

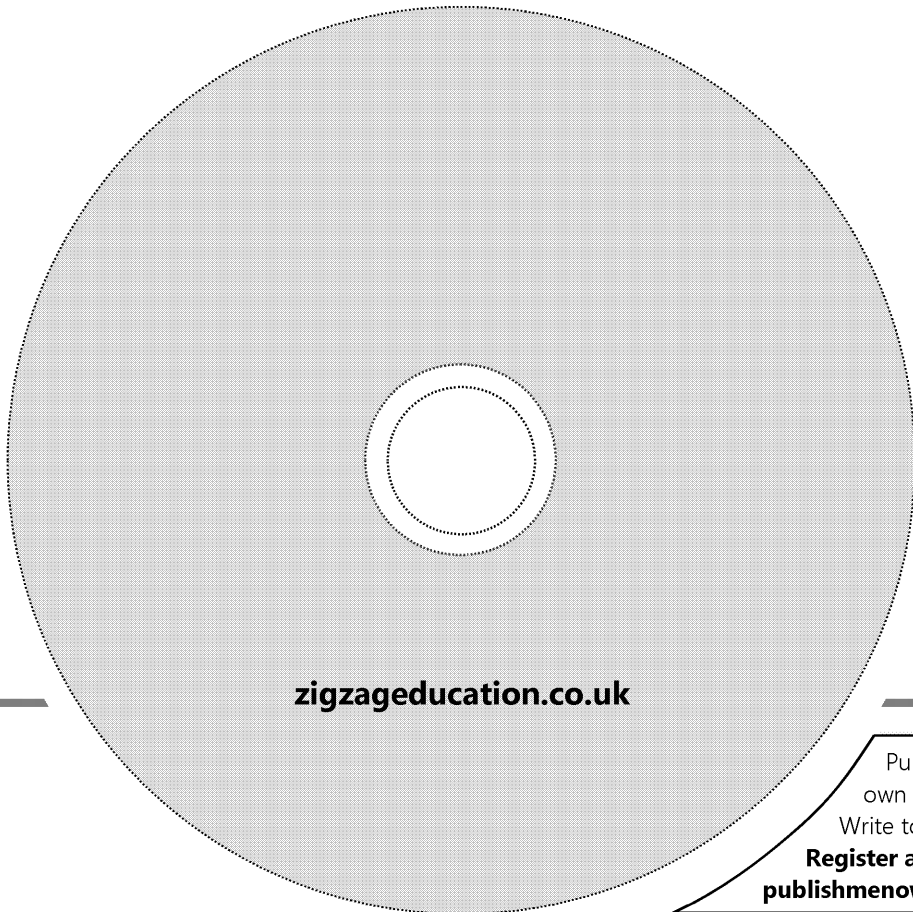


GCSE AQA Keyword Activities

The Changing Economic World

AY8/
6613

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Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **GCSE AQA 8035 – The Changing Economic World**. The learning content is covered by the following matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

- *Classifying Development*
- *Industry*
- *Measuring Development*
- *Processes*
- *Trade and Technology*
- *Aid and Tourism*

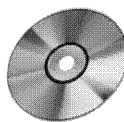
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to provide options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a range of topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match Up for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activities for a given topic; for example, you might work with students the **Crosswords** on one topic while you start weaker learners on the **Match Up** (both are available). The **Match Up** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision. **Your Own Geography** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in the gaps.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD needs to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

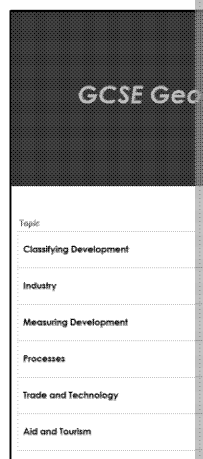
1. Access All Menu



Location: [index.html](#)

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything on provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.

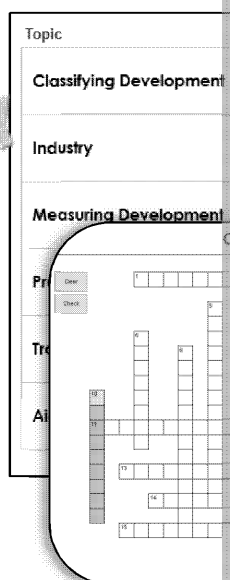


2. Interactive Crossword Menu



Location: [interactive-crosswords/index.html](#)

This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All Menu* is included to allow learner access to use the interactive crosswords (without the solutions).



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* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords, match up and table fill*) are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the topic. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the student must match the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card.

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are excellent for use as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to test students into their revision programme.



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and pdf, the crossword activities are available on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML) and can be accessed using any Internet browser.

Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more engaging way. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning if the chain does not connect, students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match Up

Students match descriptions to their keyword by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd error while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with. Once they are confident with the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones they are less confident with.

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut out the cards so the keyword is on one side and the definition the other. In addition, students can use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching the keyword and definition. Matched up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, with the help of the definition. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of a lesson topic or during revision. This then acts as a check on the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students to see what they already know.

Write Your Own Glossary

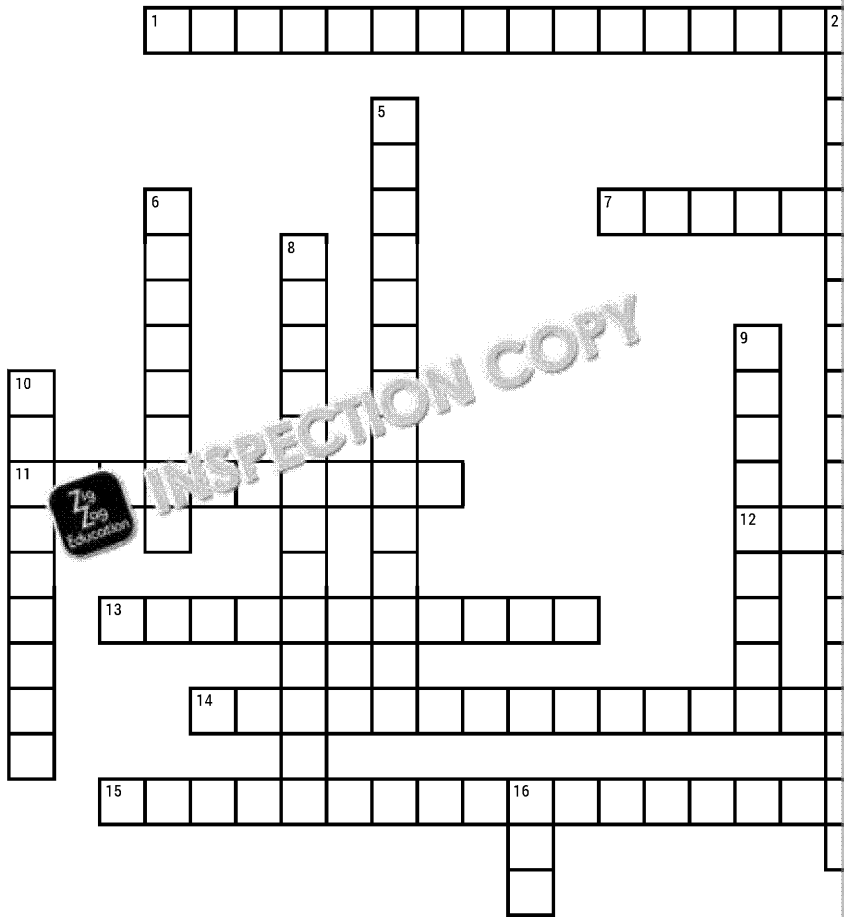
Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated to suit the needs of all students.

