

Year 11 Trial Exams 1
Geography Revision
Paper 2

Changing Economic World 1
Development
& Nigeria



PiXL Independence: Ranking Triangle

Reducing the Development Gap

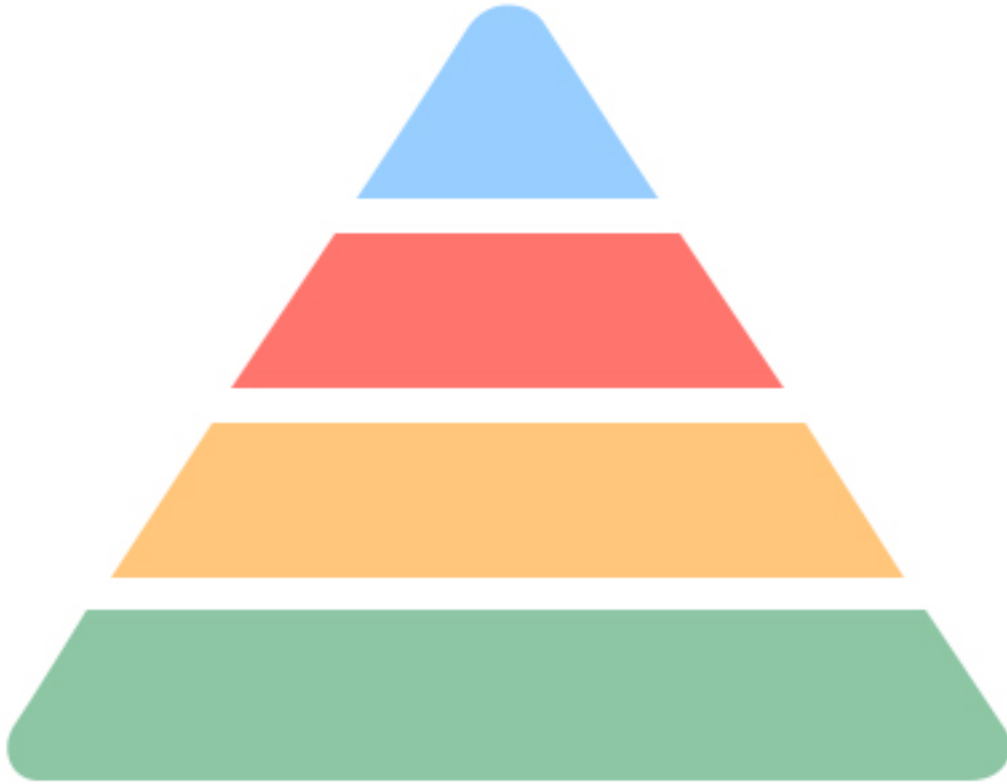
Rank the different methods of reducing the development gap.

Decide what criteria to use – sustainability? Cost? Effectiveness?

Justify your choices.

The most important information goes at the top and then the least important at the bottom.

Make sure you justify WHY you think it the most/least important.





PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

Reducing the development gap – tourism - Jamaica Case Study

Location

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea within the Tropics. It is located close to other major islands such as Cuba and is a great example of mass tourism occurring in a tropical area.

Description of Jamaica's economy:

Tourism, mining bauxite and energy production are important parts of Jamaica's economy. It produces minerals such as bauxite and oil, agricultural products (sugar and rum) and some manufacturing. It is classed as an 'upper' middle-income country. It has suffered from slow growth, debt and high unemployment for a long time. The country attracts tourists due to its popular attractions such as white sandy beaches, warm sunny climate and tropical wildlife.

Benefits to the Economy:

Tourism is important as it creates taxes, jobs and income. It has helped to raise the level of development and reduced the development gap. In 2014, tourism contributed 24% to GDP and this expected to rise to 32% by 2024. Tourism income is \$2billion each year and taxes paid to the government allow it to develop the infrastructure. However cruise ships passengers spend less than other tourists on average per day - \$70 compared to \$120 per day.

