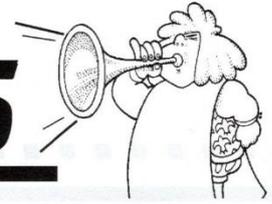


# COMMUNICATIONS



**Communciations** are the lines along which news, information, ideas, goods and people move. Some lines of communication are invisible such as radiowaves. Others are visible and can be seen. These include railway and telephone lines.

**Transport** is the means of moving goods and people and can include vehicles, railways and ships (fig.203). Lines of communication form patterns and link people and places across the world. Due to many improvements in lines and types of communications, people say that the world has shrunk. Ideas, news and goods from all over the world can now be exchanged faster than ever (figures 204 and 205). For many of the developing countries, however, communications remain poor because they are very expensive to set up or improve. But good links encourage countries to trade ideas and goods with each other.

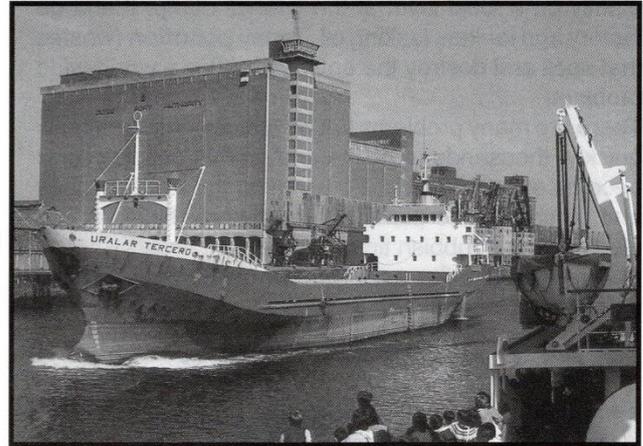
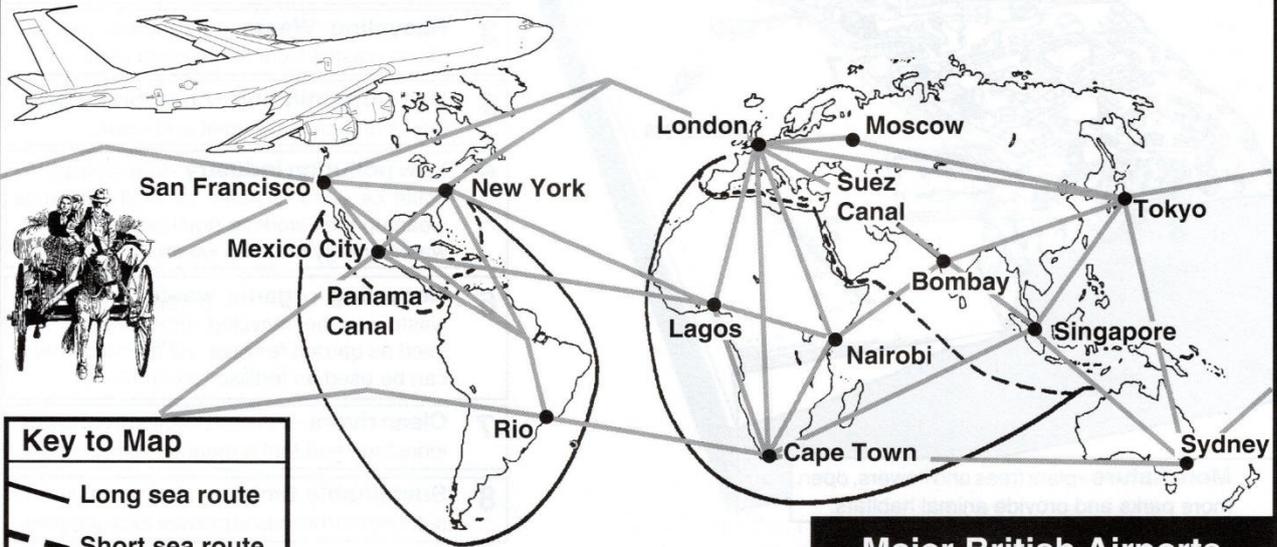


Fig.203 A cargo ship on the River Clyde

## Goods and People

Fig.204



**Key to Map**

- Long sea route
- - - Short sea route
- ... Main air route

Goods and people are moved around the world by land, air and sea. Land transport varies from goods carried by people, by horse and cart to electrified railways and giant road trains (huge lorries which cross the Outback in Australia).

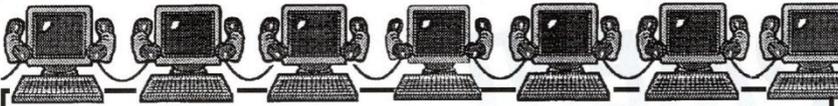
Sea transport is the cheapest way of transporting heavy loads over long distances. Giant supertankers, some three football pitches long, carry oil or iron-ore across oceans. Since the opening of the world's most important canals - the Suez and Panama canals - giant ships are able to take shorter routes instead of sailing around Africa or South America.

Air transport is expensive but rapid. People can go on holiday all over the world saving holiday time by travelling by air. Heathrow is Britain's major international airport handling over 81 million air passengers each year. Air and sea routes can be plotted on world maps and collisions avoided by use of radar and satellite reports.

### Major British Airports in order of size

- 1 London Heathrow  
80,890,031
- 2 London Gatwick  
46,576,473
- 3 Manchester  
29,397,537
- 4 London Stansted  
28,124,292
- 5 London Luton  
18,216,207
- 6 Edinburgh  
14,737,497
- 7 Birmingham  
12,650,607
- 8 Bristol  
8,964,242
- 9 Glasgow  
8,847,100
- 10 Belfast International  
6,278,563

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS 2019 DATA



# Communication Tasks

## Ideas and Information

Fig.205

Communication of news, ideas and information between people has been going on for centuries. Talking face to face and reading letters, books and newspapers are all major forms of communicating. All societies communicate through language and English and Chinese are the most commonly spoken.