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Classifying Development



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Across

- 1 Some say that because of the rejuvenation of northern cities, the _____ - _____ no longer exists in England. (5-5,6)
- 7 A process that a country goes through which increases the standard of living for its inhabitants. (11)
- 11 The dominant global socio-economic system. (10)
- 12 To categorise countries along a line rather than in groups is to think of development as a _____. (8)
- 13 International relations + geography. (11)
- 14 An economy which is based on research and design, and is likely to be based around high-tech industries and universities. (7)
- 15 A country that has experienced high economic growth in recent years. (5,8,7)

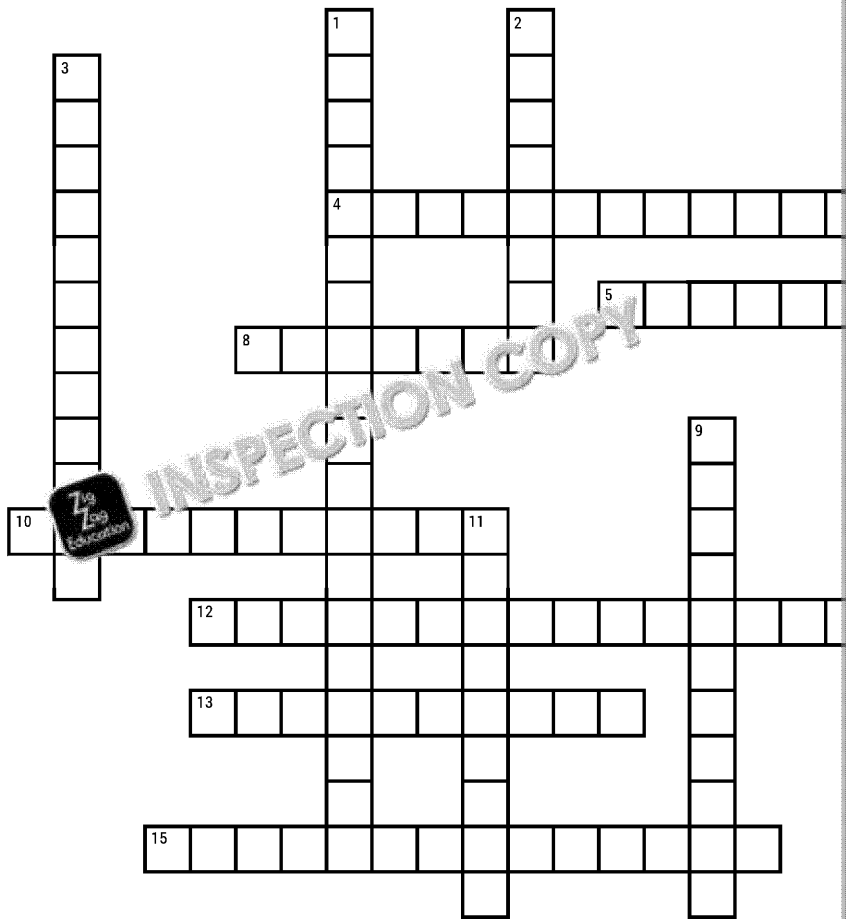
Down

- 2 Progress within a country, measured by capital and technology, and the social well-being of its citizens. (10)
- 3 A country where the average income is low. (3-6,7)
- 4 A socio-economic system where the means of production are owned by the state. (9)
- 5 A decline in manufacturing output. (6,7)
- 6 Looking at the world in terms of its context. (8)
- 8 The international system of trade. (6,7)
- 9 An economic system where there is high unemployment. (9)
- 10 A socio-economic system where the means of production are owned by the state. (9)
- 16 The difference between the GDP of two countries is known as _____. (8)

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Industry



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Across

- 4 Another name for the tertiary sector. (7,8)
- 5 A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for business and office purposes. (8,4)
- 8 Agriculture is an example of an industry in this sector. (7)
- 10 Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold. (11)
- 12 Another name for the secondary sector. (13,8)
- 13 Finance is an example of an industry in this sector. (10)
- 14 Products and commodities that may be traded. (5)
- 15 The amount they pay from each sale of a product that goes to each stage of the commodity chain. (5,9)

