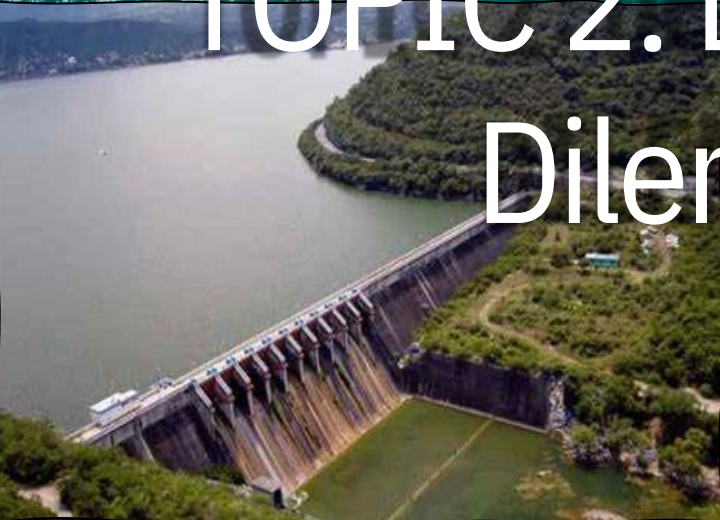


# Y8 Revision Guide - Development

Exam Week May 2025

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## TOPIC 2: Development Dilemmas



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# What to expect in the exam...

Exam Week May 2025

## When and where?

The exam will be held in your classroom during March and will be approximately 50 minutes long. You may only take your pen, pencil, and ruler into the exam. No revision material, devices, or smart watches are allowed. .

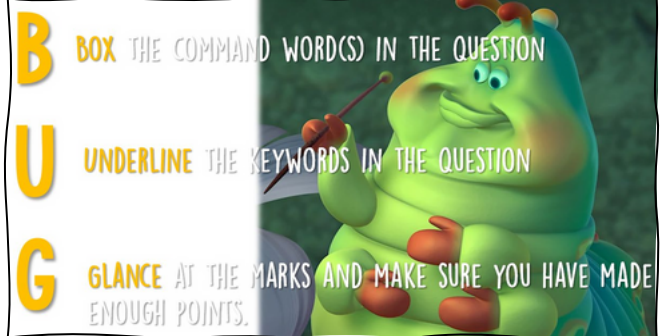
## Style of questions:

The exam will consist of a series of short response questions and one extended response question (7-mark case study required)..

Below are some sample answers and examiners comments. It is very important that you remember to BUG every question and really focus on the command word, so you know what the examiner wants you to write. Have a look at the table below to remind yourself of the command words to expect then read the sample answers and comments.

### Typical Exam Command Terms:

- Analyse:** Separate information and discuss its parts.
- Argue:** Present a reasoned case for/against something.
- Compare:** Describe the similarities and differences of at least two things.
- Define:** Give the meaning of a word.
- Describe:** Give the main characteristics or account in words.
- Discuss:** Bring out the important points, consider the good/bad and come to a conclusion.
- Evaluate:** Give an opinion by exploring the pros and cons of something.
- Explain:** give reasons on why or how something happens.
- Identify:** give an example.



## Example answers:

(iii) Identify from Fig. 1.1 a year when:

- net migration was greater than natural population growth
- there were more emigrants than immigrants
- the largest total population growth occurred.

Here you can see the command word is identify, so the student doesn't need any explanation or detail and just needs to use Fig 1.1. only. 3/3

4. Using the map, describe the distribution of coral reefs (3)

A good description using the map. No need for explanation here as the question asks to describe location. This student also clearly makes at least 3 points as asked for by the number of marks. 3/3

5. Explain the process of longshore drift. You also draw a diagram (4)

As the prevailing wind is at a certain direction, sediment in the water are carried by the waves. The waves then drop carries the material onto the shore, but it then rolls back into sea because of gravity. This movement is repeated for a long time until the process is complete. This movement is called longshore drift.

A clear explanation with lots of detail. Furthermore, the student not only draws a diagram but also annotates it - this is crucial. Marks are awarded for the annotations not for creating the next Picasso painting. All points of longshore drift explained. 4/4

(c) Explain the location of a factory or industrial zone in a named area you have studied.

Name of area Burnaston, England.

