US-grown corn is cheaper to buy than imported corn. This has led to the United states of America becoming the largest producer of corn in the world.	Fairtrade is an international movement that makes sure that producers in poor countries get a fair price for their product. Fairtrade means they have a guaranteed minimum price, and gives farmers more security. As prices of crops change dramatically, this minimum price means that farmers have more *certainty* which is good as it means farmers are more likely to invest in their land, and buy machinery so the business can grow. Farmers and communities also receive a 'Fairtrade premium', which helps producers, and rural communities improve the quality of their lives. Producers decide how to use it, and it is often spent on education, healthcare, or processing facilities to increase income for the whole area. Fairtrade products include Bananas, Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and rice.

Geographical skill – Locating a country on a map and describing its location

Continent → Country → County → City

India is located in Asia. It is South of the Himalayas. It shares a border with Bangladesh to the East, Pakistan to the West and the Indian Ocean to the south. The capital of India is New Delhi.

Make sure to use compass directions as this is much more accurate than "near or next to".