

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 7 Measuring development

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

i) China

ii) The more developed a country, the lower the birth rate. As a country develops its literacy rate increases.

iii) In a developed country like Japan, women put off having children until they are older because they want to have education and a career, so the birth rate is lower.

In a developing country like Zimbabwe, families want to ensure they have children to be able to look after them when they are old. With a high infant mortality rate, there is a high birth rate to ensure enough children survive to be able to look after their parents.

iv) In developed countries, the welfare and medical facilities are well established and so people generally are healthy and have a long life expectancy. They will eventually die of old age and so the country will appear to have a high death rate. Developed countries' death rate is also increased because of obesity, smoking and illegal drug use. This explains why the death rate can be higher in a developed country compared with one with a lower level of development. Birth rates, due to education and the use of contraception, are much lower in a developed country. In a developing country, a large family is a status symbol and there is reduced access to contraception. Birth rate therefore is a good measure of development.

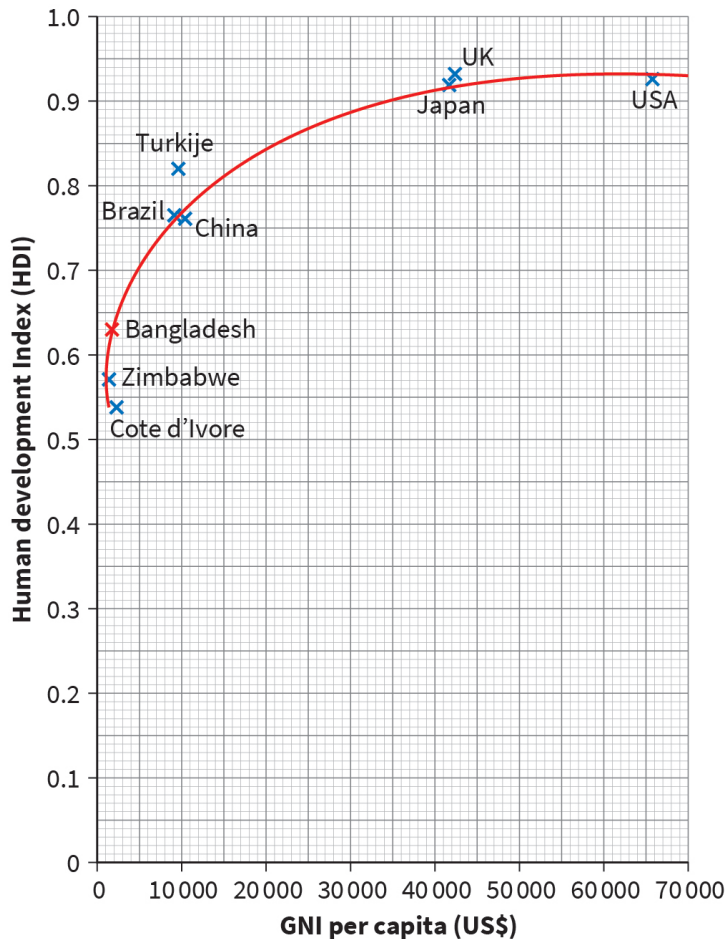
v) Quality of life is the degree to which a person is healthy, comfortable, and able to enjoy life.

vi) HDI is widely used because it takes into consideration both social and economic factors. As well as measuring a person's income, it also considers the social factors of health and education.

2.

a)

i) and ii) The graph should be completed as below:



iii) There is a positive relationship. As GNI increases so does the HDI.

iv) The main cause of death in a developed country is old age. In a developing country, there is a high infant mortality rate so many children die before they are a year old. The poor living conditions and the lack of welfare and medical facilities mean that people in a developing country have a lower life expectancy because they die at a younger age.

3.

a) A – Many females live until they are 85–89 years old. There are more females living to this age than are males.

B – A narrow base to the pyramid with a relatively few females aged between 5–9 years old, showing that there was a low birth rate when these girls were born.

b) The number of infants who die before they are one year old per 1000 head of population.

- c) A falling birth rate can affect a country's social and economic development. As the birth rate drops it allows more women to continue their education and have a career. They are therefore able to contribute to the country's economic development. There can be negative effects of a falling birth rate. Unless there is an average of 2.1 births per female, the country's total population will start to fall. This will result in a reduction of the number of people of working age who can contribute to the growth of the economy. There will be a reduction in the tax received by the government. This will make it more difficult to pay for the extra welfare and medical facilities needed at a time when, because of the falling birth rate, the population is ageing.