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GET Term 2 Take Home Package

Social Science : Geography

Grade 9

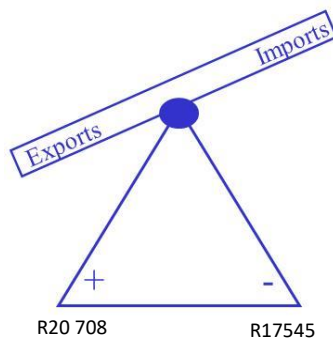
ACTIVITIES: Use the information on Page 4-5 and your textbook to complete the following activities and questions in your workbook.

FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

7.1 The following statements relate to factors affecting development. State which statements are true or false. Supply the correct statement if a statement is false.

- 7.1.1 Climate and location are examples of historical factors affecting development.
- 7.1.2 Free trade is unrestricted trade between countries.
- 7.1.3 Gold is a good example of a renewable resource.
- 7.1.4 Conflict and corruption are examples of political factors influencing development.
- 7.1.5 Slave labour contributed to development of many European countries.
- 7.1.6 Colonial powers used colonies as markets to sell manufactured goods.
- 7.1.7 A landlocked country is a state entirely enclosed by land.
- 7.1.8 Low literacy levels in less-developed countries hinder economic progress.
- 7.1.9 Developing countries export mainly manufactured goods and earn more foreign capital.
- 7.1.10 Trade is a transaction where there is an exchange of goods and services.

8.1 Study the scale representing the balance of trade of a country. Answer the questions that follow.



- 8.1.1 Define the term *trade*.
- 8.1.2 Define the term *balance of trade*.
- 8.1.3 Differentiate between the terms *export* and *import*.
- 8.1.4 Calculate the balance of trade for the country represented in the figure.
- 8.1.5 Is the balance of trade calculated in QUESTION 8.1.4 positive or negative? Give a reason for your answer.
- 8.1.6 Is the balance of trade shown in the figure typical of a MEDC or a LEDC? Give a reason for your answer.

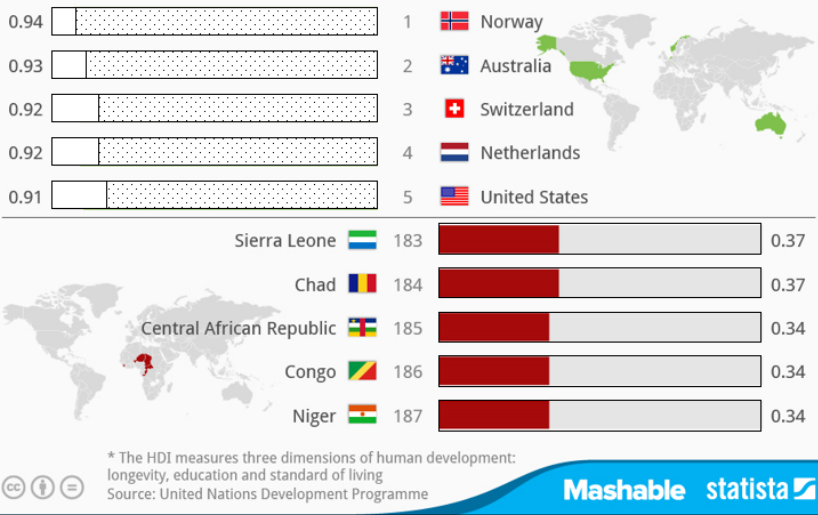
8.1.7 Write a paragraph of approximately 80 words in which you discuss the influence colonialism had on the balance of trade of developing countries.

9.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question numbers (9.1.1 to 9.1.10) in your WORKBOOK, e.g. 9.1.11 M.

Column A		Column B	
9.1.1	Sustainability	A	The application of tools, materials and knowledge to solve problems and extend human capabilities.
9.1.2	GDP	B	A development indicator showing the average number of years a person is expected to live.
9.1.3	GDP per capita	C	Materials and skills required to meet human needs or desires.
9.1.4	HDI	D	Equipment that is suitable for the geographic region and the conditions in which people live.
9.1.5	Life Expectancy	E	The use of resources to meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future.
9.1.6	The 'South'	F	A development indicator that combines information on GNP, with information on health and education.
9.1.7	Balance of trade	G	The value of all the goods, services produced within the boundaries of a country in one year.
9.1.8	Resources	H	Less economically developed countries.
9.1.9	Colonialism	I	Improved western farming techniques to increase agricultural production.
9.1.10	Technology	J	The value of exports minus the value of imports
		K	The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.
		L	The average amount of money available to each person in a country if its income were evenly shared.

Study this topic with the following questions in mind!


TOPIC: REASONS (FACTORS) FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT

What does development look like on a world scale?	What are the factors?	How does/did it affect development?
<p>The Countries Where Human Progress Is Slowest and Fastest Ranked according to the United Nations' Human Development Index* 2013</p>  <p><i>There are inequalities in development between countries north and south of the Brandt line.</i></p> <p><i>HDI shows high levels of development north and low levels of development south of the Brandt line.</i></p> <p><i>We will investigate what the reasons are for the inequalities between the developing and the developed world.</i></p>	<p><i>Historical:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colonialism 2. Slave trade
	<p><i>Geographical:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Climate 4. Location 5. Resources
	<p><i>Trade:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Balance of Trade (BoT) 7. Unfair trade

Compiled by: Hyran Gillion

Study this topic with the following questions in mind!


TOPIC: REASONS (FACTORS) FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN DEVELOPMENT

What does development look like on a global scale?	What are the factors?	How does/did it affect development?
	<p><i>Social:</i></p> <p>8. Health and welfare</p> <p>9. Education</p>	<p>8. Healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more. Poor nutrition and a lack of welfare and medical care mean that workers cannot work to their maximum efficiency.</p> <p>9. Colonial education was essentially literary; it had no technological base. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. Skilled and educated workers are able to use the natural resources to spur the growth of the economy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) export mainly raw materials with less value and therefore earn less. • MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) export manufactured and specialised equipment with more value and therefore earn more money. • The wealth gap increases. 	<p><i>Economic:</i></p> <p>10. Technology</p> <p>11. Infrastructure</p>	<p>10. The application of better technology means the same amount of labor will be more productive, and economic growth will advance at a lower cost. Technological innovation and more education for workers will improve economic output.</p> <p>11. Improvements and investment in roadways, machinery and factories will reduce cost and increase the efficiency of economic output. Factories and equipment that are modern and well-maintained are more productive than physical labor. Higher productivity leads to increased output.</p>
	<p><i>Politics:</i></p> <p>12. Conflicts</p> <p>13. Corruption</p>	<p>12&13. An unstable political environment may reduce investment and the pace of economic development. On the other hand, poor economic performance may lead to government collapse and political unrest. If a country does not need to worry about conflicts and corruption the people can concentrate on working, saving, and investing.</p>

Study this topic with the following questions in mind!

TOPIC: Opportunities for development

Approaches to development: What is it?

1. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	3. EQUITABLE TRADING
<p>Focusses on sustainable farming & wellbeing of people with less emphasis on industry.</p>	<p>Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generations. Aim is to balance economic, social and environment development.</p>	<p>Mutually beneficial trade between buyer and seller.</p>
Examples of alternative development	Examples of sustainable development	Examples of equitable trading
<p>1.1 Human development model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on needs of people • Puts people's well-being 1st (basic needs philosophy) • Provides basic infrastructure e.g. clean water, decent housing, primary health care, education, training • Strives toward self-sufficiency 	<p>2.1 Education and training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education programmes about climate change, disaster risks, biodiversity, poverty, consumption etc. to change attitudes of people. 	<p>3.1 Fair trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading conditions where producers of products in developing countries receive a fair deal. • It guarantees a minimum price for products. • It secures the rights of small farmers • It is a trading partnership based on transparency
<p>1.2 Alternative industrialisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated development Plans (IDP's) that focus on economic & social development; involves communities, local and national government and business; it considers existing conditions, problems and resources. • Green Approaches that focus on the use of sustainable energy sources that does not harm people & the environment and is renewable e.g. water, wind and sun - no greenhouse gasses (GHG) • Alternative technologies that are environmentally friendly, labour intensive & energy-efficient e.g. wind turbines or bioenergy. Appropriate technology (technology that suit the needs and the geographic and living conditions of those who use them) e.g. traditional ox ploughing instead of western machines etc. 	<p>2.2 Rural development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusses on fighting poverty, hunger & unemployment by building/improving roads, community gardens, electricity and communication networks. <p>2.3 Community-based initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations that provide counselling, trauma support, parenting support and training e.g. FAMSA 	<div style="text-align: center;">  <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: left;"> <p>Guarantees a better deal for Third World Producers</p> </div> </div> <p>Fair Trade drives development (Five Facts):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair trade promotes development because it guarantees a minimum price for products. • It results in a higher and more stable income. • It is possible to finance health, education and environmental projects. • Fair trade contributes to sustainability. • It limits poverty.