Employment impacts:

Tourism is the main source of employment in Jamaica. It provides jobs for 200, 000 people either directly in hotels, transport or tourist attractions OR indirectly in shops, manufacturing and banking.

Jobs in tourism provide income which helps the local economy through the multiplier effect. Workers spend their wages in local shops and businesses.

Those employed learn new skills which can help them to get better-paid jobs in the future.

How it has impacted infrastructure, quality of life and the environment:

Infrastructure – Tourism has led to a high level of investment on the north coast especially in Trelawney such as new port and cruise liner facilities. Also roads have been improved and accommodation built.

However other parts of the island have seen little investment.

Quality of life – in the northern tourist areas of Montego Bay there are many wealthy Jamaicans with high living standards. They have benefited from the tourism industry. However many Jamaicans who live nearby have much lower living standards with poor housing and limited food and water supplies.

Environment – mass tourism can create problems such as footpath erosion, harmful air pollution from transport and waste products. However the income can be used for water conservation and landscaping projects which provides jobs. There is a new water treatment plant at Logwood to reduce pollution from hotels. Community tourism and eco-tourism is growing especially inland.



PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

Reducing the development gap – tourism - Jamaica Case Study

Take the text and do the following:

- 1) Prioritise: Underline the three most important sentences and write them here. Rank 1-3, briefly explain number 1. Cross out the least important sentence

- 2) Reduce: Reduce the key information into 12 words

- 3) Transform: Transform this information into 4 pictures or images (no words allowed)

- 4) Categorise: Sort this information into three categories. Highlight and think of a suitable title for each category.

- 5) Extend: Write down three questions you'd like to ask an expert in this subject.



PiXL Independence: 'Boxing Up' Activity

Introduction to Nigeria

Read the text and then put your thoughts in to different boxes so that you have 'boxed up' the text.

Box 1 – 3 things I did not know

Box 2 – 3 things I understand better now

Box 3 – 3 things I already knew

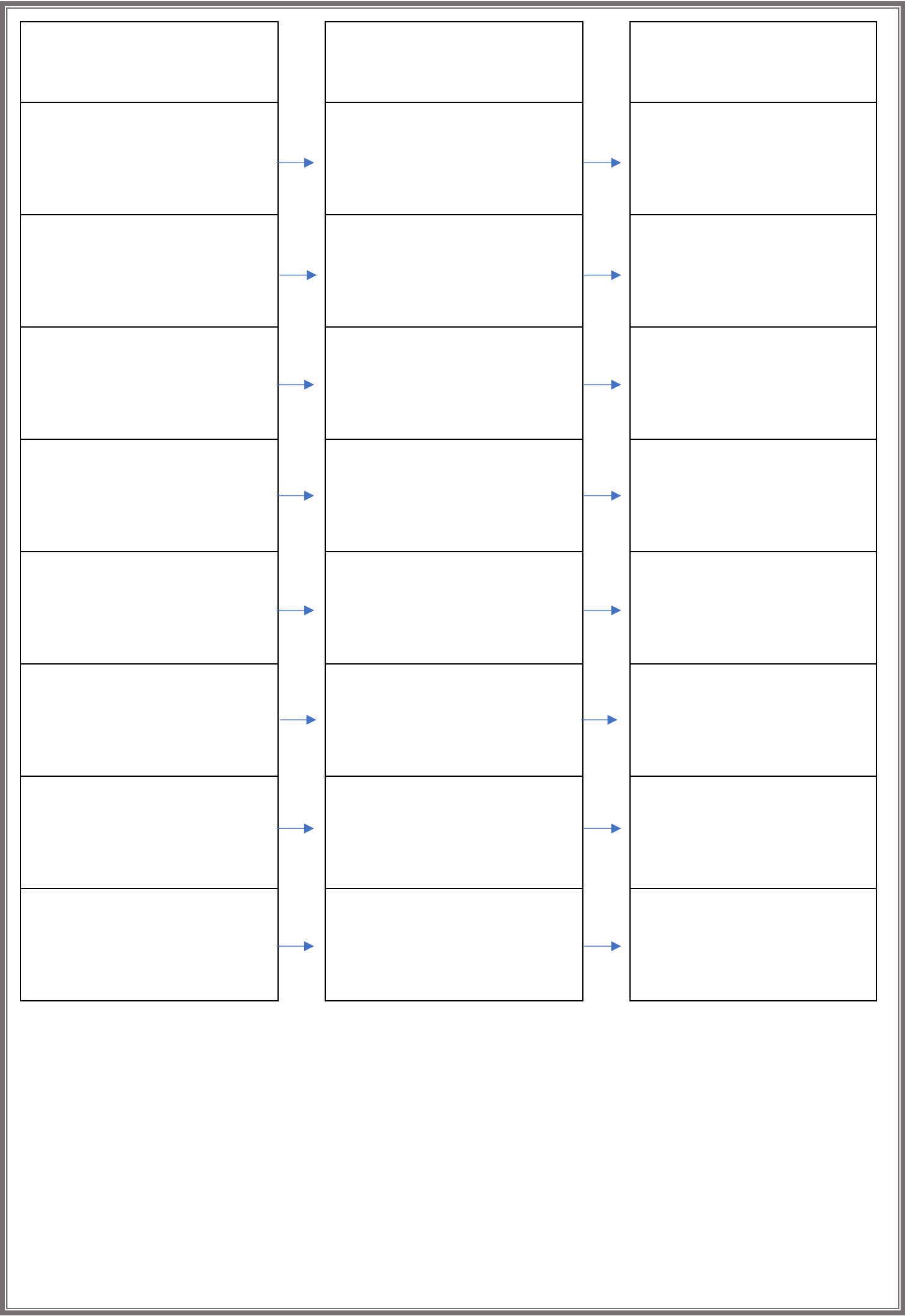
Box 4 – 3 things I need to research further

