1. Study Figure 1, which shows the distribution of higher income countries (HICs), lower income countries (LICs) and newly emerging economies (NEEs).

1.1 Using Figure 1, describe the global distribution of LICs.

[Total 2 marks]

2. Study Figure 2, which shows measures of development for Canada, Malaysia and Angola.

2.1 "Canada is the most developed of these three countries." Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer using Figure 2.

[Total 4 marks]

2.2 Outline one limitation of only using GNI per head as a measure of development.

[Total 2 marks]

2.3 Explain why the Human Development Index (HDI) values given in Figure 3 may be a better measure of development than any of the measures given in Figure 2.

[Total 2 marks]
Development and the DTM

1. Study Figure 1, which shows the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

![Figure 1]

1.1 Using Figure 1, which two of the statements below are true? Shade two ovals only.

A. Countries in Stage 5 experience natural population decrease. ○
B. Population growth is fastest in Stage 1. ○
C. The death rate in countries in Stage 3 is rapidly falling. ○
D. Population size is stable in Stage 4. ○
E. Countries in Stage 2 have low population growth. ○

1.2 Give one reason for the high death rate in Stage 1.

........................................................................................................................................................................... [1]

1.3 Suggest how increasing economic development can affect the birth rate in Stage 3.

........................................................................................................................................................................... [3]

1.4 Figure 2 shows birth and death rates in Morocco.

Using Figure 1 and Figure 2, assess Morocco’s level of economic development. Justify your answer.

........................................................................................................................................................................... [3]

[Total 10 marks]
1 Study **Figure 1**, which shows damage caused by fighting in Libya’s civil war, which has been ongoing since 2011.

**Figure 1**

1.1 Using **Figure 1** and your own knowledge, suggest how the conflict may have affected Libya’s level of development.

1.2 Libya is a former Italian colony. Explain how being a former colony may affect a country’s economic development.

1.3 Outline one possible consequence of uneven development on the countries surrounding Libya.
Causes and Consequences of Uneven Development

In 2014, Nicaragua had a 0.03% share of the world's total exports while the UK had a 2.66% share. Study Figure 2, which shows the types of goods exported by each country.

Figure 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nicaragua</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural products</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels and mining products</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured products</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key

- Agricultural products
- Fuels and mining products
- Manufactured products
- Other

2.1 In 2014, Nicaragua generated US $5.1 million from exports. Using Figure 3, calculate how much money was generated from the export of manufactured products.

[1]

2.2 In 2014, what percentage of UK exports was not agricultural products, fuels or mining products?

[1]

2.3 Explain how poor trade links might affect a country's development.

[2]

2.4 Using Figure 3, suggest a reason why Nicaragua is less developed than the UK.

[2]

2.5 Describe and explain the likely difference between the health of people in Nicaragua and the UK.

[3]

[Total 9 marks]
Reducing the Global Development Gap

1 Study Figure 1, which shows the annual income of a farmer in Mali between 2006 and 2014. He joined a fair trade cooperative in 2008.

1.1 What was the farmer’s income in 2011?

1.2 Calculate the increase in the farmer’s annual income from 2008 to 2014.

1.3 Using evidence from Figure 1, suggest how fair trade schemes can affect a country’s development.

2 Study Figure 2, which shows some tourists on safari in Africa.

2.1 Outline one way in which tourism can help deal with the problems of uneven development.

2.2 Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, outline two negative impacts of promoting tourism as a way of increasing development in an LIC or NEE.

Impact 1:

Impact 2:
Reducing the Global Development Gap

Study Figure 3, an article about an aid project in Ghana.

Figure 3

UK Government Support for Ghana

The UK is the second largest aid donor to Ghana. The UK Government’s Department for International Development (DFID) gave over £205 million between 2005 and 2007 towards Ghana’s poverty reduction plans. This level of aid continues, with donations of around £85 million per year. The aid is used in several ways, including to improve healthcare, education and sanitation.

About 15% of the UK’s funding in 2008 was used to support the healthcare system in Ghana — £42.5 million was pledged to support the Ghanaian Government’s 2008-2012 health plan. On top of that, in 2008 the UK gave nearly £7 million to buy emergency equipment to reduce maternal deaths. Thanks to a £105 million grant from the UK in 2006, Ghana has been able to set up a ten year education strategic plan. It was the first African country to do this. The UK pledged additional money to help 12,000 children in North Ghana to get a formal basic education.

3.1 Which one of the statements below best describes the aid projects described in Figure 3? Shade one oval only.

A Short-term, ‘top-down’ aid. ○
B Short-term, ‘bottom-up’ aid. ○
C Long-term, ‘top-down’ aid. ○
D Long-term, ‘bottom-up’ aid. ○

3.2 Outline one potential advantage and one potential disadvantage for the recipient country of long-term aid projects.

Advantage: .................................................................................................................................

Disadvantage: .............................................................................................................................

3.3 Outline one potential advantage and one potential disadvantage for the recipient country of short-term aid projects.

Advantage: .................................................................................................................................

Disadvantage: .............................................................................................................................

3.4 To what extent do Trans-National Corporations (TNCs) improve economic development and quality of life in LICs and NEEs? Reference at least one country you have studied.

[9 + 3 SpAg]

[Total 17 marks]
1. Study **Figure 1**, photographs of central Newcastle Upon Tyne in 1929 and 2015.

**Figure 1**

1.1 Using **Figure 1** and your own knowledge, describe how the economy of Newcastle may have changed between 1929 and 2016.

1.2 Give **one** possible reason for the changes shown in **Figure 1**.

1.3 **Figure 2** is a map of central Newcastle in 2016. Suggest **two** reasons why the Stephenson Quarter may be a desirable location for a computing business.

**Reason 1:**

**Reason 2:**

**Figure 2**

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**Unit 2B — The Changing Economic World**
2 Study Figure 3, which shows population and employment statistics for Argyll and Bute and North Somerset, and Figure 4, which shows the location of these counties and major transport links in the UK.

2.1 Using Figure 3, calculate the percentage population change for Argyll and Bute and North Somerset between 2001 and 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North Somerset</th>
<th>Argyll and Bute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2001</td>
<td>188,564</td>
<td>91,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2011</td>
<td>202,566</td>
<td>88,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[2]

2.2 Suggest one possible reason for the population change in each area.

North Somerset:

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Argyll and Bute:

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[2]

2.3 Discuss the possible impacts of the population change shown in Figure 3.

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[4]

[Total 8 marks]
Economic Development in the UK

3. Study **Figure 5**, photographs of Chadderton, a northern town, and Bath, a southern city.

**Figure 5**

3.1 Using **Figure 5**, outline one piece of evidence for a north-south divide.

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3.2 Give one reason for the development of the north-south divide.

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3.3 Explain how the north-south divide can be reduced.

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[Total 6 marks]

4. Study **Figure 6**, a photograph showing vehicles boarding a shuttle at the Channel Tunnel terminal in the UK.

4.1 Using **Figure 6**, describe how the UK’s transport links help it to connect to the wider world.

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