5.1 Changing Economic World: The Development Gap: Test Pack

Total Marks

AQA 8035 · Calculator allowed · about 15 minutes

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Development can be measured using economic and social measures.

(a) Give one example of an economic measure of development. **(2)**

(b) Give one example of a social measure of development. **(2)**

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

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2 Describe how tourism can help to reduce the development gap, using the example of The Gambia, and explain ONE limitation of relying on tourism for development.

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

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3 Explain TWO physical causes of uneven development between countries.

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.1 Changing Economic World: The Development Gap: Test Pack

Question 1

(a) e.g. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita / Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, oe **B1**

(a) a measure of the average income/wealth generated per person in a country, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: GNI per capita, a measure of the average income generated per person in a country.

(b) e.g. life expectancy / literacy rate / infant mortality rate, oe **B1**

(b) a measure of quality of life/wellbeing, rather than wealth alone, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Life expectancy, a measure of quality of life rather than wealth alone.

Question 2

a specific fact about tourism in The Gambia, e.g. the industry has grown since the 1960s/1970s, mainly attracting visitors from the UK and other European countries, oe **B1**

tourism creates jobs, e.g. in hotels, as tour guides, or in transport, oe **B1**

and can bring foreign currency into the country, which can be used to invest in infrastructure and services, oe **B1**

one limitation of relying on tourism, e.g. it is seasonal, or it is vulnerable to external shocks (e.g. global recessions, health scares, changes in flight routes), oe **B1**

linked development of that limitation, e.g. seasonal jobs and income may not be reliable all year round, or a country cannot control external shocks that can suddenly reduce visitor numbers and income, oe **B1**

Answer: In The Gambia, tourism (mainly from the UK/Europe) creates jobs in hotels, guiding and transport, and brings in foreign currency for investment; however, it is seasonal and vulnerable to external shocks (e.g. global downturns) outside the country's control.

Question 3

cause 1, e.g. climate, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. extreme heat, drought or unreliable rainfall can limit agricultural productivity and increase the spread of some diseases, restricting development, oe **B1**

cause 2, e.g. being landlocked (having no direct access to the sea), oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. this can increase the cost and difficulty of trading goods internationally, since goods must cross another country's territory/infrastructure to reach a port, oe **B1**

a further developed point on either cause given, or any further valid, distinct physical cause, e.g. a lack of natural resources, or exposure to natural hazards, oe **B1**

Answer: Climate: extreme heat, drought or unreliable rainfall can limit farming and increase disease, restricting development. Being landlocked: with no direct sea access, trading goods internationally is more costly and difficult.

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