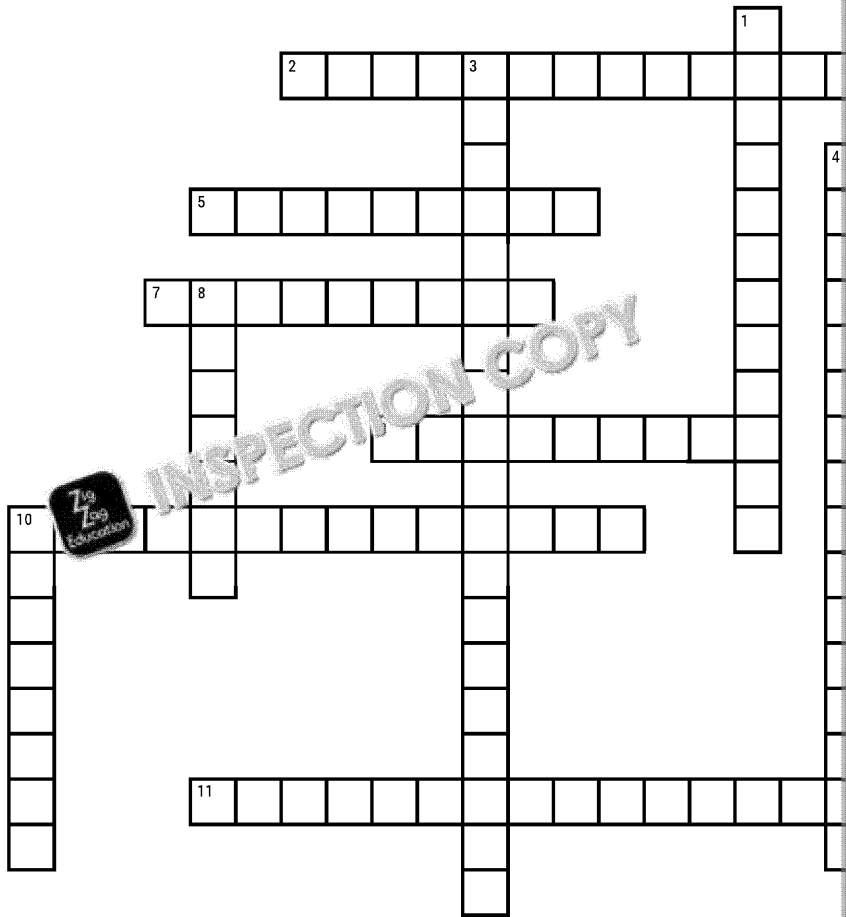
Down

- 1 The proportion of the economy. (10,9)
- 2 Tourism is an example of an industry. (8)
- 3 Services and industry. (6,6)
- 6 Services and industry, people and business. (10,9)
- 7 Bananas, gold, tin, oil, and _____ of _____.
- 9 A built-up area of science and research. (10,9)
- 11 Manufacturing is an industry in this sector. (9)

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Measuring Development



Across

- 2 People who live in poverty have a poor _____
_____. (7,2,4)
- 5 A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people
over the course of one year (%). (5,4)
- 7 A measure of the number of live births per 1,000
people over the course of one year (%). (5,4)
- 9 Per person. (3,6)
- 10 The average number of years a person can expect to
live from birth until death. (4,10)
- 11 The total value of finished services _____ and
summed with the net income _____ by a country and
its population _____ of its resources over the
course of one year. Expressed as USD per head of
population. (5,8,6)

Down

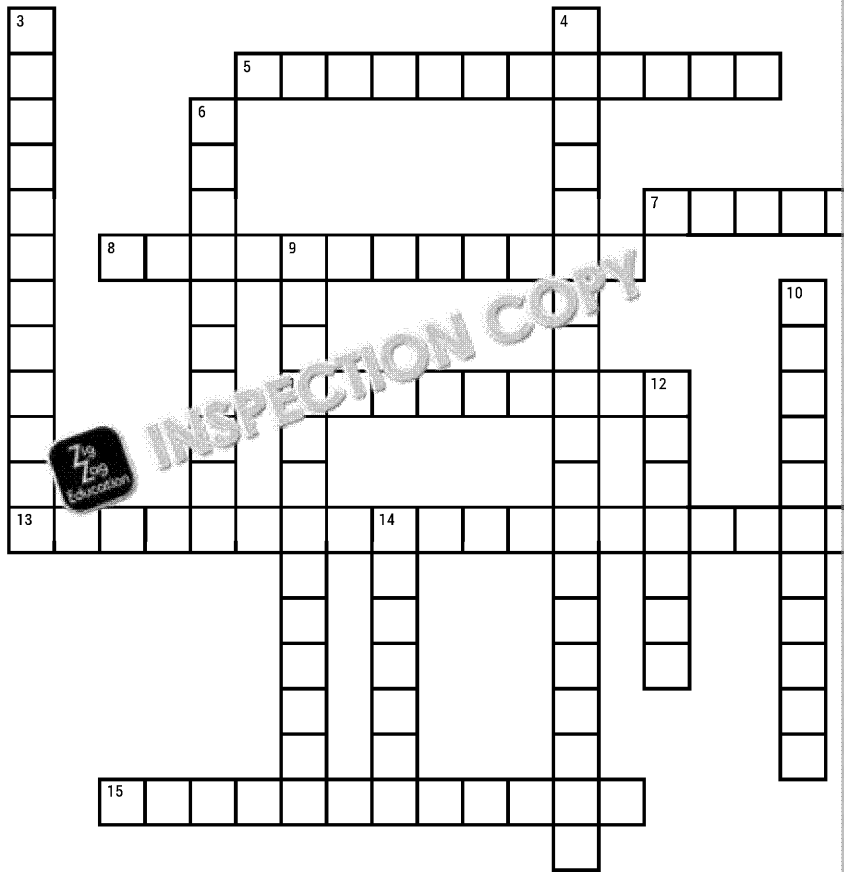
- 1 A measure of the _____
can read and write.
- 3 The number of de _____
live births per year.
- 4 The _____
expectancy, educ _____
- 6 Roads, the intern _____
_____. (14)
- 8 Measures of deve _____
data. (7)
- 10 Another word for _____

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Processes



Across

- 5** A group of countries that were once part of the British Empire which still have a strong relationship with the UK. (12)
- 7** Absolute, relative and extreme are types of _____. (7)
- 8** Exports > imports. (5,7)
- 11** A TNC may _____ its manufacturing to a country where it is cheaper. (9)
- 13** Ford, Coca-Cola and Nike are all examples of _____. (13,12)
- 15** An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities. (13,12)

Down

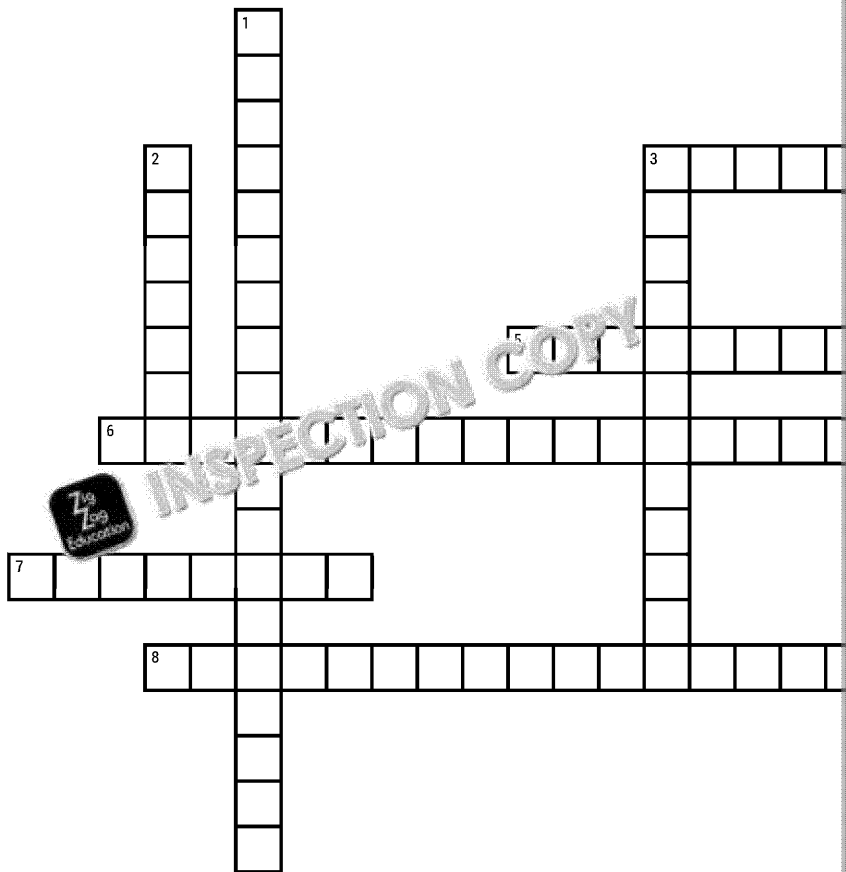
- 1** This process is associated with rural to urbanisation, mechanisation and the loss of jobs. (13,12)
- 2** Process of increasing economic interdependency between countries. (13,12)
- 3** Exports < imports. (5,7)
- 4** _____ has had a major impact on the city, such as Liverpool. (19)
- 6** A factory environment with long hours, low wages and poor conditions. (13,12)
- 9** A group of countries in the north of the European continent, formed after the signing of the Maastricht Treaty. (13,12)
- 10** A country in which the majority of the population is engaged in agricultural production, or services. (13,12)
- 12** Goods/services imported from other countries. (13,12)
- 14** Goods/services exported to other countries. (13,12)