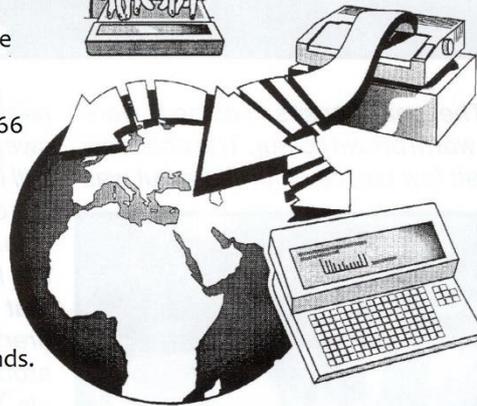


Technology is also very important in communicating news and ideas as well as information around the world. The telephone has been used for this purpose for over 100 years. Since the 1960s more people communicate through using fax machines, mobile phones and computers.



**The Internet**  
connects 60 million people and 120,000 companies world wide

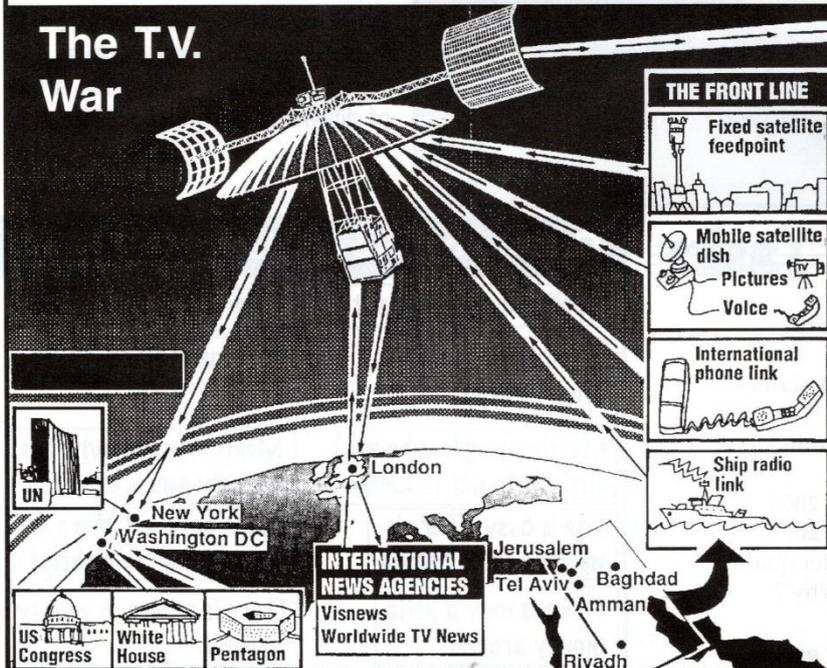
Today the **world wide web** (or **Internet**) connects over 4.66 billion people through a huge computer-linked system. Only 60 million people used the internet in 1997 and there was no internet before 1991. Up to date information and news from around the world can be obtained within seconds.



Communications have never been faster or more accurate.

During wars, conflicts and major events, news and up to date pictures of are relayed live on TV via computer-telephone-satellite links which now cover the planet. A great system for communicating football !

## The T.V. War



- 1 There are two main types of **communications**.
  - i. What are they ?
  - ii. Give at least three examples of each.
- 2 Communications can be **one-way** or **two-way**. Make two lists from the following words; those that are one-way and those that are two-way communication - road, book, Internet, radio, canal, letter, newspaper, TV, conversation.
- 3
  - i. Make a list of the types of **transport** shown on pages 104 and 105.
  - ii. Add as many other types of transport as you can to your list.
  - iii. Sort out your list into
    - a. Quick and slow
    - b. Cheap and expensive types of transport.
- 4
  - i. Which **oceans** are linked by
    - a. the **Panama Canal**
    - b. the **Suez Canal** ?
  - ii. Why are these important canals ?
  - iii. Look at fig.204. Describe the world wide air route patterns shown.
- 5 In your own words and using the information in figure 205, write a **report** on communicating news, ideas and information today.
- 6
  - i. How does your school or home communicate with the rest of the world ?
  - ii. Copy the **summary** below.

## SUMMARY

Communications are the lines along which ideas, information, goods and people move around the world. Transport, moving goods and people, includes aircraft, vehicles and ships. Lines of communications form patterns and link people and places across the world. Good links encourage countries to trade with each other.

# Communications



1. Some communications are **one-way** and some are **two-way**. Decide which of the following are one - and which are two-way types of communications.

Type
Road
Book
Internet
Canal
Letter
TV
Conversation

2. In which ways is the use of modern **technology** helping to improve communications around the planet ? Give some examples.

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3. What is the **World Wide Web** ?

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Answer on a separate sheet of paper..

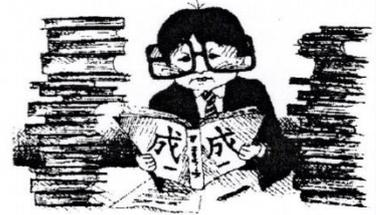
4. Make a list of the ways in which your home and school communicate with the rest of the world.

5. Use two or three **newspapers** and a blank Political map of the world.

- Mark on the world map all the places written about in the newspapers.
- What does your world map tell you about the newspapers you are using ?

## Ideas and Information

Communication of news, ideas and information between people has been going on for centuries. Talking face to face and reading letters, books and newspapers are all major forms of communicating. All societies communicate through language and English and Chinese are the most commonly spoken.



