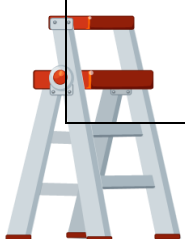| Percentage	I can …	Prove it!
84%	I can evaluate a topic by presenting the positives and negatives before reaching a conclusion. I can defend my judgement using a variety of evidenced points. *In order to answer questions similar to 1, 3 and 4 use the following structure:* • *Arguments that support the statement. Why is it correct?* • *Arguments against the statement? Why is it incorrect? Suggest a minimum of two alternative options explaining how they would impact differently.* • *Overall do you agree or disagree with the statement and why? Use evidence to back up your points.*	1) Design an original development indicator that could be used to determine how developed a country is. 2) *Quality of life is better in stage 4 than stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model.* To what extent do you agree with this statement? 3) *"Quality of life is better in Singapore than in Malawi."* To what extent do you agree with this statement? 4) *"Location is the only cause of the development gap".* To what extent do you agree with this statement? 5) *"Poorer countries can help themselves they don't need rich countries investment".* To what extent do you agree with this statement?
72%	I can compare two or more processes/factors using detailed evidence to back up my comparison. I make sure I explain how they will impact differently (questions 1 to 4). • *I believe……(make your statement)… Firstly……* *For example……(evidence)* *This means that……* *Alternatively……* *For example……(evidence)* *This means that……* I can break information into parts. (social, economic and environmental OR advantages and disadvantages). Questions 1 and 3. • *There are a number of social and economic reasons why our coastline is so important.* • *An example of a social impact is……* *For example……(evidence)* *This means that……* • *An example of an economic impact is…* *For example……(evidence)* *This means that……*	1) Which development indictor is the most useful when determining how developed a country is? Compare at least three indicators in your answer. 2) 'Income or 'access to food' – which factor is the most important when considering quality of life? 3) Use the indicators below to state which of the countries is more developed. Explain your choice with a minimum of three reasons. **China** • GDP per capita: $7,500 • Life expectancy: 75 years • Literacy rate: 95% of the population • Access to food: 4% of the population are severely underweight. • Access to clean water: 91% • Death rate: 12 per 1000 **Italy** • GDP per capita: $37,000 • Life expectancy: 82 years • Literacy rate: 99% of the population • Access to food: 0% of the population are severely underweight. • Access to clean water: 100% • Death rate: 7 per 1000 4) How does quality of life differ in Malawi and Singapore? Use specific examples in your answer. 5) Explain how health and sanitation is a cause of the development gap. 6) Explain how conflict and corruption can cause the development gap 7) Explain how aid can reduce the development gap.

Percentage	I can …	Prove it!
60%	**I can demonstrate a clear understanding of facts and processes through explanation, which follows a detailed structure that ensures I explain my point/s to the fullest.** • *I believe……because…… This means that…… As a result……* • *One reason why is…… This means that…… As a result……* • *One way is……because…… This means that…… As a result……*	1) Why do we use a number of development indicators to decide how developed a country is? Why not just use GPD (money)? 2) Explain why death rate starts to fall in stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM). 3) Explain why death rate and birth rate is low in stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model. 4) Explain why quality of life is often thought to be lower in LICs. Use income, death rate and access to food and clean water as examples. 5) Explain the differences in development between Singapore and Haiti. 6) Explain how tourism can help countries develop.
48%	**Demonstrate an understanding of facts and ideas through detailed description, which uses evidence to back up points.** *Examples:* • *Development indicators are used to measure the level of development of a country. Firstly…For example…Specifically… Secondly…For example…Specifically…* • *In stage 2 of the DTM there is a…* • *In stage 3 of the DTM there is a…* • *The quality of life in Nigeria is… Firstly…For example…Specifically… Secondly…For example…Specifically…* • *Water Aid project impacted on Nigeria in a number of ways. Firstly…For example…Specifically… Secondly…For example…Specifically…* • *The characteristics of good aid include…For example…*	1) Describe how development indicators can be used to measure the level of development of a country. 2) Using a minimum of three development indicators, describe how developed the UK is. 3) Describe the characteristics of stages 1 and 3 of the demographic transition model. 4) Describe what the quality of life is like in Malawi. Use evidence to back up your points. 5) Describe the factors that cause some countries to be more developed than others. 6) Describe how having a good health care and education system can improve the development of a country 7) Describe one cause of the development gap.

Percentage	I can …	Prove it!
36%	I can recall facts, identify factors or points and organise my ideas in a logical way. *The definition of……is……* *Two ways that……*	1) What is the definition of development? 2) List four development indicators. 3) What do HIC, NEE and LIC stand for? 4) How many stages of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) are there? 5) What are the key characteristics of stages 2 and 3 of the DTM? 6) List five adjectives to describe quality of life in Malawi. 7) List two reasons why some countries are more developed than others. 8) List three way the development gap can be reduced. 9) List four benefits of tourism in a low-income country. 10) List three causes of the development gap.

Key Words:

Development

Demographic Transition Model

High Income Country

Medium Income Country

Low Income County

Development Indicator

Quality of Life

Poverty

Aid

Non-governmental Organisation

Emergency Aid

Long-term Aid

Inequality

Equality