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Trade and Technology



Across

- 3** Money – usually in the form of loans – given in order to promote development. (10)
- 5** Many people give farmers more money through their consumption of _____ bananas, coffee and tea. (9)
- 6** Electronic data and knowledge systems which can improve communication, transfer of knowledge and analysis. Very important in the quaternary industry. (11,10)
- 7** Another way of saying 'grassroots' scheme. (6,2)
- 8** Small amount of money – that must be paid back – given directly to producers or organisations in order to increase and improve their operations. (12,5)

Down

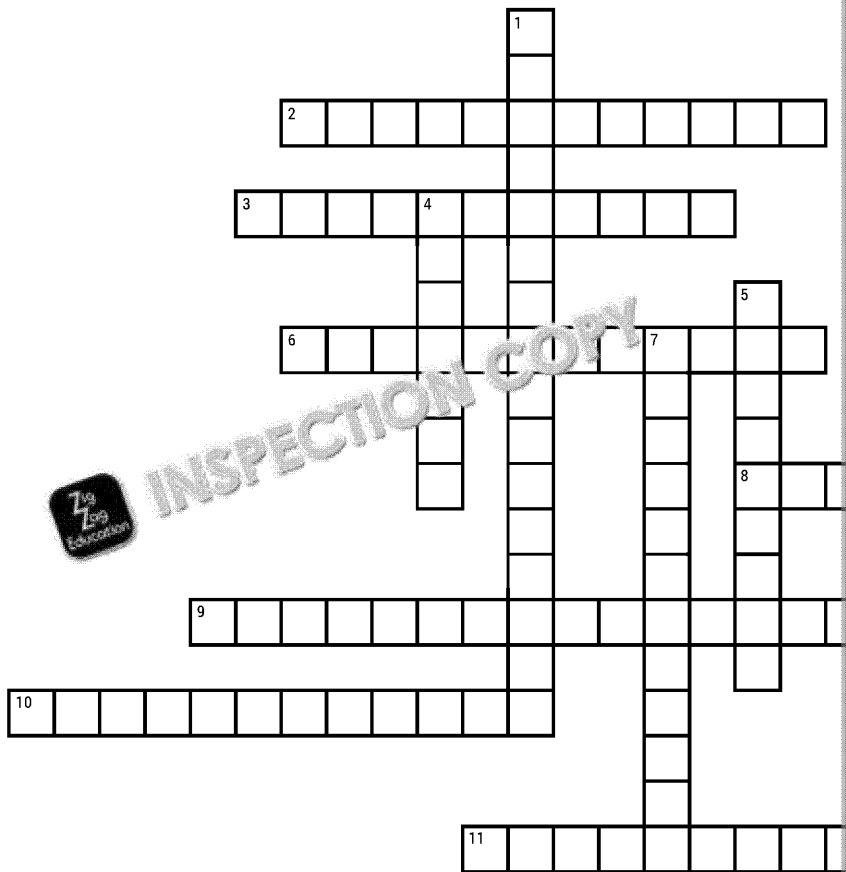
- 1** An area of a country where small companies may be encouraged to set up. Government encourages FDI. (10)
- 2** A scheme which encourages small organisations such as NGOs. Local people are involved in the process. (3,4)
- 3** _____ technology. (12)
- 4** Global _____ services and services all over the world. (10)

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Aid and Tourism



Across

- 2** Aid from people in developed countries (usually via NGOs), to local scale schemes. (9,3)
- 3** Aid that is provided over many years. (4-4,3)
- 6** Aid that is given for only a limited amount of time. (5-4,3)
- 8** Aid with conditions. (4,3)
- 9** Aid to deal with short-term needs of people. May have been caused by a natural disaster or a conflict. (12,3)
- 10** Aid given in response to an event such as a war or natural disaster which has resulted in a humanitarian crisis. (9,3)
- 11** Services that help women and families to control if and when they have a child. (6,8)

Down

- 1** Aid given between
- 4** For example, sur
- 5** Aid given from or
- 7** Aid given from m through an IGO. (

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Classifying Development *(Match Up)*

A branch of politics, looking specifically about how geographical issues affect international relations

A country that has experienced high economic growth in recent years.

A country where people do not earn very much on average.

A period of time where an economy doesn't grow, trade is reduced, exports fall and unemployment rises.

A process that a country goes through which increases the standard of living for its inhabitants.

A socio-economic system where industries and businesses are owned privately, controlled by some people to gain profits.

A socio-economic system where resources and land are owned by the state, who share these out among its citizens.

A socio-economic system where resources, land, industries and businesses are owned by the state, to ensure that everyone has a fair share and make things more fair for the workers, and create a more equal society.

A way of thinking about countries along different levels of development, rather than separating them into developed and developing categories.

An economy which is based on research and design, and is likely to be focused around high-tech industries and universities.

An economy which no longer predominantly relies on manufacturing industries.

An increasingly widening difference between the poorest and richest countries.

Looking at the whole of the issue, and thinking about its context.

Progress within a nation in terms of land, labour, capital and technology with the overall aim to improve the well-being of a population.

The differences in demographics, culture, economics and processes between two geographical regions.

The international linkage of markets and trade flows.

