

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES
SOCIAL SCIENCES: GEOGRAPHY
GRADE 9: DEVELOPMENT
TERM 2- WORKGUIDE

- **Refer to the textbook page 29-42**

QUESTION 1

Define the following terms

- 1.1.1 Infrastructure
- 1.1.2 Life expectancy
- 1.1.3 Resources
- 1.1.4 HDI (Human Development Index)
- 1.1.5 GDP
- 1.1.6 Trade
- 1.1.7 Trade imbalance
- 1.1.8 Unfair trade
- 1.1.9 Export
- 1.1.10 Import

1.2 Use the table below and write the following indicators under the correct column heading.

Strong democracies	poor education
Good health care	bad transport and infrastructure
A lack of human rights	political and personal freedom
Sufficient clean water for everyone	

MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRY	LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY

1.3 Read the extract below and answer the following questions

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator that includes other indicators such as GDP per capita, education and life expectancy. The HDI was created to include the social aspect of development as well as the economic aspect. The HDI does not include any environmental development indicators. The HDI is calculated every year.

1.3.1 Name the three indicators used to determine the Human Development Index.

1.3.2 Why is it better to use HDI rather than GDP to look at the development of a country?

1.3.3 Currently, what is the HDI of:

- a) South Korea
- b) Australia

1.3.4 Which continent has the lowest HDI?

1.3.5 Why does this continent in 4.1 have such a low HDI?

Refer to page 36 of the textbook.

“World map indicating the HDI”- Activity 2.4 pg 36 and Activity 2.6 pg 39

1.4 Read the extract and study the diagram below and answer the following question.

Education is central to development. Education can significantly improve people’s lives. It helps people, society and the world as a whole. There is a strong relationship between levels of education and overall level of development within a country.

1.4.1 Why is investment in education good for the development of a country? Mention at least four points in your argument that discuss this topic.

1.5 Read the extract below and answer the following questions.

Madagascar depleted forests

Madagascar is a very poor and under developed country, which once had large areas of rain forests with many unique plants and animals. These unique features are important tourist attractions and, with good advertising, they can help the tourism industry to grow, providing many jobs and bringing income. Instead of preserving these forests and harvesting trees sustainably, most of the forests has been cleared in a process called deforestation. The trees were cut down and exported for timber, and only a few people benefitted from the income. The rest of the forests were burned to provide more space to grow crops to feed Madagascar's rapidly growing population.

However, clearing the forests has been unsustainable. It has caused wide spread soil erosion and this has reduced the amount of crops that the farmers can grow. Much of the soil has been washed down the rivers and has ended up covering the coral reefs along the coast and affecting the fish industry.

This has resulted in many farmers and fishers giving up their traditional lifestyles and moving to the cities to find work. Now Madagascar's cities are crowded with unemployed people and government has had to borrow money and get foreign assistance to plant new forests to prevent the situation from getting worse.

1.5.1 State which country is the article about?

1.5.2 Explain why borrowing money to pay for development is not always a sustainable Choice?

1.5.3 What does it mean by depleted resources?

1.5.4 Name the process used to clear the forest

1.5.5 In which TWO ways were the forests depleted in the case study

1.5.6 Why did they cut down all the trees and cleared the forest?

1.5.7 Explain why clearing the forest has been unsustainable

1.5.8 Suggest THREE ways how preserving the rainforests could have created jobs and therefore improved development in Madagascar.