- The location of the Toyota factory has excellent transport links. The factory in Burnaston has easy access to the M1 (a major motorway) and to the East Midlands Airport. Toyota would have made a factory here because the motorway, M1, provides easy road access to the rest of the UK therefore reducing transport costs. This also makes it easier for the workers to get to the factory. The local airport provides links to other areas of the UK as well as other countries in Europe, which will have reduced the costs of transport as they no longer need to export it from Asia.
- The local environment provides many amenities and an excellent quality of life for the workers. The nearby settlement of Derby has many services like cinemas and shopping centres. Toyota would have likely set up the factory here because the amenities would have provided many workers with a great quality of life and would have attracted them to work in the factory due to the incredible location. The great quality of life will attract many highly educated workers.
- The general area of the Burnaston Toyota factory is very flat making it easy for expansion. The UK has approximately 65 million people with the number likely to increase or surrounding countries like Ireland and France will... This means that the demand for the Toyota cars will be higher than the supply. Due to the land being large and flat, this attracted the Toyota company to make a factory here in case there needs to be an expansion. This would reduce costs in the future as they might have had to make a new factory or terraform the land in their favour.
- The area of Burnaston has already got many skilled workers. The Universities in Derby provide lots of skilled workers every year and Derby is a traditional place for the location of manufacturing industries such as Rolls Royce. This means that there will be even more skilled workers in the area. This would influence Toyota's decision on where to locate their car factory as they would want highly educated to conduct the jobs in their factories and for research and development projects. Due to the skilled workforce in Derby, this location would be ideal for Toyota.

This is an example of an extended response 7-mark case study question. The student uses lots of place specifics to support his argument. A good use of Point Evidence Explanation. We would be looking for 4+ PEs here and this student does it. 7/7

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas

What is development? Studying development is about measuring how developed one country is compared to other countries, or to the same country in the past. Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. The two most important ways of measuring development are economic development and human development.

Economic development is a measure of a country's wealth and how it is generated (for example agriculture is considered less economically advanced than banking).

Human development measures the access the population has to wealth, jobs, education, nutrition, health, leisure and safety - as well

as political and cultural freedom. Material elements, such as wealth and nutrition, are described as the *standard of living*. Health and leisure are often referred to as *quality of life*.



Natural Disaster: Haiti 2010 earthquake



Natural Resources: UAE Oil Reserves

What factors affect levels of development?

Factors which influence the rate at which a country may develop can be physical or human. Understanding the reason why a country may be in poverty is important, as it helps to understand what may help the country to develop.

Physical factors:

## 1. Climate

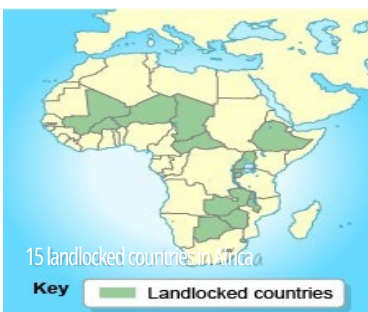
The Sahel region in Africa suffers from a lack of rainfall. This means that droughts are common. The result is that crops may suffer. There are certain diseases which thrive in *tropical climates*, such as malaria and yellow fever, because of the hot and humid conditions.

## 2. Natural hazards

Floods, droughts and tectonic activity can limit future growth and destroy buildings and agricultural areas. This also means a country may divert income to help recover from these events.

## 3. Landlocked countries

15 countries in Africa are landlocked. This means it is more difficult to trade as goods have to be driven through other countries to get to the coast for shipping. It is also more difficult for new technology to reach a *landlocked* country, as the fibre optic cables are laid under the ocean.



Climate: Drought in the Sahel Region

DID YOU KNOW?



PHYSICAL FACTORS: THESE ARE THE NATURAL FEATURES OF EARTH THAT AFFECT DEVELOPMENT.  
HUMAN FACTORS: THESE ARE THE SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF PEOPLE AND CULTURES ON DEVELOPMENT

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas

4. Natural resources Natural resources such as minerals, gas and oil can help improve a country's level of development. However, this is closely tied in with the ability to exploit the resource for the benefit of the country. There are also countries, such as Japan, which are low in natural resources, but have based their development on human factors such as education and skills. Human factors 1. Historical development Colonialism hindered a developing country's level of development. A colony helped supply food and minerals to countries like Britain and France. There was investment in colonies, but this was focused on things that would help the trade between the countries. Borders of some colonial countries were set without attention to tribal and cultural differences, causing tensions and instability.



Debt: People protest against debt repayments



Safe Drinking Water?



Civil War: A major factor affecting development

2. Political factors Poor governance does not help a country to develop. Money that could be spent on development may be used to fund military weapons or an affluent lifestyle of an elite group of people. 3. Economic factors World trade is often not fair. *LEDCs* tend to sell primary produce. *LEDCs* have to compete with each other to win the trade - which lowers the prices farmers get. A poor harvest means less income. There is more money to be made in processing goods, which *MEDCs* tend to do.

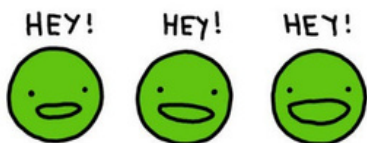
Foreign investment can help a country to develop. Africa receives less than 5 per cent foreign direct investment. It has 15 per cent of the world's population. Europe receives 45 per cent of foreign direct investment, and only has 7 per cent of the world's population. Who controls world trade is also important, and it is developed countries that control the most trade.

