



Haberdashers'  
**ABRAHAM DARBY**  
Confident - Calm - Caring

# Geography Department

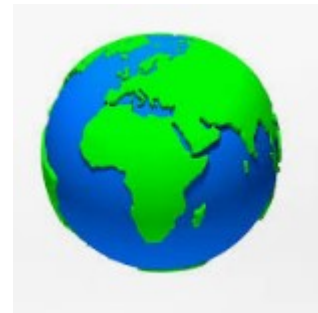
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

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

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

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

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 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.

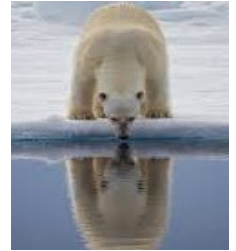
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# Reflection



**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