

OBHS Core Questions:

Subject: Geography

Year and Term: Year 10 – Autumn 1

Topic: Section B: Economic World-**Overview, Jamaica and Nigeria**



Learn these questions to build a strong foundation of knowledge for this half-term. Ask family or friends to test you regularly, or practise on your own using the 'Look, Say, Cover, Write' method.

1	What is development?	Development is the process of improvement in people's quality of life, including economic, social, and political progress.
2	How can development be measured?	Development can be measured using indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gross National Income (GNI) per capita• Human Development Index (HDI)• Life expectancy• Literacy rate• Infant mortality• HDI
3	What are the limitations of economic and social measures to classify development?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Data could be out of date or hard to collect2. Data may be unreliable3. They focus only on certain aspects of development e.g. GDP rather than corruption levels or human rights4. Government corruption may mean that data is unreliable
4	What does HDI cover?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Life expectancy at birth2. Mean years of schooling for adults aged 253. Expected years of schooling for children of school entering age.4. Gross national income per capita (GNI)/PPP
5	What are the benefits of using HDI over other measures?	It covers more than one factor, looking at both social and economic factors.
6	What is the development gap?	The development gap is the difference in levels of development between the richest and poorest countries (HICs and LICs).
7	What factors affect development?	Physical: Climate, natural disasters, landlocked location Economic: Trade, debt, reliance on primary products Historical: Colonialism, conflict Social and political: Corruption, stability, access to education and healthcare
8	How can the development gap be reduced?	Investment Industrial development Aid (e.g. UK aid to LICs) Fair trade Debt relief

		Tourism																																																						
9	What is the demographic transition model?	<p>The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is a theoretical model that describes how a country's population changes over time as it develops economically. It outlines the relationship between birth rates, death rates, and overall population growth through five stages</p> <table><tr><th>Stage</th><th>Birth Rate</th><th>Death Rate</th><th>Population Growth</th><th>Example</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>Slow/stable</td><td>Pre-industrial tribes</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>High</td><td>Falling</td><td>Rapid</td><td>Chad, Niger</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Falling</td><td>Low</td><td>Slowing</td><td>India, Brazil</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td><td>Stable/slow</td><td>UK, USA</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Very low</td><td>Low/slight</td><td>Decline possible</td><td>Japan, Germany</td></tr></table> <p>The demographic transition in 5 stages</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Stage 1</th><th>Stage 2</th><th>Stage 3</th><th>Stage 4</th><th>Stage 5</th></tr><tr><td>Birth rate</td><td>High</td><td>High</td><td>Falling</td><td>Low</td><td>Rising again</td></tr><tr><td>Death rate</td><td>High</td><td>Falls rapidly</td><td>Falls more slowly</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>Natural increase</td><td>Stable or slow increase</td><td>Very rapid increase</td><td>Increase slows down</td><td>Falling and then stable</td><td>Stable or slow increase</td></tr></table> <p>Population Pyramid</p> <p>The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth</p>	Stage	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Population Growth	Example	1	High	High	Slow/stable	Pre-industrial tribes	2	High	Falling	Rapid	Chad, Niger	3	Falling	Low	Slowing	India, Brazil	4	Low	Low	Stable/slow	UK, USA	5	Very low	Low/slight	Decline possible	Japan, Germany		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Rising again	Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low	Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Falling and then stable	Stable or slow increase
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10	How has tourism helped reduce the development gap in Jamaica	<p>Tourism is Jamaica's largest source of income.</p> <p>It contributes over 20% of GDP.</p> <p>Infrastructure (roads, airports) has improved.</p>																																																						
11	How many jobs has it created?	Created 200,000+ jobs.																																																						
12	How much was tourism worth to the economy?	\$2 billion a year																																																						
13	What are the main contributors to the economy of Jamaica?	<p>Minerals-bauxite and oil</p> <p>Agricultural product-sugar, rum</p> <p>Some manufacturing</p> <p>Tourism</p>																																																						
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14	Case Study: How has a TNC helped Nigeria develop?	<p>Shell operates in the Niger Delta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides jobs and training for Nigerians. • Brings investment and helps develop infrastructure. • Criticism: oil spills, environmental damage, and limited profits staying in Nigeria
15	What is a TNC?	A Transnational Corporation (TNC) is a company that operates in more than one country (e.g. Shell, Nike)
16	What are the main contributors to the economy of Jamaica?	<p>Minerals-bauxite and oil</p> <p>Agricultural product-sugar, rum</p> <p>Some manufacturing</p> <p>Tourism</p>
17	How is economic development improving the quality of life for Nigeria's population?	<p>Reliable and better paid jobs in manufacturing</p> <p>Better access to safe water</p> <p>Better diet</p> <p>Higher disposable income</p>
18	What are the negatives of TNCs for Nigeria?	<p>Local workers are sometimes poorly paid</p> <p>Much of the profit generated goes abroad</p> <p>Working conditions are sometimes very poor.</p>
19	When was the Bodo Oil spill?	2008-2009
20	How much compensation did Shell agree to pay?	£55m
21	What TNCs operate in Nigeria?	Shell, Unilever (food and drink company), Nestle, VW
22	What aid does Nigeria get?	It has received a total of \$5bn from lots of sources including Action Aid to create the Aduwan healthcare centre, Nets for Life to help with malaria
23	How many does Shell employ?	65,000
24	What is the global importance of Nigeria? Give 3	<p>Nigeria is an NEE and had the world's highest average GDP growth for 2010-15</p> <p>It supplies 2.7% of the world oil</p> <p>It ranks as the 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.</p>
25	What is Nigeria like socially?	<p>Multi-ethnic, multi faith country</p> <p>The social diversity is one of its strengths but has also led to conflict</p>