Many *LEDCs* are in debt to *MEDCs*. Some of their income has to pay off these debts.

4. Social factors

A poorer country finds it more difficult to invest in education. The problem is made worse because many countries have a high *dependency ratio*. Having money to invest in a healthcare system is important for a country to develop. That is because it is difficult for sick people to work hard.

Clean water is essential for health. One in six people do not have access to safe water. If water is not safe, people may be unable to work or care for their families because of illness.



Remember you should be able to PEE factors that affect development. **POINT**, **EVIDENCE**, **EXPLANATION**.

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas

How can development be measured? Development indices A development index measures a country's performance according to specific development indicators. Some countries may appear to be developed according to some indices, but not according to others. One of the most widely used development indices is the Human Development Index. The HDI (Human Development Index) is a way to measure well-being within a country. The HDI measures each of these factors between 0 and 1, one being the best. The HDI is a very useful measure of development because it includes economic and social indicators which reduces any anomalies Remember HDI uses three indicators:

1. Literacy Rates
2. Life expectancy
3. GDP



Literacy Rates

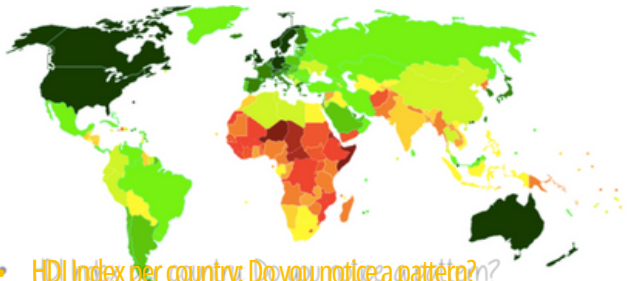


Life expectancy

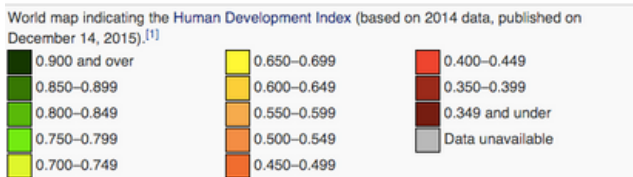


Gross Domestic Product

Problems with indices... Development indices can be misleading and need to be used with care. For example: Many indices are averages for the whole population of a country. This means that indices do not always reveal substantial inequalities between different segments of society. For example, a portion of the population of a highly developed country could be living below the poverty line. In some countries, the data used in indices could be out of date or hard to collect. Some countries do not wish to have certain index data collected - for example, many countries do not publish statistics about the number of immigrants and migrants.



• HDI Index per country: Do you notice a pattern?



## The Millennium Development Goals



1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability

## Improving Development: The MDGs

In 2000, the United Nations agreed on some Millennium Goals. Every country and all the world's leading development organisations agreed to these. The aim was to achieve them by 2015.

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas

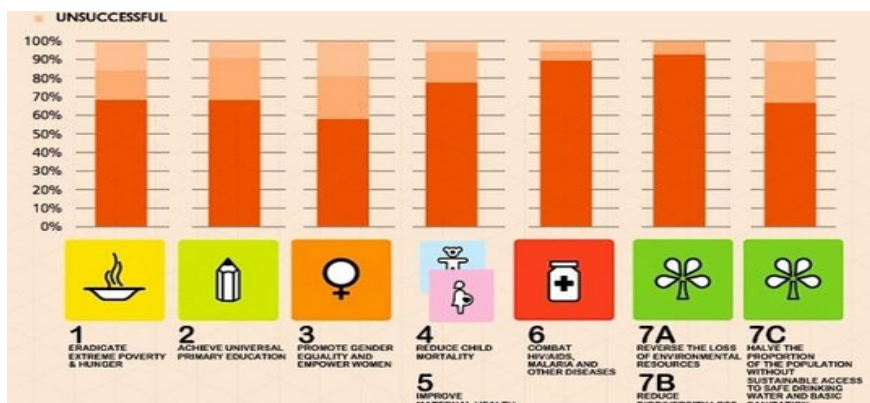
Improving Development: Part 2 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 17 Goals (see below) build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. The goals came into effect in January 2016 and the target for progress is to be review in 2030.



## MDG Progress

The graph below shows the progress that was made for the MDGs.

There is still a lot of work to be done in improving development in the world.



## WHAT DO YOU THINK?



Many of the **SDG's** are **interconnected** and are all **important**. However, if you were to rank them in order of **importance**, which would you put at the **top** and **why**?

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas

## Improving Development:

**Fair Trade** The result of the pattern of world trade is that the workers in primary industries in LEDCs often lose out. They receive low wages and often have poor standards of living. They cannot afford education for their children and many children are required to work to help their families earn a living. Fair trade means that the producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product regardless of the price on the world market. This means their quality of life should improve, as well as the long-term prospects for their children.



Fair trade products sometimes cost more in supermarkets in MEDCs, but many consumers consider this a small price to pay for the benefits they bring.

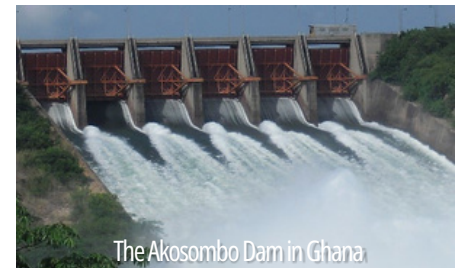
Fair trade sets minimum standards for the pay and conditions of workers. The Fair Trade Organisation promotes Global Citizenship by guaranteeing a fair, minimum price for products. In this way, they support producers in improving their living conditions.

About 5 million people benefit from Fair Trade in 58 countries. Fair trade products are becoming more widespread and include tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and cotton.

## Improving Development: Top-down VS Bottom-up

In order to help a country develop a number of different approaches can be taken. Two contrasting approaches are a top-down approach and a bottom-up approach.

Top-down development schemes are usually very expensive and a country often has to borrow money from large organisation like the World Bank or from companies in developed countries. The decisions related to any top-down scheme will usually be made by the government and any external groups involved. Local people who will be affected by the scheme will have little say in the process and had little influence in the project. An example is the Akasombo Dam in Ghana.



The Akosombo Dam in Ghana

Bottom-up development schemes are projects that are planned and controlled by local communities to help their local periphery area. They are not expensive because they use smaller, more appropriate technology, which the local people will have to pay for. Because the project is on a smaller scale compared to a top-down project, the environmental damage is often much less. An example is the Hand Dug well project by Water Aid in Ghana.



Water Aid: Hand-dug wells in Ghana

## TEST YOURSELF



WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP DEVELOPMENT?



Always remember to give examples from real case studies to support your ideas if you can!

# Topic 2: Development Dilemmas



Case Study: The Akosombo Dam, Ghana The Akosombo dam is a 124m tall, 340m wide dam in Southern Ghana that dams the mighty River Volta. The River Volta empties into the Atlantic Ocean and drains an area that spans 6 West African countries. The damming of the Volta created Lake Volta, at 850,000ha the world's largest artificially created lake. The Akosombo dam is an example of top-down development project. The main reason for the dam was to produce Hydro Electric Power for the Aluminium Industry in Ghana. However, the flooding that created the Lake Volta reservoir displaced many people (over 80,000!) and had an impact on the environment. The dam was funded by an American company, Valco, and also from loans from the World Bank, the UK and the USA. Valco benefitted from exemptions from government tax and got a guarantee of cheap electricity for 50 years. The cost of the project was estimated at \$258million and was built between 1961 and 1965. Valco actually had the rights to 80% of the electricity produced, whilst the Ghanaians only got 20% despite putting up 50% of the money for construction costs. However, Ghana does get to process its valuable Bauxite into Aluminium, generating money. Valco does not always buy Ghanaian Bauxite though, it often sources its bauxite from Jamaica.



The lake produced has generated small lake transportation, increased fishing, new farming activities along the shoreline, and tourism. The electricity is sometimes sold to neighbouring Togo and Benin, but only when there is an excess. This is becoming less often as there has been a noticeable drop in lake levels. The dam has also provided space for the water weeds which provide the necessary habitat for black-fly, mosquitoes and snails, which are the causes of water-borne illnesses such as bilharzia, river blindness and malaria. There has also been a loss in the river based fishing industry. Traditional farming practices have also been lost as the fertile soils of the River Volta are now under the Lake.

## Case Study: Water Aid Hand Dug Wells, Ghana

### Advantages of hand-dug wells

- ✓ Cheap materials can be used
- ✓ Can be constructed by local people so communities can build themselves
- ✓ Generally good yields

### Disadvantages of hand-dug wells

- ✗ Can be time-consuming to construct
- ✗ Risk of collapse if not supported properly
- ✗ Depth of well is limited
- ✗ Unless capped or protected, hand-dug wells can be open to contamination



# Topic 2: Sample questions

## Practice Questions:

1. Identify the three development indicators used in the HDI? (3)
2. Describe two problems with using development indicators. (2)
3. Explain what physical factors can affect a country's level of development. (4)
4. Explain what human factors can affect a country's level of development. (4)
5. Describe the difference between bottom-up and top-down development. (2)
6. Using a country you have studied, compare and contrast two development projects they have implemented. (7)



Key words...