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Industry *(Match Up)*

A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for business and office purposes.
A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for science and research purposes.
A type of industry focused on new research and knowledge.
A type of industry focused on services: e.g. retail, tourism.
A type of industry focused on the manufacture of goods.
A type of industry focused on the production and sourcing of raw materials.
Another name for the secondary sector.
Another name for the tertiary sector.
Items that do not undergo any substantial processing before being sold, such as crops or minerals.
Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold.
Products and commodities that may be traded.
Services and industries controlled and funded by people and businesses.
Services and industries controlled by the government.
The amount of money from each sale of a product that goes to each stage of the commodity chain.
The proportion of each type of industrial sector in the economy.

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Measuring Development *(Match Up)*

- A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people over the course of one year (%).
- A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 people over the course of one year (%).
- A measure of the percentage of the population that can read and write.
- A very common index used to measure a country's development. It is calculated using life expectancy, and GNI.
- Another way of saying 'per person'.
- Measures of development which use several pieces of data.
- The average number of years a person can expect to live from birth until death.
- The average number of years a person can expect to live from birth until death.
- The conditions people live under, how happy they are and if they have all their needs fulfilled.
- The number of deaths under the age of one per 1,000 live births per year.
- The services and structures needed for society to function.
- The total value of finished services and goods summed with the net income earned by a country and its citizens from overseas resources over the course of one year. Expressed as USD per head of population.

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Processes *(Match Up)*

A country in which a TNC has operations (such as production, or selling), but is not based.

A factory environment where workers experience long hours, low wages and abuse.

A firm that controls the manufacture and sale of a produce in one or more foreign countries. They often have a higher annual turnover than the GNP of less-developed countries.

A group of countries that were once part of the British Empire which still have a strong relationship with the UK.

A person living with a low income, with a poor quality of life and standard of living. Often defined by a household income under 2 USD a day.

A trade bloc in Europe formed of 28 countries which allows freedom of movement for people, goods and services.

An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.

Goods/services coming into a country.

Goods/services leaving a country.

Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moves from primary to secondary. Often accompanied by a factory system and urbanisation.

The increasing economic, cultural, political and social integration of countries across geographical boundaries, particularly in terms of trade and movement of capital.

The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area.

Where a company hands over the responsibility of a certain process (e.g. manufacturing or back-office functions) to another company.

Where the amount of exports is larger than the amount of imports.

Where the amount of exports is smaller than the amount of imports.

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Trade and Technology *(Match Up)*

A scheme which is controlled by large-scale organisations such as national governments and IGOs. Local producers often have very little influence on the process.

A scheme which uses local ideas, knowledge and participation to bring about change.

A trading system based on the idea that producers are currently not paid a fair price for their products. Consumers pay more for certified products, with the understanding that the extra money goes to the producers.

An area of a country where taxes may be lowered, or companies may be given incentives, in order to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI).

Electronic data and knowledge systems which can improve communication, transfer of knowledge and information. Very important in the quaternary industry.

Money – usually in the form of loans – given in order to promote development.

Small amount of money – that must be paid back – given directly to producers or organisations in order to help them and improve their operations.

Technology that is appropriate for communities in developing countries as it uses local systems and resources.

The transfer of goods, capital and services between one country and another.

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Aid and Tourism (Match Up)

Aid from people in developed countries (usually via NGOs), to local scale schemes.
Aid given between countries.
Aid given in response to an event such as a war or natural disaster which has resulted in a humanitarian crisis.
Aid that is given for only a limited amount of time.
Aid that is provided over many years.
Aid to deal with short-term needs of people. May have been caused by a natural disaster or a conflict.
People visiting other areas on holiday for leisure and recreation.
Services that allow women and families to control if and when they may have a child.
The receipt of money, goods or services from one country to another on the condition that the recipient agrees to certain conditions laid down by the donor.
The voluntary transfer of goods, services, training or money from one country to another.
The voluntary transfer of money from governments to international organisations, usually for large-scale projects e.g. World Bank or UN.

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Classifying Development (Table Complete)

A branch of politics, looking specifically about how geographical issues affect international relations.
A country that has experienced high economic growth in recent years.
A country where people do not earn very much on average.
A period of time where an economy doesn't grow, trade is reduced, exports fall and unemployment rises.
A process that a country goes through which increases the standard of living for its inhabitants.
A socio-economic system where industries and businesses are owned privately, controlled by some people who gain profits.
A socio-economic system where resources and land are owned by the state, who share these out equally.
A socio-economic system where resources, land, industries and businesses are owned by the state, to stop private greed and make things more fair for the workers, and create a more equal society.
A way of thinking about countries along different levels of development, rather than separating them into categories.
An economy which is based on research and design, and is likely to be focused around high-tech industries and universities.
An economy which no longer predominantly relies on manufacturing industries.
An increasingly widening difference between the poorest and richest countries.
Looking at the whole of the issue, and thinking about its context.
Progress within a nation in terms of land, labour, capital and technology with the overall aim to improve the social well-being of a population.
The differences in demographics, culture, economics and processes between two geographical regions of England.
The international linkage of markets and trade flows.

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Industry (Table Complete)

A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for business and office purposes.
A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for science and research purposes.
A type of industry focused on new research and knowledge.
A type of industry focused on services: e.g. retail, tourism.
A type of industry focused on the manufacture of goods.
A type of industry focused on the production and sourcing of raw materials.
Another name for the secondary sector.
Another name for the tertiary sector.
Items that do not undergo any substantial processing before being sold, such as crops or minerals.
Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold.
Products and commodities that may be traded.
Services and industries controlled and funded by people and businesses.
Services and industries controlled by the government.
The amount of money from each sale of a product that goes to each stage of the commodity chain.
The proportion of each type of industrial sector in the economy.

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Measuring Development (Table Complete)

A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people over the course of one year (%).
A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 people over the course of one year (%).
A measure of the percentage of the population that can read and write.
A very common index used to measure a country's development. It is calculated using life expectancy, education and GNI.
Another way of saying 'per person'.
Measures of development which use several pieces of data.
The average number of years a person can expect to live from birth until death.
The average number of years a person can expect to live from birth until death.
The conditions people live under, how happy they are and if they have all their needs fulfilled.
The number of deaths under the age of one per 1,000 live births per year.
The services and structures needed for society to function.
The total value of finished services and goods summed with the net income earned by a country and its population from overseas resources over the course of one year. Expressed as USD per head of population.

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Processes (Table Complete)

A country in which a TNC has operations (such as production, or selling), but is not based.
A factory environment where workers experience long hours, low wages and abuse.
A firm that controls the manufacture and sale of a produce in one or more foreign countries. They often have an annual turnover higher than the GNP of less-developed countries.
A group of countries that were once part of the British Empire which still have a strong relationship with the UK.
A person living with a low income, with a poor quality of life and standard of living. Often defined by living on under 2 US dollars a day.
A trade bloc in Europe formed by 28 countries which allows freedom of movement for people, goods and services.
An increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.
Goods/services coming into a country.
Goods/services leaving a country.
Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moves from primary to secondary. Often accompanied by the factory system and urbanisation.
The increasing economic, cultural, political and social integration of countries across geographical boundaries, particularly in terms of trade and movement of capital.
The movement of manufacturing industries away from an area.
Where a company hands over the responsibility of a certain process (e.g. manufacturing or back-office functions) to another company.
Where the amount of exports is larger than the amount of imports.
Where the amount of exports is smaller than the amount of imports.

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Trade and Technology (Table Complete)

A scheme which is controlled by large-scale organisations such as national governments and IGOs. Local people often have very little influence on the process.
A scheme which uses local ideas, knowledge and participation to bring about change.
A trading system based on the idea that producers are currently not paid a fair price for their products. Consumers pay more for certified products, with the understanding that the extra money goes to the producer.
An area of a country where taxes may be lowered, or companies may be given incentives, in order to encourage FDI.
Electronic data and knowledge systems which improve communication, transfer of knowledge and analysis. Very important in the quaternary industry.
Money - usually in the form of loans - given in order to promote development.
Small amount of money - that must be paid back - given directly to producers or organisations in order to increase and improve their operations.
Technology that is appropriate for communities in developing countries as it uses local systems and resources.
The transfer of goods, capital and services between one country and another.

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Aid and Tourism (Table Complete)

Aid from people in developed countries (usually via NGOs), to local scale schemes.
Aid given between countries.
Aid given in response to an event such as a war or natural disaster which has resulted in a humanitarian crisis.
Aid that is given for only a limited amount of time.
Aid that is provided over many years.
Aid to deal with short-term needs of people. May have been caused by a natural disaster or a conflict.
People visiting other areas on holiday for leisure and recreation.
Services that allow women and families to control if and when they may have a child.
The receipt of money, goods or services from one country to another on the condition that the recipient has to agree to certain conditions laid down by the donor.
The voluntary transfer of goods, services, training or money from one country to another.
The voluntary transfer of money from governments to international organisations, usually for large-scale projects, e.g. World Bank or UN.

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Classifying Development

Development	A process that a country goes through which increases the standard of living for its inhabitants.
Holistic	Looking at the whole of the issue, and thinking about it in a comprehensive way.
Geopolitics	A branch of politics, looking specifically about how geographical factors affect international relations.
Capitalism	A socio-economic system where industries and businesses are owned and controlled privately, controlled by some people who gain profits.
Communism	A socio-economic system where resources, land, industries and businesses are owned by the state, to stop private greed and make the workers, and create a more equal society.
Socialist	A socio-economic system where resources and land are owned by the state, and shared out among society.
Development Gap	An increasingly widening difference between the poor and rich countries.
Development Spectrum	A way of thinking about countries along different levels of development rather than separating them into categories.
Low-income Country	A country where people do not earn very much on average.
Newly Emerging Economy	A country that has experienced high economic growth recently.
North-South Divide	The differences in demographics, culture, economics and infrastructure between two geographical regions of England.
Economic Development	Progress within a nation in terms of land, labour, capital and technology. The overall aim to improve the social well-being of a population.
Economic Recession	A period of time where an economy doesn't grow, trade falls and unemployment rises.
Global Economy	The international linkage of markets and trade flows.
Knowledge Economy	An economy which is based on research and design, and is focused around high-tech industries and universities.
Post-industrial Economy	An economy which no longer predominantly relies on manufacturing industries.

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Industry

Public Sector	Services and industries controlled by the government.
Private Sector	Services and industries controlled and funded by people.
Industrial Structure	The proportion of each type of industrial sector in the economy.
Primary Sector	A type of industry focused on the production and source of raw materials.
Secondary Sector	A type of industry focused on the manufacture of goods.
Tertiary Sector	A type of industry focused on services: e.g. retail, tourism, education.
Quaternary Sector	A type of industry focused on new research and knowledge.
Manufacturing Industry	Another name for the secondary sector.
Service Industry	Another name for the tertiary sector.
Science Park	A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for scientific purposes.
Business Park	A built-up area outside a city centre that is used for business purposes.
Price Structure	The amount of money from each sale of a product that is shared between the commodity chain.
Commodities	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold.
Goods	Products and commodities that may be traded.
Raw Materials	Items that do not undergo any substantial processing such as crops or minerals.

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Measuring Development

Quality of Life	The conditions people live under, how happy they are and how well their needs are fulfilled.
Infrastructure	The services and structures needed for society to function.
Per Capita	Another way of saying 'per person'.
Birth Rate	A measure of the number of live births per 1,000 people per year (%).
Death Rate	A measure of the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year (%).
Gross National Income	The total value of finished services and goods summed up and earned by a country and its population from overseas in the course of one year. Expressed as USD per head of population.
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths under the age of one per 1,000 live births.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person can expect to live before death.
Literacy Rate	A measure of the percentage of the population that can read and write.
Lifespan	The average number of years a person can expect to live before death.
Indices	Measures of development which use several pieces of information.
Human Development Index	A very common index used to measure a country's development. It is calculated using life expectancy, education and GNI.



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Processes

Globalisation	The increasing economic, cultural, political and social interconnections between countries across geographical boundaries, particularly the movement of capital.
Trade Surplus	Where the amount of exports is larger than the amount of imports.
Trade Deficit	Where the amount of exports is smaller than the amount of imports.
Transnational Corporation	A firm that controls the manufacture and sale of a product in multiple foreign countries. They often have an annual turnover of more than 1 billion USD in less-developed countries.
Host Country	A country in which a TNC has operations (such as production) but its headquarters is not based.
Outsourcing	Where a company hands over the responsibility of a core business function (such as manufacturing or back-office functions) to another company.
Imports	Goods/services coming into a country.
Exports	Goods/services leaving a country.
Urbanisation	An increase in the proportion of the population living in urban areas.
Industrialisation	Increasing levels of manufacturing, the economy moves from primary to secondary. Often accompanied by the factory system.
European Union	A trade bloc in Europe formed of 28 countries which allows for free movement for people, goods and services.
Commonwealth	A group of countries that were once part of the British Empire and now have a strong relationship with the UK.
Deindustrialisation	The movement of manufacturing industries away from a region.
Poverty	A person living with a low income, with a poor quality of life and living conditions. Often defined by living on under 2 USD a day.
Sweatshops	A factory environment where workers experience long hours, low pay and abuse.

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Trade and Technology

Top Down

A scheme which is controlled by large-scale organisations, governments and IGOs. Local people often have very little say in the process.

Bottom Up

A scheme which uses local ideas, knowledge and participation to bring about change.

