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<p>Key ideas How do we measure development?</p>	<p>Key ideas Why are countries at different stages of development?</p>
 <p>development geography Reasons for Uneven Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the meaning of economic development • Using development indicators • Mapping world development 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the reasons why some countries are more developed than others
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>Keywords</p>
<p>Gross National Income (GNI)- the total value of goods and services produced by a country Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)- countries experiencing rapid growth of industry eg China, India, Nigeria, Brazil. Lower Income Country (LIC)- a country with a GNI lower than \$1045 High Income Country (HIC)- a country with a GNI higher than \$12746 Life expectancy- the average number of years a person is expected to live Human development index (HDI)- a method of measuring development where GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined Birth rate- the number of births a year per 1000 of the population Death rate- the number of deaths a year per 1000 of the population Infant mortality- the number of babies that under one year of age, per 1000 live births</p>	<p>Natural resources- materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain eg oil, gold, diamonds, coal, trees etc. Trade- buying and selling of goods and services between countries. Drought- a long period without rain. Migration- movement of people from one place to another. Development Gap- the difference in wealth between the world's richest and poorest countries.</p>
<p>Action:</p>	<p>Action:</p>
<p>Learn the key words in preparation for a test. Choose a HIC, LIC and NEE- produce a country profile for each showing the life expectancy, HDI, birth rate, death rate and infant mortality. For each country write a PEA to answer the question 'Why is this country at this level of development'</p>	<p>Learn the key words in preparation for a test.</p>
<p>Action completed</p>	<p>Action completed</p>

Key ideas How can Fairtrade improve the lives of farmers in poorer countries?



- Understanding how the profits of products like coffee are divided between growers, shippers, traders and sellers.
- Investigating how trade can be made more fair

Key words

Fairtrade- is a movement which tries to help people who make things in developing countries. The movement helps people to work in better conditions and helps them get more money for what they make.

Transnational corporation (TNC)- a company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country, also known as multinational companies (MNC)

Action:

Learn keywords

Look in the supermarket or at home to find Fairtrade products, make a list of what you find- why don't more people buy them?

Design a poster to convince more people to buy Fairtrade products

Action completed