## Growth of the internet

Year	Number Of Sites	Percentage Change
1991	1	N/A
1992	10	900%
1993	130	1200%
1994	2,738	2006%
1995	23,500	758%
1996	257,601	996%
1997	1,117,255	334%
1998	2,410,067	116%
1999	3,177,435	32%
2000	17,087,182	438%
2001	29,254,370	71%
2002	38,760,373	32%
2003	40,912,332	6%
2004	51,611,646	26%
2005	64,780,617	26%
2006	85,507,314	32%
2007	121,892,559	43%
2008	172,338,726	41%
2009	238,027,855	38%
2010	206,956,723	-13%
2011	346,004,403	67%
2012	697,089,489	101%
2013	672,985,183	-3%
2014	968,882,453	44%
2015	863,105,652	-11%
2016	1,045,534,808	21%
2017	1,766,926,408	69%
2018	1,630,322,579	-8%

6. Describe the growth of the internet in words and in a graph.

### The Worlds 10 Most Visited Websites -

Google YouTube Facebook Baidu  
 Wikipedia QQ.com Taobao Yahoo  
 TMall Amazon

# World Wide Links



# YODELLAYEEHOOAAA!



A

B

C

1. The three cartoons above show some of the many different ways of communicating. Write the correct label in boxes **A** to **C** to describe their different ways of communicating.

Choose from :    **Using clear signs helps people avoid danger !**        **News and information has long been passed along telephone lines**        **Talking, shouting and singing is a very good way of communicating !**

2. give the meaning of these words -

**Communications** are \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Transport** is the \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Communications can be **one-way**  $\longrightarrow$   
 or **two-way**.  $\longleftrightarrow$

Fill in this table after deciding whether each type of communication is one-way or two-way. Two have been done for you.

Types of Communication		
Telephone	$\longleftrightarrow$	Telephone
Road	$\longleftrightarrow$	Road
Book	$\longrightarrow$	Book
Talking	$\longrightarrow$	Talking
Newspaper	$\longrightarrow$	Newspaper
Television	$\longrightarrow$	Television
InterNet	$\longrightarrow$	InterNet

# World Wide Links - Tourism Facts

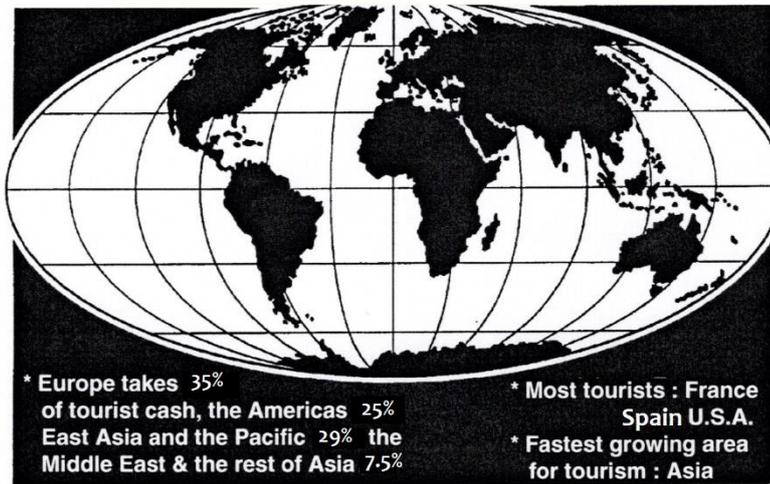
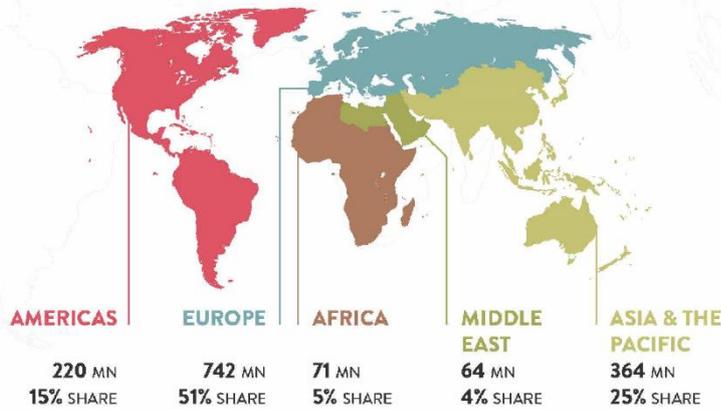
## 2019 TOURISM RESULTS

ANOTHER YEAR OF GROWTH

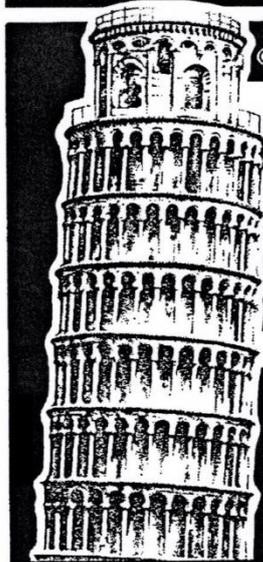
**1.5 BILLION**  
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

**+4% CHANGE**

**4 MILLION**  
ARRIVALS PER DAY



## World Winners



### Tourism '95

#### Top Destinations

1	France	89.4 m
2	Spain	83.5 m
3	United States	79.3 m
4	China	65.7 m
5	Italy	64.5 m
6	Turkey	51.2 m
7	Mexico	45.0 m
8	Thailand	39.8 m
9	Germany	39.6 m
10	United Kingdom	39.4 m