Trade

The transfer of goods, capital and services between one country and another.

Special Economic Zone

An area of a country where taxes may be lowered, or other incentives given, in order to encourage FDI.

Fairtrade

A trading system based on the principle that producers are entitled to a fair price for their products. Consumers pay more for products, but the understanding is that the extra money goes to the producers.

Microfinance Loans

Small amounts of money – that must be paid back – given to small producers or organisations in order to increase and improve their operations.

Investment

Money – usually in the form of loans – given in order to improve infrastructure and development.

Intermediate Technology

Technology that is appropriate for communities in developing countries. It uses local systems and resources.

Information Technology

Electronic data and knowledge systems which can improve the transfer of knowledge and analysis. Very important in the service industry.



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Aid and Tourism

International Aid	Aid given between countries.
Humanitarian Aid	Aid to deal with short-term needs of people. May have natural disaster or a conflict.
Emergency Aid	Aid given in response to an event such as a war or natural disaster that has resulted in a humanitarian crisis.
Bilateral Aid	The voluntary transfer of goods, services, training or money from one country to another.
Voluntary Aid	Aid from people in developed countries (usually via NGOs) to help with development schemes.
Long-term Aid	Aid that is provided over many years.
Short-term Aid	Aid that is given for only a limited amount of time.
Tied Aid	The provision of money, goods or services from one country to another on condition that the recipient has to agree to certain conditions set by the donor.
Multilateral Aid	The voluntary transfer of money from governments to international organisations, usually for large-scale projects, e.g. World Bank.
Tourism	People visiting other areas on holiday for leisure and recreation.
Family Planning	Services that allow women and families to control if and when they have a child.



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Classifying Development

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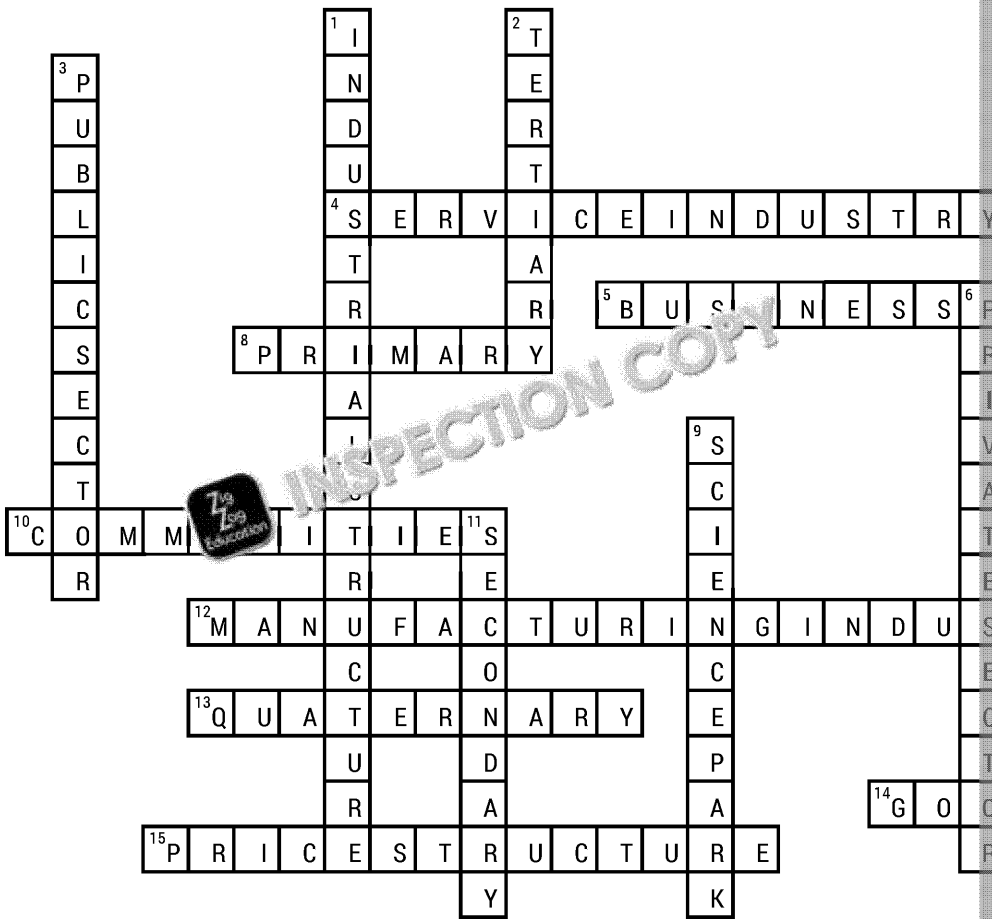
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Industry



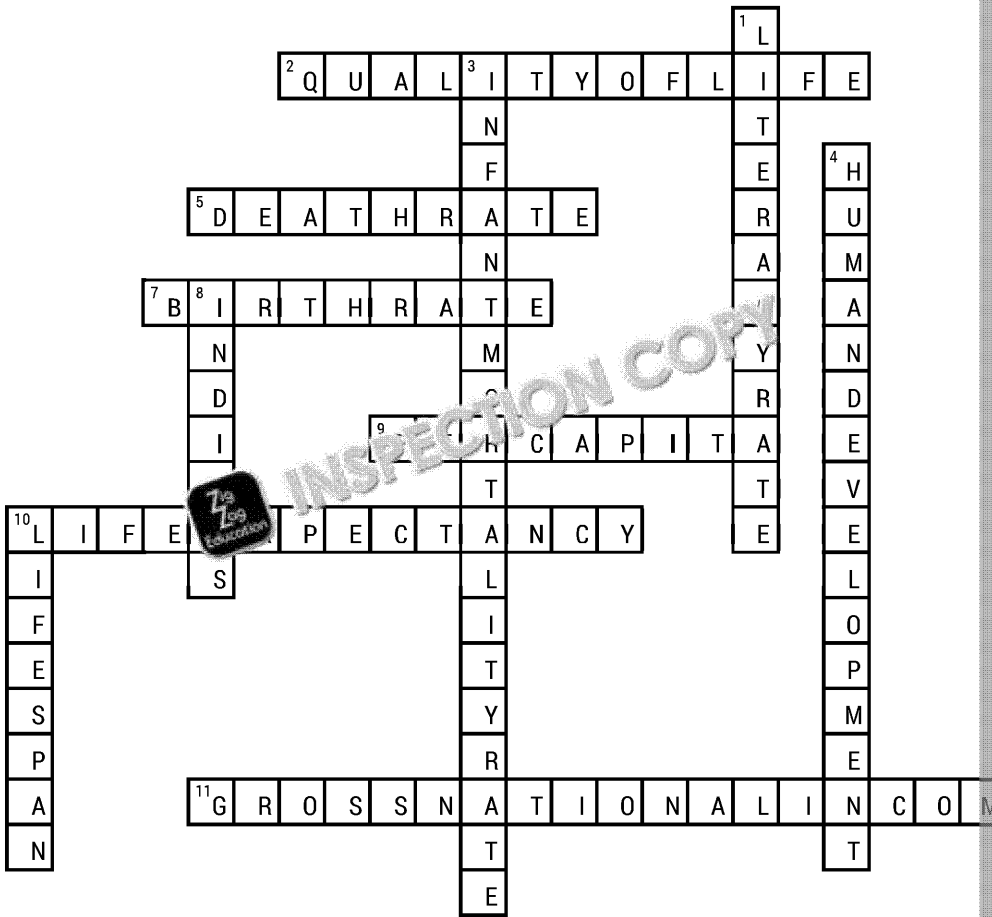
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Measuring Development



