Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Review & Reflection**

Q1
The development gap is the difference in levels of development between the richest countries in the world and the poorest. There are lots of different measures used to assess the development gap.

Q2
- Gross National Product
- Life Expectancy
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Human Development Indicators
- Literacy Rate

Q3
Climate can result in uneven development as a poor climate (too hot, too cold or not enough precipitation) can mean that countries are unable to grow enough crops which can result in malnutrition.

Q4
Debt can cause uneven development as when a country borrows money it has to pay it back with interest. This results in more money being used to pay back this debt rather than being used to develop infrastructure which will hinder a country’s development.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Review & Reflection**

Q5
The consequences of uneven development can be split into two categories: wealth and health. Uneven development means that the Gross Domestic Income per Capita will be lower in less developed countries. There are also likely to be a larger wealth gap within the country. Uneven development will also impact upon health. Countries that are less developed are less likely to have a robust healthcare system, resulting in a lower life expectancy for those living in these areas.

Q6
In stage 1 of the demographic transition model, the total population is low but balanced as both the birth rate and the death rate is high. In stage 2, the total population will start to rise because death rate will begin to fall but birth rate s will remain high. In stage 3, the total population is rising rapidly. Death rates will now remain low but birth rates will start to fall rapidly. In stage 4, total population is high and growing slowly. There is a low birth rate and a low death rate. In stage 5, the total population is still high but starting to decline due to the birth rate falling below the death rate. The population will start to fall as it is no longer replacing itself.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Prepare for learning:

Geographical knowledge: name an area of the UK that has a dense population.

Earlier in this topic: name two methods of hard engineering for protecting the coastline

Older than two weeks: what features do you find in the upper course of a river

Graph or diagram analysis: describe how the picture featured is formed.

Title:

How Does Development Vary Across the World?
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Present new information:

The level of development of a country shows how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced it is. The way in which countries are classified is changing. In the past the Brandt line was used, which divided the planet into the ‘rich north and the poor south’. However the worth has changed a lot in the last 20 years and the Brandt line is now too simplistic. For example, China and India are no longer seen as poor countries.

This is the Brandt line. All the countries above this line are considered rich and all the countries below the line are considered to be poor.

To what extent do you agree with the Brandt line? You must give arguments for and against it and used specific examples.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Present new information

Countries are classified into three categories of development:
1. Low Income Countries (LIC)- these are countries with a GNI per capita of $1,045 or less e.g. Chad and Ethiopia.
2. Medium Income Countries (MIC)- these are countries with a GNI per capita or more than $1,045 but less than $12,746 e.g. Mexico and Iraq.
3. High Income Countries (HIC)- these are countries with a GNI per capita above $12,746 e.g. Germany and the USA.

The Brandt line is now considered too simplistic and the reality looks more like the map above.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Present new information

The demographic transition model, or DTM, shows that changes to a population over time. It is broken down into 5 stages and each stage has specific conditions (e.g. stage 1 has a high birth rate, high death rate and a low total population). It is possible to judge a country’s development by working out where they would be on the model.

Construct

Watch the video below and write a description of each stage of the model, including examples of a country in each section.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_0HynY56fE
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Present new information**

The UK is in stage 4 of the DTM, but will eventually move to stage 5. This means it will have an aging population which is when there are an increase in the number of elderly people. This has serious economic consequences as older people cannot work to earn money, but also tend to require high levels of health and social care. There are ways to try and overcome the problems caused by an aging population such as: increasing the retirement age, encouraging people to save more money for their retirement and encourage young migrants to move into the UK.

Further reading: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/revision/6](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/revision/6)

Watch this: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/video](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/video)

Test yourself: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/test](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize-guides/z3grsg8/test)
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Silent apply:

“The UK’s aging population is a disaster waiting to happen” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Think about:

• Structure (introduction, for, against and conclusion)
• Range of point
• Development of points (point, evidence, explain, link)
• Use of statistics/facts to illustrate point
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Final plenary:

Discuss this statement with someone in your family: “It is better to be a country in a stage 3 rather than a stage 5 of the DTM. To what extent do you agree?”.