Box 5 – 3 things I must remember for the exam



When you read any text, you should be asking it questions NOT just letting it wash over you.
Read your text and pause and ask it questions e.g. 'what do you mean when you say '....'?'

[illegible]





PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

Trade v Aid

Take the text and do the following:

6) Prioritise: Underline the three most important sentences and write them here. Rank 1-3, briefly explain number 1. Cross out the least important sentence

7) Reduce: Reduce the key information into 12 words

8) Transform: Transform this information into 4 pictures or images (no words allowed)

9) Categorise: Sort this information into three categories. Highlight and think of a suitable title for each category.

10) Extend: Write down three questions you'd like to ask an expert in this subject.



PiXL Independence: Quizzing

Case study - Nigeria – Aid & TNCs

Read the text and come up with 20 questions to ask someone about the text.

Swap with a partner and answer their questions.

Mark the answers.

	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		



PiXL Independence: Transforming

Classifying & Measuring Development

Turn the material you have read into up to 6 pictures – one per paragraph or one per key piece of information. The pictures must represent the information so that they can act as a reminder of what the text said. Underneath each picture, explain your thinking.

1.	2.	3.

4.	5.	6.



PiXL Independence: Ranking Triangle

Causes of Uneven Development

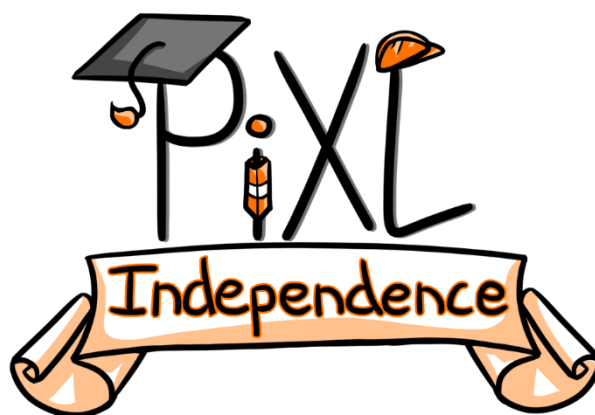
Rank the different causes of uneven development.

Decide what criteria to use.

Justify your choices.

The most important information goes at the top and then the least important at the bottom.
Make sure you justify WHY you think it the most/least important.





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