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Processes

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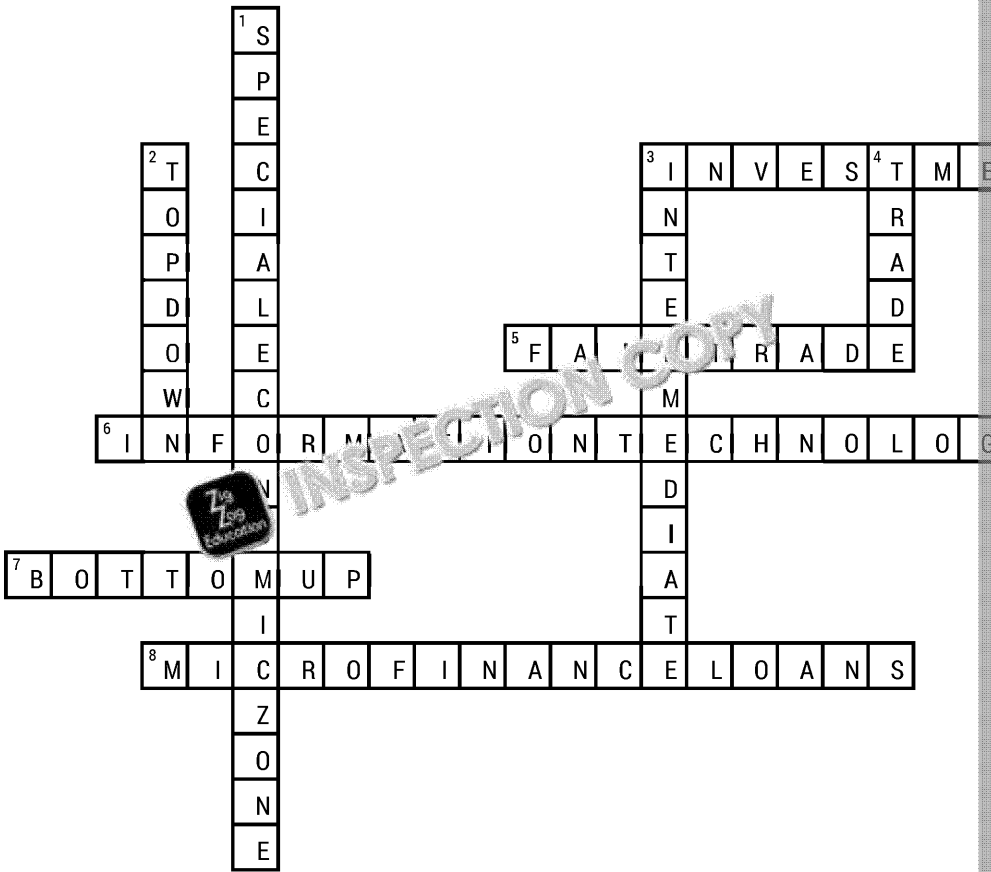
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Trade and Technology



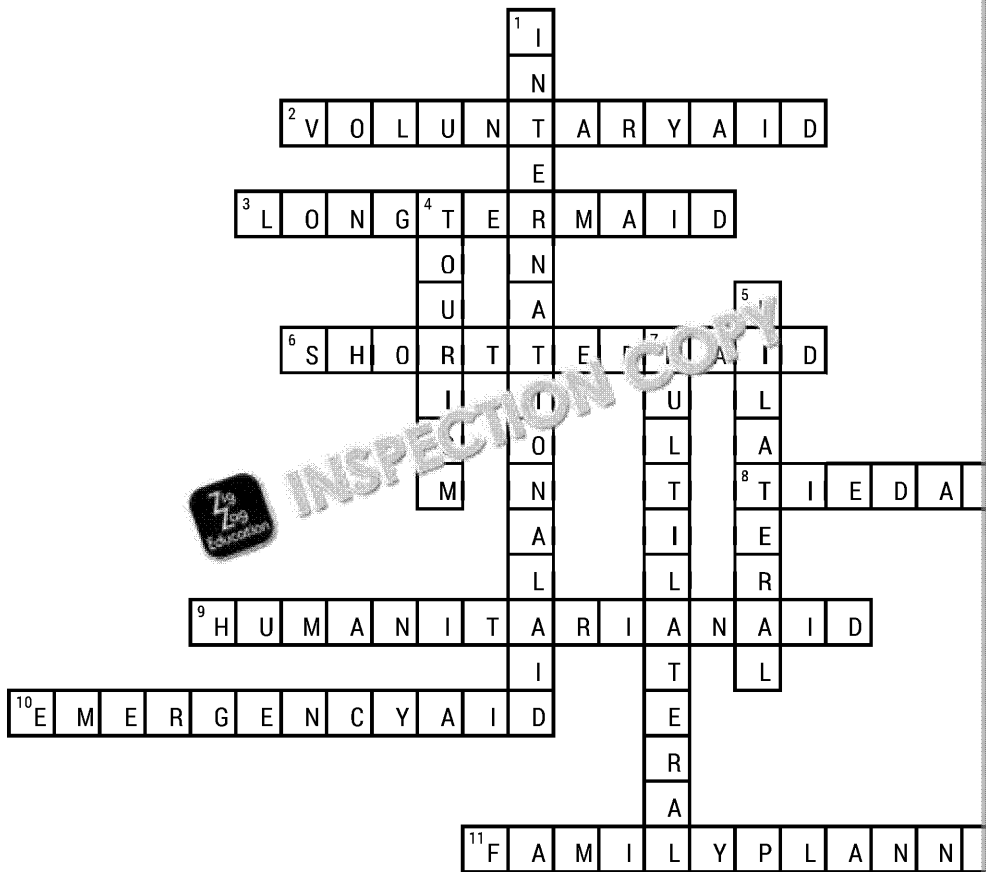
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Aid and Tourism



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