



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

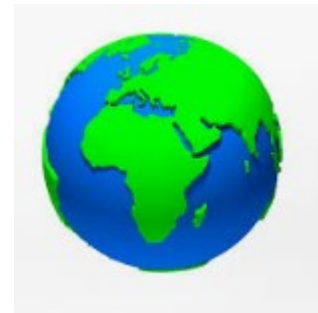
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**Get your facts straight with
this Memory Geogger!!!**

Component 2: People & Society

Test your knowledge of the following units

5. Urban Futures
6. Dynamic Development ✓
7. UK in the 21st century
8. Resource Reliance



created by: adageogjoe

1.	A TNC operating in 46 countries including Zambia
2.	Advanced or rich countries (abbreviation for)
3.	Number of adults who can read or write
4.	This 'A. T.' describes machinery that is high tech and expensive and often unaffordable and unsuited to LIDCs.
5.	Help' given by one country to another or by NGOs in times of difficulty
6.	Imports - exports = ?
7.	Between two countries eg aid or trade
8.	This is aid provided by NGO's in co-operation with local communities. Room to Read and Water Aid are examples
9.	Divides the World into rich north and poor south
10.	Groups of countries - often large with fast growing populations, the acronym spells their names
11.	A physical factor affecting farm yields; extremes can cause crop failure
12.	Describes changes to the average temperature and precipitation of the Earth
13.	(a period of time) When countries ruled other countries
14.	A primary product; Zambia has a big supply; used to make wire
15.	A relationship between two variables: can be negative, positive or none
16.	Governments and people who unfairly treat others and spend money on the wrong things
17.	You are 'in this' if you owe money
18.	When countries wipe out what is owed to them by others
19.	This 'd' means an improvement in living standards through better use of resources
20.	Emerging and developing countries (abbrev)
21.	People with a good level of this earn more and can help their country and its economy develop
22.	Products sold to other countries
23.	This 'F. I' is when one country puts £\$ into another

24. Gross National Income per person. This is a measure of how wealthy a country is. It is usually expressed in US\$ so countries can be compared
25. A development indicator. Ranges from 0-1. 0 is low development. It uses data about health, wealth and education.
26. Affects a person's ability to work and their life expectancy
27. In the past; it often helps to explain why country's are poor.
28. These 'H. F.' are related to people and can affect developments or changes.
29. An organisation that lends money and who came up with the AC/EDC/LIDC classification.
30. Goods brought into countries from other places
31. When a country is free to govern itself after being ruled by another country. A lot of Great Britain's Commonwealth Countries were given this status e.g. Zambia
32. IMR = Number of infants that die before reaching 2 years of age
33. Transport, communication networks and essential services together describe the 'i' of a place or a country
34. Additional money or a fee paid when you borrow money
35. This type of technology is most useful to developing countries as they will be able to afford it and repair it.
36. A top down development strategy (and case study) in Zambia on the Zambezi river.
37. A country surrounded by others on all sides; without a coastline
38. Low Income Developing Country e.g. Zambia/Tanzania
39. How many years a person is expected to live. Higher in ACs due to better healthcare.
40. Where something is ['L' word]; / 'T' word - another word for relief.
41. Capital city of Zambia
42. Targets set by 189 countries in an attempt to cut world poverty in half by 2015. Examples include reducing poverty, HIV rates and improving maternal health and gender equality.

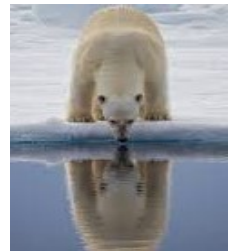
43. When many countries donate aid to help one other. The \$ is given via the World Bank usually.
44. Acts of nature eg earthquakes that can affect a country's rate of development.
45. Gold, coal, oil & copper are examples. Useful to countries and helps them develop.
46. These refer to the land, climate & water supply of a country and can affect access to resources and development.
47. (prices that) Go up and down/change a lot = 'F'
48. Crops, coal, copper, iron - low value, needed in factories to make products
49. If you are dependent on something you are said to be this 'r'
50. A bottom up aid scheme in Zambia designed to empower girls, get them into school and reading.
51. 5 stages of development. LIDC's in stage 1 or 2. EDC's in stage 3 or 4. AC's in stage 5.
52. To help someone out financially eg the UK Government does this with farmers who are getting low prices for milk or beef.
53. Aid given to countries with conditions attached.
54. A company with its headquarters in an Advanced Country and its factories in EDC's or LIDC's. An example is Nike
55. Development funded by the government or a large organisation like the World Bank. The Kariba Dam is an example
56. TD or TS - when you (country) sell less than you buy or sell more than you buy
57. This 'y' describes the amount of crops grown or the amount of milk produced per
58. Our LIDC case study country that is trying to develop.
59. An item of value, sold by one country to another = this 'c'
60. Having low income and struggling to be able afford the basics to sustain a healthy life. People with less than \$1.25 a day are classed as living in poverty
61. Different countries progress at different rates. The AC's develop faster than LIDC's, which creates a gap.
62. BR; Life Expectancy or adult literacy are examples of these; each tells me ONE thing about a country

63. A measure of a country's development that is made up of >1 indicator.
64. A development indicator gives a more accurate picture of a country's level of development than a development index. T or F?
65. Climate change will likely improve/worsen the development gap
66. Zambia has met ?/8 of the MDG targets, making it ? Successful.
67. A British charity working in Zambia to improve access to safe water and sanitation.

We do not learn from
experience... we learn
from reflecting on
experience.

- John Dewey

Reflection



Topics I found easy:

Topics that need work:

My action points:

Resources to help me:

- A) adageogjoe website Unit 6: dynamic development
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography