



Job Sectors

This is how we divide all jobs into four groups.

Primary= Getting materials out of the ground.

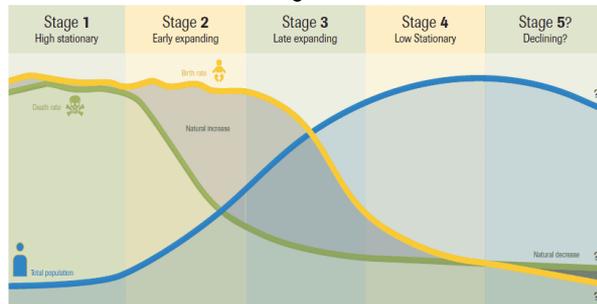
Secondary= Making something out of the materials.

Tertiary= Providing a service.

Quaternary= Technology and Research jobs.

The UK has mainly **tertiary** and **quaternary** jobs now.

Development



DTM (Demographic Transition Model)

This is a model that shows how a country's birth and death rate changes over time. It helps to show how developed the country is. Here is an example of countries/groups found in each stage.

Stage 1: Small Tribal groups e.g. Amazonian Tribe

Stage 2: Egypt, Kenya

Stage 3: Brazil

Stage 4: UK and USA

Stage 5: Germany, and Japan

MATHS SKILLS!

Mean: Add them all up and divide by how many there are.

Mode: Most common, the number that appears the most.

Median: Put the numbers in order and find the middle one.

Range: difference between highest and lowest number.



TNCs

This stand for Transnational Companies. These are the biggest companies in the world and have offices, factories and stores all over the world. For example Apple, McDonalds

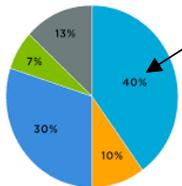
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs are created for the local population. - TNCs bring in a lot of money to a country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wages tend to be low - Safety and pollution is not often a priority.

Development Indicators

These are things we use to measure how developed a country is. They can be social and economical. For example GNI and Birth rate

Some countries have secured levels of development and are known as HICs, some have big differences in these indicators known as LICs.

PIE CHARTS



Each wedge represents a percentage (%)

How do I **find** the percentage for a wedge?

Use a protractor to find the angle of the wedge. Divide by 360.

Multiply by 100.

How do I **draw** a wedge from an amount?

Divide amount by total a full pie represents. Multiply by 360. Draw a wedge for that many degrees.

Causes of Uneven Development

These are reasons why different countries have different levels of development. They can help or slow down development.

Poverty



Climate



Resources



Location



Colonialism



China's economic boom

This is how China has improved its economy in the last few years and why it now makes so many things that we use.



Fairtrade

This is a way to reduce the development gap. The farmers get paid more money for their food, they can use this extra money to improve their lives.

North/ South divide

The idea that the South of the UK is richer and has better healthcare, infrastructure, jobs than the North.

UK infrastructure

This is how we are improving, roads, railways, ports and airports. The big change is HS2, a high speed railway linking London and the Midlands.