Name: Year 12 Transition Materials for Geography 2022

Students who completed the GCSE Geography course in 2022 did not have to study Section B from Paper 2 (Changes in the Economic World). Some of this knowledge underpins the A-level topic of Global Systems and Global Governance. Therefore, it is important that students who wish to study Geography at A-level have covered this content by making bullet point notes or mind maps in the table below. This can be hand written or typed. You can access the GCSE Geography textbook using your Kerboodle <https://www.kerboodle.com/users/login> The login details are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Username (same as you school login) |  |
| Password (same as your school username, not password) |  |
| Institution Code (all lower case) | kz1  |

The K\* column refers to the page on the online GCSE Geography textbook. Only the sections that are most relevant to the A-level course have been selected.

**Section B: Changes in the economic world**

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|  | **Global variations** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 4a | There are global variations in economic development and quality of life. | Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. | *Define HICs, LICs & NEEs. Give examples of each.* | 194 |  |
| 4b |  | Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). | *Explain how each measure of development is a useful indicator of people’s quality of life.* | 194-6 |  |
| 4c |  | Limitations of economic and social measures. | *What are the problems with some measures of development? E.g. GNI.*  | 197 |  |
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| 4e |  | Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. |

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| Physical | Economic | Historical |
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 | 202-3 |  |
| 4f |  | Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. |

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| Inequalities in wealth | Inequalities in health | International migration |
| Give data about rich / poor countries. | Give data about diseases in HICs/LICs. Malaria. | Syrian refugees. Polish migrants in the UK. |

 | 204-5 |  |

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|  | **Reducing the development gap** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 5a | Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. | An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: * investment
 | *Give examples of investment e.g. China in Africa.* | 208 |  |
| 5b |  | * industrial development
 | *Give an example e.g. Malaysia.* | 209 |  |
| 5c |  | * tourism
 | *Brief overview. Jamaica is the main case (see section 5i).* | 209 |  |
| 5d |  | * aid
 | *Give examples of different types of aid (multi-lateral, bi-lateral…). UK aid to Pakistan. Goat Aid, Oxfam.* | 210 |  |
| 5e |  | * using intermediate technology
 | *E.g. irrigation at Adis Nifas, Ethiopia.* | 211 |  |
| 5f |  | * fairtrade
 | *What is fair trade and how does it differ from free trade? E.g. Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative in Uganda.* | 212-3 |  |
| 5g |  | * debt relief
 | *What is the debt crisis? Define HIPC. How can debt relief help?* | 214 |  |
| 5h |  | * microfinance loans
 | *What is microfinance? E.g. Grameen Bank, Bangladesh.* | 215 |  |
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|  | **LICs / NEEs** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 6a | Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. | A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: • the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally | *Nigeria (p.218-233)*

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| Location | Regional importance | Global importance |
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 | 220 |  |
| 6b |  | • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed |

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| Political context | Social context | Cultural context | Environmental context |
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 | 220 |  |
| 6c |  | • the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development |

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| Changing structure i.e. primary, secondary & services / tertiary jobs | How manufacturing can lead to economic growth |
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 | 224-5 |  |
| 6d |  | • the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country |

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| TNCs in the NEE | Advantages | Disadvantages |
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 | 226-7 |  |
| 6e |  | • the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world | *Notes about trade with other countries / trade agreements, co-operation with other countries.* | 222-3 |  |
| 6f |  | • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country | *Give examples of short / long term / top-down / bottom-up aid e.g. Narmada Dam, WaterAid…..* | 228-9 |  |
| 6g |  | • the environmental impacts of economic development | *How has economic growth affected air quality, water quality, vegetation, wildlife….* | 230-1 |  |
| 6h |  | • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. | *E.g. have people got wealthier / improved lives? Has everyone benefited? Are inequalities getting bigger?* | 232-3 |  |

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|  | **UK economy** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 7a | Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth. | Economic futures in the UK: • causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies | *Kerboodle chapter 18 p234-253* *Explain how each caused economic change.*

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| De-industrialisation | Globalisation | Government policies |
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 | 234-5 |  |
| 7b |  | • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks | *Make notes about each section. Give examples where you can.*

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| Develoment of IT | Service industries | Finance | R&D / business parks |
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 | 236-7 |  |
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| 7f |  | • the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences | *Give examples* | 248-9 |  |
| 7g |  | • the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication.  | *Describe each link that the UK has with other countries.*

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| Trade | Culture | Transport | Electronic communication |
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 | 250-1 |  |
| 7h |  | Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. | *Describe the aim of each and how they affect the UK.*

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| The EU | The Commonwealth |
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 | 252-3 |  |