#### Top Earners

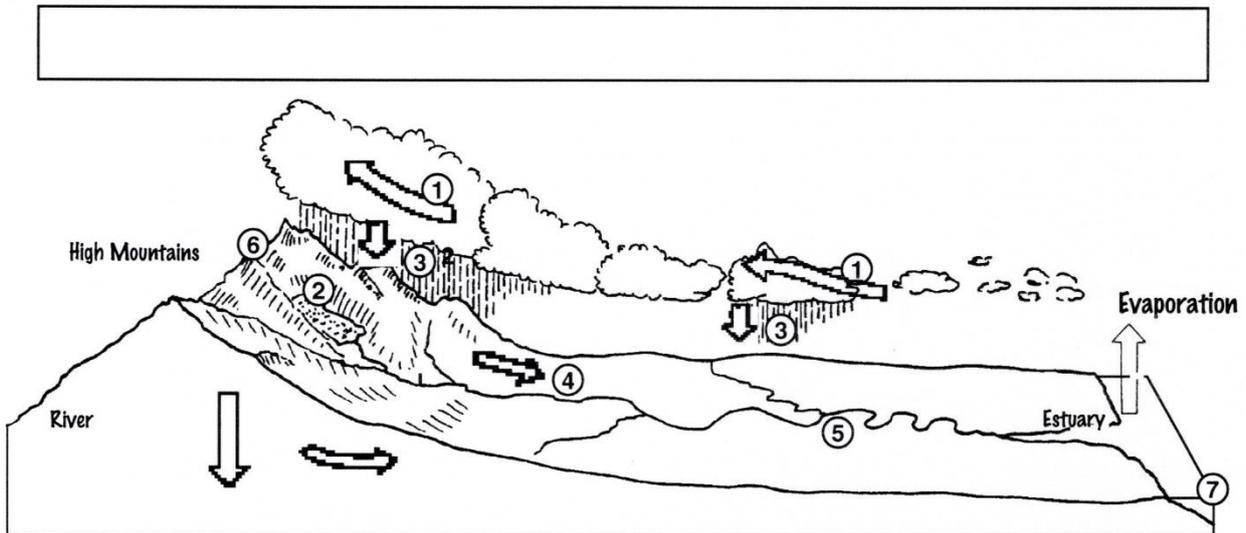
1	United States	214.1 \$bn
2	Spain	79.7
3	France	63.8
4	Thailand	60.5
5	United Kingdom	52.7
6	Italy	49.6

# Water World

*There are many ways in which the Earth's people and places are linked together.*

Some links can easily be seen such as telephone lines and cables or railways or motorways. But there are many other links which are not easily seen. Planet Earth (or Planet Ocean) has over 70% of its surface covered by water - a water world ! People are linked by water across the planet.

Look at the diagram below.



1. The above diagram shows the never-ending movement of water on the surface of the planet.

i. What is the never-ending **movement of water** called ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Write the answer in the **title** box above.

ii. Find out and then write down the meanings of the following words used on the diagram-

**Evaporation** \_\_\_\_\_

**Condensation** \_\_\_\_\_

**Precipitation** \_\_\_\_\_

**Run-off** \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Match each of the following labels to numbers **1** to **7** on the diagram. Choose from -

<input type="checkbox"/>	Snow and ice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Glacier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rivers & Lakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Condensation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Run-off				

**Answer the following questions on a separate sheet...**

2. In which ways can humans **alter** the never-ending movement of water ?  
What do humans do to the movement in order to use water ?  
Are there any **damaging effects** humans create for the movement of water ?

3. In which ways are humans around the world linked by the never-ending movement of water ?  
Think about the easy links such as trade and transport links.  
Are there any **less easily seen** ways humans are linked by the movement of water ?

# Communications

## Goods and People



**KEY**

1. What are the two main types of **communications** ? Give three examples of each.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
e.g.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
e.g.

2. Mark on the world map above the following main lines of communications around the planet. Use an atlas to help you and make your own **key**.

- i. **Sea routes** from
- |           |   |              |              |
|-----------|---|--------------|--------------|
| Tokyo     | to Sydney                                 | to Cape Town | to Rotterdam |
|           | to San Francisco                          | to Rio       | to New York  |
| Singapore | to London through the Suez Canal          |              |              |
| New York  | to San Francisco through the Panama Canal |              |              |
| London    | to New York                               | to Rio       | to Bombay    |
- ii. **Air routes** from
- |          |             |             |                |           |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| London   | to New York | to Moscow   | to Tokyo       | to Rio    |
|          | to Sydney   | to CapeTown | to Mexico City |           |
| New York | to Niarobi  | to Paris    | to Tokyo       | to Hawaii |

3. Now use a **globe** of the world. What is the difference between the routes you have marked on the above map and the same routes on the globe ? Write your answer on the back of this sheet.

# DEVELOPMENT

Which places would you rather visit? The place shown in figure 206 or the place in figure 207?

Read the two short stories below. They describe the feelings of two visitors to two new places.

"The welcome in place **A** was cold. The place was grey and smoky and looked uninhabited by humans. It reminded me of the train sheds my dad had once worked in. But if, as people said, there was plenty of money here, why did the locals give visitors such a poor cold welcome?"

The hundreds of people who were rushing about looked remote and determined to keep their distance. They didn't want to have anything to do with other people..."



Fig.206

"The small houses in place **B** were a warm brown colour. The one I saw had few pieces of furniture but was

neat and tidy. It had just been swept and the smell of dust was still in the air. A tall woman came out of her house and greeted me with a warm smile. She took me to the local councillor who insisted that I share her meal. Then children came in eager to show me around. They laughed and giggled as they pointed out all the local landmarks. As I left that night the locals wished me well and said they looked forward to our next meeting..."



**Development** means improving the quality of life for people. The quality of life depends on a variety of different factors (fig.208).

Fig.207

## Development Tasks

- 1 Each of the cards (fig.208) describes the quality of life in place **A** or place **B**.
  - i. Decide which place each card describes and make two lists.
  - ii. Now read the short stories above and look at figures 206 and 207 carefully.
  - iii. Which place is shown in figure 206?
  - iv. Which place is shown in figure 207?
  - v. Which place **A** or **B** has the better quality of life (is more developed)? Why?

(Place **A** is London. Place **B** is Lusaka, in Zambia, Africa.)

