



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



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

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| 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 GNI |
| 25. | A development measure. Ranges from 0-1. 0 is low development. It uses data about health, wealth and education. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX |
| 26. | Affects a person's ability to work and their life expectancy ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE |
| 27. | In the past; it often helps to explain why country's are poor. HISTORY |
| 28. | These 'H. F.' are related to people and can affect developments or changes. HUMAN FACTORS |
| 29. | An organisation that lends money and who came up with the AC/EDC/LIDC classification. I.M.F. |
| 30. | Goods brought into countries from other places IMPORTS |
| 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 INDEPENDENT |
| 32. | IMR = Number of infants that die before reaching 2 years of age INFANT MORTALITY RATE |
| 33. | Transport, communication networks and essential services together describe the 'i' of a place or a country INFRASTRUCTURE |
| 34. | Additional money or a fee paid when you borrow money INTEREST |
| 35. | This type of technology is most useful to developing countries as they will be able to afford it and repair it. INTERMEDIATE |
| 36. | A top down development strategy (and case study) in Zambia on the Zambezi river. KARIBA DAM |
| 37. | A country surrounded by others on all sides; without a coastline LANDLOCKED |
| 38. | Low Income Developing Country e.g. Zambia/Tanzania LIDC |
| 39. | How many years a person is expected to live. Higher in ACs due to better healthcare. LIFE EXPECTANCY |
| 40. | Where something is ['L' word]; / 'T' word - another word for relief. LOCATION/ TERRAIN |
| 41. | Capital city of Zambia LUSAKA |
| 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. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

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| 43. | When many countries donate aid to help one other. The \$ is given via the World Bank usually. MULTI LATERAL AID |
| 44. | Acts of nature eg earthquakes that can affect a country's rate of development. NATURAL HAZARDS |
| 45. | Gold, coal, oil & copper are examples. Useful to countries and helps them develop. NATURAL RESOURCES |
| 46. | These refer to the land, climate & water supply of a country and can affect access to resources and development. PHYSICAL FACTORS |
| 47. | (prices that) Go up and down/change a lot = 'F' FLUCTUATE |
| 48. | Crops, coal, copper, iron - low value, needed in factories to make products /RAW MATERIALS/PRIMARY PRODUCTS |
| 49. | If you are dependent on something you are said to be this 'r' RELIANT |
| 50. | A bottom up aid scheme in Zambia designed to empower girls, get them into school and reading. ROOM TO READ |
| 51. | 5 stages of development. LIDC's in stage 1 or 2. EDC's in stage 3 or 4. AC's in stage 5. ROSTOW MODEL |
| 52. | To help someone out financially eg the UK Government does this with farmers who are getting low prices for milk or beef. SUBSIDISE |
| 53. | Aid given to countries with conditions attached. STRINGS ATTACHED or TIED AID |
| 54. | A company with its headquarters in an Advanced Country and its factories in EDC's or LIDC's. An example is Nike TRANSNATIONAL COMPANY/CORPORATION |
| 55. | Development funded by the government or a large organisation like the World Bank. The Kariba Dam is an example TOP DOWN |
| 56. | TD or TS - when you (country) sell less than you buy or sell more than you buy TRADE DEFICIT or TRADE SURPLUS |
| 57. | This 'y' describes the amount of crops grown or the amount of milk produced per goat etc YIELD |
| 58. | Our LIDC case study country that is trying to develop. ZAMBIA |
| 59. | An item of value, sold by one country to another = this 'c' COMMODITY |
| 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 POVERTY [poor] |
| 61. | Different countries progress at different rates. The AC's develop faster than LIDC's, which creates a gap. DEVELOPMENT GAP |
| 62. | BR; Life Expectancy or adult literacy are examples of these; each tells me ONE thing about a country INDICATOR OF DEVELOPMENT |

63. A measure of a country's development that is made up of >1 indicator. **DEVELOPMENT INDEX**
64. A development indicator gives a more accurate picture of a country's level of development than a development index. T of F? **FALSE 1 MEASURE vs MANY**
65. Climate change will likely improve/worsen the development gap **WORSEN**
66. Zambia has met ?/8 of the MDG targets, making it ? Successful. **4 definitely (depends upon opinion) PARTLY**
67. A British charity working in Zambia to improve access to safe water and sanitation. **WATER AID**

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

- John Dewey



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Reflection



Topics I found easy:

Topics that need work:

Questions for my teacher:

My action points:

Resources to help me:

- A) adageogjoe website Unit 5: urban futures
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography