

Subject	Geography
Unit/Topic	GCSE – Dynamic Development

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Advanced countries (AC)	The wealthiest countries in the world – GNI per capita is high, most citizens have a high standard of living.
Birth rate	Number of live babies born per thousand of the population per year.
Bottom up aid	Money is given directly to local people, e.g. to build or maintain a well.
Debt relief	A country doesn't have to pay back part or all of the money it has borrowed.
Development	When a country is improving and life gets better for the people living there.
Emerging and developing countries (EDC)	Getting richer as the economy moves from being based on primary industry to secondary industry.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Total value of goods and services a country produces in a year.
Happy Index	Calculated by dividing a country's life expectancy, well-being and level of inequality by its environmental impact.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that's calculated using life expectancy, education level and income per head.
Human factors affecting development	Conflict, debt, politics, trade, education, tourism, aid, disease and healthcare.
Indicators of development	Different statistics that can be used to measure and compare the development of a country.
Infant Mortality rate	Number of babies who die under 1 year old, per thousand babies born.
Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live to.

Literacy rate	The percentage of adults who can read and write.
Long term aid	Aid given over a long period of time to help countries develop
Low Income Developing Countries (LIDC)	LIDCS are the poorest countries in the world – GNI per capita is very low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
Millennium development goals	MDG's aimed to improve life in LIDCs. Targets set by the United Nations in 2000 to be achieved by 2015.
Physical factors affecting development	Poor climate, poor location, few natural resources, lots of natural hazards.
Rostow's model	Predicts how a country's level of economic development changes over time.
Short term aid	Aid sent to help countries cope with emergencies, e.g. natural disasters.
Social, economic and environmental	Social = peoples standard of living. Economic = how wealthy a country is, use of technology. Environmental = protection of the environment,
Top Down Aid	When an organisation or government received the aid and decides how it should be spent.
Trade	The exchange of goods and services between different countries.
Trans-National Companies (TNC)	TNCs are companies that are located in or produce and sell products in more than one country. E.g. Sony makes electronic products in China and Japan.