### Quality of Life cards

Fig.208

A polluted environment

An urban place

A pleasant, clean environment

A rural place

Meeting people who are difficult to get to know

Meeting people who are friendly and welcoming

Life is busy. There is no time to be helpful

Life is busy but there is always time to be helpful

There is only a little money around

There is plenty of money around

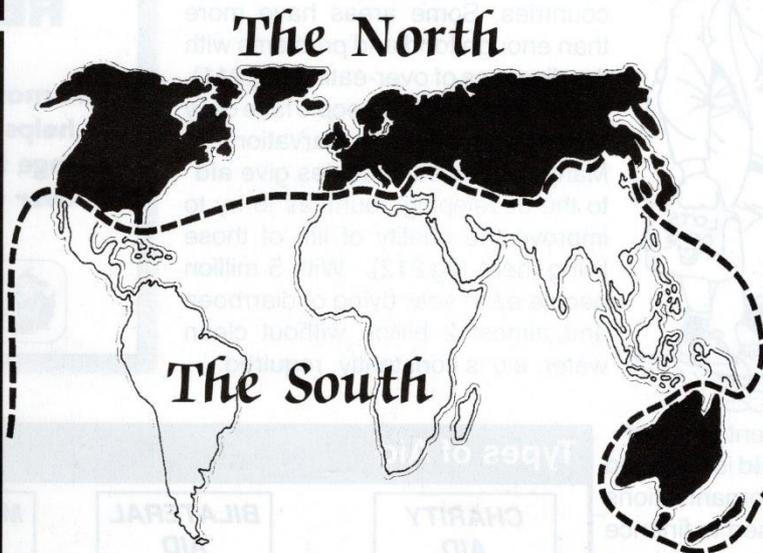
# The World : North and South

Fig.209

## NORTH

Developed countries have -

- \* 25% of population on the planet
- \* 80% of wealth
- \* 85% of industry
- \* 82 years of life expectancy
- \* 80% of resources
- \* 65% of grain crops
- \* health spending \$5000 per person
- \* 60% of clean water and sanitation
- \* One doctor for every 400 people
- \* One car for every 2 people
- \* 8% of people work-ing as farmers



Developing or poor countries have -

- \* 75% of population on the planet
- \* 20% of wealth
- \* 15% of industry
- \* 68 years of life expectancy
- \* 20% of resources
- \* health spending \$50 per person
- \* One doctor for every 1,000 people
- \* One car for every 120 people
- \* 800 million people unable to read
- \* 1 million children dying each year from diarrhoea

## SOUTH

Throughout the world there are huge differences in the level of development of places and countries. The world can be divided into two main parts - the wealthy countries of the **North** and the poorer countries of the **South** (fig.209).

The world's countries can be divided by different levels of wealth and poverty. The richest 25% or "the haves" control over 80% of the world's wealth. Those remaining, or "the have-nots", form 75% of the world's population but have less than 20% of the wealth. This is a very unfair situation. We live in the North, in a relatively wealthy country but as the map above shows, billions of people, live below the poverty line.

Development is to do with improving people's quality of life. Improvements can be made in a

country's farming, communications, health, housing, food supplies, employment and economy. The level of a country's development can be measured by studying different **indicators** (fig.210). Geographers use two types of indicator of development - those of **economic** development (to do with wealth) and those of quality of life (to do with level of education, life span and food supply). Wealth is often measured through Gross National Product (**G.N.P.**) - the total amount of wealth produced by a country per person. Wealth is often easier to measure than the quality of life of people living in a country. Other indicators of a country's development are very difficult to measure but are important to its quality of life, for example, peace, freedom and personal happiness. Development is best measured by a combination of both economic and quality of life indicators.

## Indicators of Development

Fig.210

Country	Life expectancy at birth	years of schooling	GNP per capita
	(years)	(years)	\$
Norway	81.6	12.6	64,992
Australia	82.4	13.0	42,261
Switzerland	83.0	12.8	56,431
United States	79.1	12.9	52,947
Canada	82.0	13.0	42,155
New Zealand	81.8	12.5	32,689
Mali	58.0	2.0	1,583
Mozambique	55.1	3.2	1,123
Sierra Leone	50.9	3.1	1,780
Guinea	58.8	2.4	1,096

## Development Tasks

- 2
  - i. Look at figure 209. List at least **four** countries from the **North** and the **South**.
  - ii. What is **development** ?
  - iii. How is development measured ?
- 3
  - i. Look at figure 210.
  - ii. Which countries in the list do you think are developed ?
  - iii. Which are developing ?
  - iii. How did you decide which countries were which ?



Fig.211

## AID

There are huge differences between developed and many developing countries. Some areas have more than enough food and problems with the diseases of over-eating (fig.211). Meanwhile in others people face daily hunger and long term starvation. Many developed countries give aid to the developing countries to try to improve the quality of life of those living there (fig.212). With 1 million people each year dying of diarrhoea and almost 2 billion without clean water, aid is constantly required.

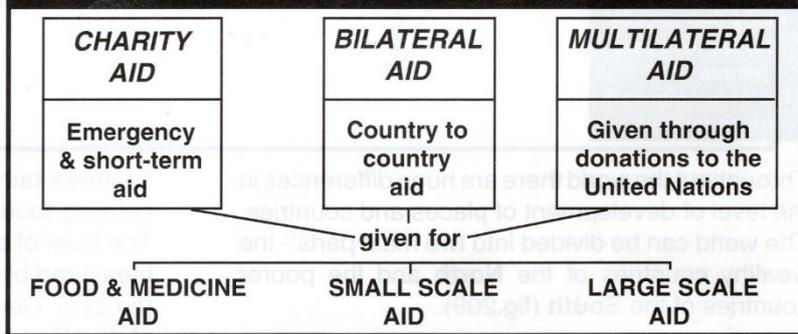


Fig.212

There are many different types of aid (fig.213). **Charity aid** is collected in many countries by organisations such as Oxfam. It is used to finance small scale aid schemes such as improving local water supplies. In times of emergency, special appeals ask for cash, blankets and toys for the victims of earthquakes or war. Most of the aid sent to the developing countries is given in the form of **Bilateral aid**. This is where one country gives aid directly to another.

## Types of Aid

Fig.213



## Advantages and Disadvantages of Aid

Fig.214

Type of Aid	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Charity Aid</b>	Really needed. Often used for small scale self-help schemes. Can take place quickly.	Only of short term help. Once emergency is over, aid can be withdrawn.
<b>Small Scale Aid</b>	Local people benefit as they do the work and make decisions. Aid money can go a long way. Repair work can be simple.	Countries which donate aid often do not benefit.
<b>Large Scale Aid</b>	Helps many people. Provides many jobs and new industries.	Jobs may go to 'outsiders'. New industries may be set up to benefit other countries.

Another major source of aid is sent through the **United Nations (U.N.)**. This is known as **Multilateral aid** and it is sent through U.N. organisations such as **W.H.O.** (World Health Organisation). Much of the \$135 billion given in aid to the developing nations is spent on large scale projects such as airports, dams and power stations. But aid given to small scale schemes such as tree planting or new village wells often involves local people in **self-help** schemes and can be more successful in the long run.

## Development

## Tasks

- 4 Make a copy of figure 211. What do you think is being said? Add your own saying or caption.

- 5
- What is aid?
  - Why is aid needed?
  - Make a list of aid organisations working in Britain.
  - Which type of aid are these organisations involved with?
  - What is the difference between **Bilateral** and **Multilateral aid**?
  - How does **multilateral aid** work?

- 6
- Which type of aid is shown in the photograph on the back cover of this book? Give your reasons.
  - Write a letter to your MP giving your views on the type of aid Britain should be giving.

## SUMMARY

Development means improving the quality of life for people. Development can be measured using indicators of economic development and those of quality of life. The developed countries of the North often give aid to the developing countries of the South.

# North and South

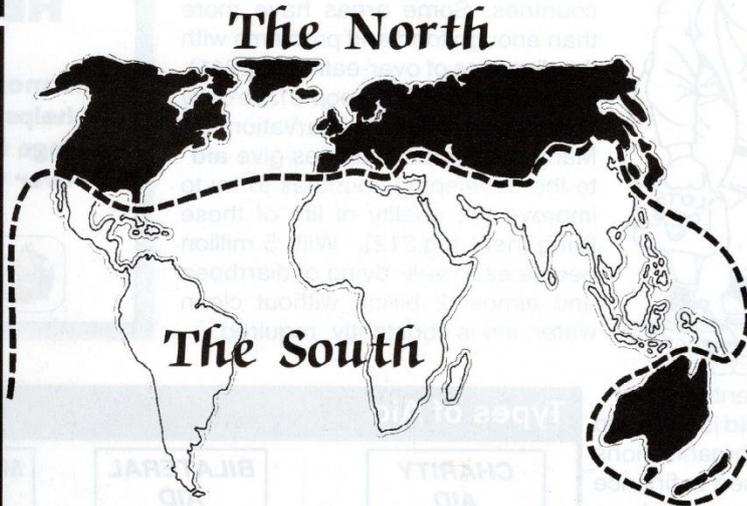
## The World : North and South

Fig.209

### NORTH

Developed countries have -

- \* 25% of population on the planet
- \* 80% of wealth
- \* 85% of industry
- \* 82 years of life expectancy
- \* 80% of resources
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- \* health spending \$5000 per person
- \* 60% of clean water and sanitation
- \* One doctor for every 400 people
- \* One car for every 2 people
- \* 8% of people working as farmers



Developing or poor countries have -

- \* 75% of population on the planet
- \* 20% of wealth
- \* 15% of industry
- \* 68 years of life expectancy
- \* 20% of resources
- \* health spending \$50 per person
- \* One doctor for every 1,000 people
- \* One car for every 120 people
- \* 800 million people unable to read
- \* 1 million children dying each year from diarrhoea

### SOUTH

1. List four countries from the **North** and four countries from the **South**. You may use an atlas to help you.

Choose from : **Scotland**    **Brazil**    **USA**  
**Japan**    **India**    **Sweden**  
**Nigeria**    **Switzerland**

Countries from the North

Countries from the South

2. What is the **North** ? \_\_\_\_\_

---



---

3. What is meant by the **South** ? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What is meant by **development** ? \_\_\_\_\_

---



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5. Write either **true** or **false** for each of these sentences -

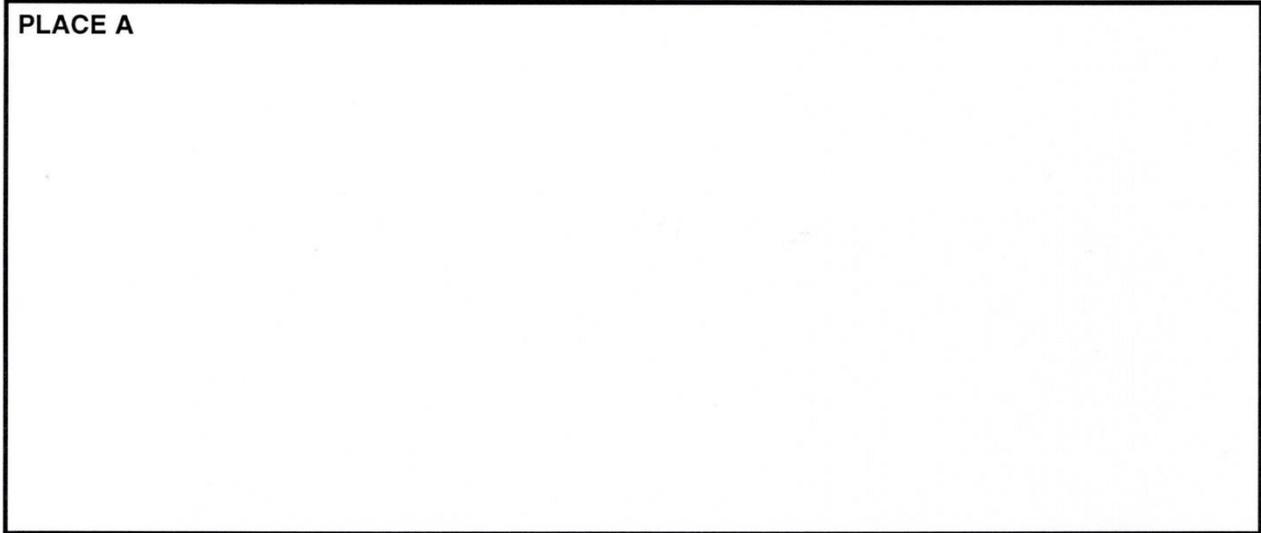
- i. Most of the world's poor people live in the South \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. There are more children in the North than in the South. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. There is not enough food to feed all the world's people. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. People are better educated in the rich countries of the North. \_\_\_\_\_
- v. People are healthier and live longer in the rich North. \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. The world's wealth is evenly distributed between North & South. \_\_\_\_\_

# *Development 2*

2. Read these descriptions of places **A** and **B**.  
Then stick each of the cards beside the places you think they describe.

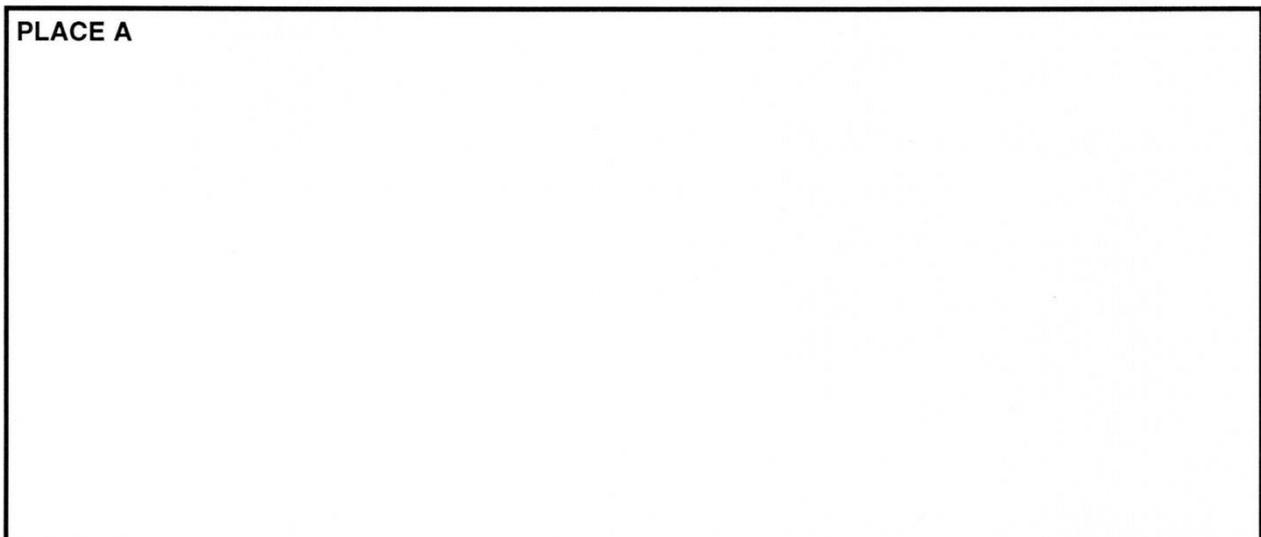
**Place A** "The welcome in place A was cold. The place was grey and smoky and looked uninhabited by humans. It reminded me of the train sheds my dad once worked in. But if, as people said, there was plenty of money here, why did the locals give visitors such a poor cold welcome ?  
The hundreds of people who were rushing about looked snobby and would not stop to speak to me. They didn't want to have anything to do with other people..."

**PLACE A**



**Place B** "The small houses in place B were a warm brown colour. The one I saw had few pieces of furniture but was neat and tidy. It had just been swept and the smell of dust was still in the air. A tall woman came out of her house and greeted me with a cheery smile. She took me to the local councillor who asked me in to share a meal. Then children came in eager to show me around. They laughed and giggled as they pointed out all the local landmarks. As I left that night the locals wished me well and said they looked forward to our next meeting..."

**PLACE A**



3. Which place, **A** or **B** has a better quality of life (is more developed) ? Give your reasons.  
**Write your answer on the back of this sheet.**

# Development 2

1. What is meant by the term **aid** ? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is aid needed ? \_\_\_\_\_

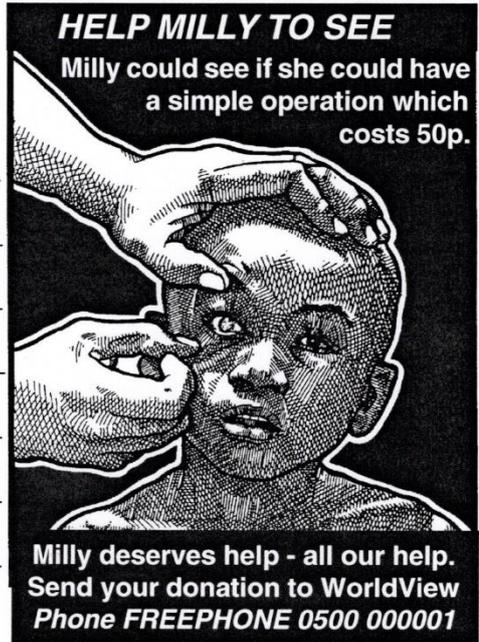
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In which ways are the people and places of the Earth linked by aid ?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

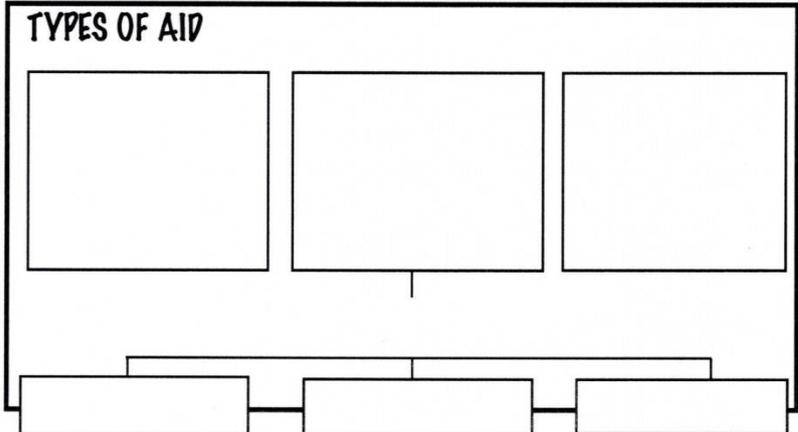


4. Fill in the missing information in the box alongside using the figure **213**

5. What type of aid is shown in the advert above ?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6. Add your own caption to the cartoon alongside. What do you think is being said ?

*Answer on a separate sheet...*

7. Which **types of aid** do you think -

- i. Raise most money ?
- ii. Are best ?

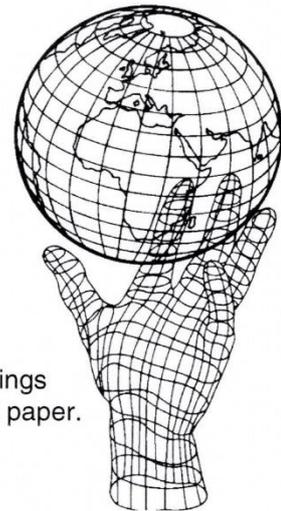
8. Either write a letter to your local **MP** or design a wall poster giving your views on the type of aid that our country should be giving.



# Country Study

For the Country Study you must select one of the following countries and then plan and carry out a study of it :-

- Choose from -
- |                  |                    |               |                     |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <b>Spain</b>     | <b>Switzerland</b> | <b>U.S.A.</b> | <b>Scotland</b>     |
| <b>Australia</b> | <b>Mexico</b>      | <b>Nepal</b>  | <b>Brazil</b>       |
| <b>Germany</b>   | <b>Israel</b>      | <b>France</b> | <b>Zambia</b>       |
| <b>Russia</b>    | <b>Egypt</b>       | <b>China</b>  | <b>Japan</b>        |
| <b>Ethiopia</b>  | <b>Indonesia</b>   | <b>Canada</b> | <b>Saudi Arabia</b> |



Once you have made your choice of country, let your teacher know.

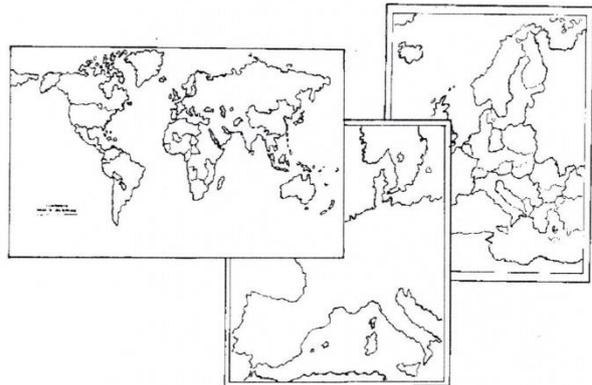
You are asked to **investigate** your chosen country and then present your findings in the form of **written and illustrated report** of not more than **12** pages of **A4** paper.

## What to do -

Plan and carry out an investigation which will cover the following topics about your chosen country -

**Location** - where your country is, which countries are its neighbours, which are its borders and natural boundaries. Use of good maps is essential in your study.

**Fact File** - prepare a fact file on your country which gives details of a range of facts e.g. population, capital city, cities, mountains, rivers, seas, climate, resources, life expectancy G.N.P., number of cars, telephones - see what you can find out. Present this information using pie-charts, bar graphs, etc.



**History** - briefly describe the important history of your country - the people, events and dates of the past. What is the best way to present this information ?

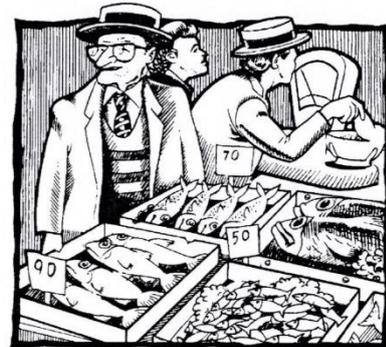
**Landscape** - describe the landscape(s) of the country you have chosen - the types such as desert, mountain, forest, lowland, valleys, rainforests, plains, etc. What is the best way to present this information ?

**Life** - what about living in your country today ? What do people do there ? What types of work are important to the people ? What is the country famous for ? Be careful not to show images like "All Scots wear kilts and eat prridge" etc.

**News** - what recent (or even future) changes have taken place in your country ? Have there been wars, famines earthquakes, new inventions, big projects, etc ?

**Conclusion** Finish off your country study by summing up what you found out about the chosen country. What do you think will happen in the future ?

**Prepare a class talk on your country and be ready to display your findings and report.**





# Links across the Planet Test 2

5. What is meant by **development** ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6. Name two continents with -  
 i. High **quality of life** \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 ii. Low **quality of life** \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

Look at the following table of information for four countries.

Country 1995	GNP \$ US	Population Growth Rate	Life Expecxancy	Daily Food Intake	Population Under 15 (%)
A	156	7.0%	49	1,565	45
B	29,000	0.2%	78	3,760	20
C	7,250	1.3%	67	2,850	27
D	15,500	1.9%	70	3,100	24

7. i. What does **G.N.P.** mean ? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

ii. Which country has the highest **GNP** ? Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 iii. Which country has the lowest **life expectancy** ? Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 iv. Which country has the fastest **population growth rate** ? Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 v. Which country has the lowest **Daily Food Intake** ? Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 vi. Which country has the most **population under 15 years old** ? Country \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

vii. Write the countries in order of their **development** in the table alongside so that the most developed country is at the top. (1)

1.
2.
3.
4.

viii. How did you decide which countries were in which order ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

8. What is **aid** and why is it needed ? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

9. Give an example of each of the following types of aid -  
 i. **Small scale aid** \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 ii. **Charity aid** \_\_\_\_\_ (1)