

## Exercise walk-through

Characteristics of countries at different levels of development ■ 11.4

eXercise

## You must be able to

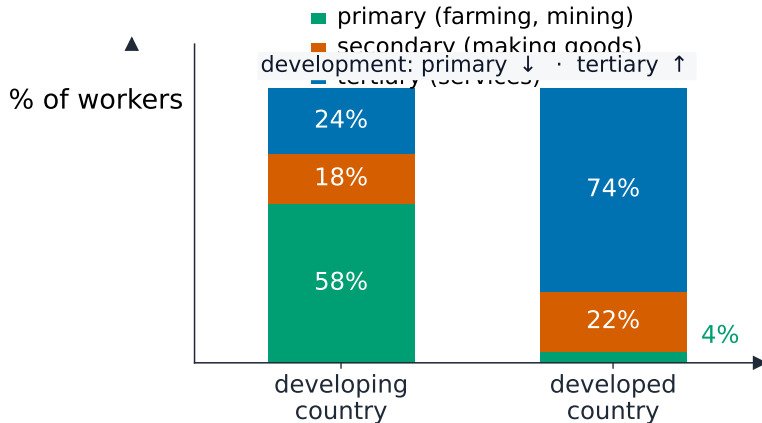
- compare developed and developing countries
- explain how the employment structure changes as a country develops
- analyse the factors that shape development

## Method — Employment structure and development

- **Developed** 发达国家: high income, low birth rate, high life expectancy, few in farming.
- **Developing** 发展中国家: low income, often high birth rate, lower life expectancy, many in farming.
- **Employment structure** 就业结构 shifts: **primary** 第一产业 → **secondary** 第二产业 → **tertiary** 第三产业.

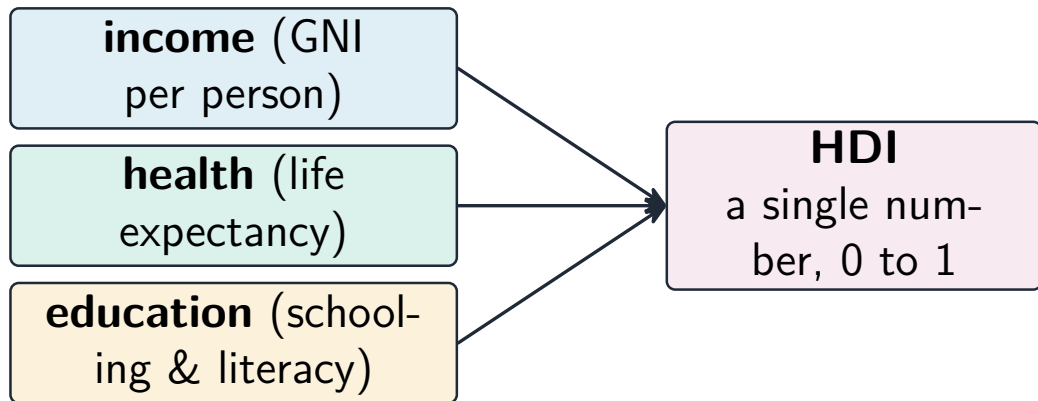
**Answer shapes:** AO1 + AO2 + AO3 (analysis) + AO4 (a supported judgement *in context*).

## Method — Employment structure and development



*As a country develops, workers move from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors*

## Method — Employment structure and development



*The HDI rolls income, health and education into one number between 0 and 1*

## Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State two ways a developed country differs from a developing country.

## Solution 2.1

Method: Employment structure and development

### Worked steps

any two contrasts of: income per person (high vs low); birth rate (low vs high); life expectancy (high vs lower); share in farming (small vs large) (1 + 1).

## Practice 2.2 ■ 3 marks

Name the three employment sectors.

## Solution 2.2

Method: Employment structure and development

### Worked steps

primary; secondary; tertiary ( $1 + 1 + 1$ ).

## Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

State the direction in which the employment structure shifts as a country develops.

## Solution 2.3

Method: Employment structure and development

### Worked steps

out of the primary sector and into the secondary and then tertiary sectors (1).

## Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

As a country develops, the share of workers in the **primary** sector usually:

**A** rises

**B** falls

**C** stays the same

**D** becomes the largest sector

## Solution 3.1

Method: Employment structure and development

**A** rises

**B** falls



**C** stays the same

**D** becomes the largest sector

### Worked steps

**B.** The primary-sector share falls as a country develops.

## Exam-style 3.2 ■ 6 marks

Explain why a developing country often has a large share of workers in the primary sector.

## Solution 3.2

Method: Employment structure and development

### Worked steps

[6] AO1 1 + AO3 up to 5 — a developing country has low capital and few manufacturing or service industries, so most people work in farming and mining (the primary sector) → low productivity and incomes → as investment, skills and industry grow, workers move into secondary and tertiary jobs.

## Exam-style 3.3 ■ 12 marks

Discuss the most important factors that determine a country's level of economic development.

## Solution 3.3

Method: Employment structure and development

### Worked steps

[12] AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 8 + AO4 up to 4. **Factors:** savings and investment, education and health (human capital), infrastructure, stable government and rule of law, and access to world markets. **Evaluation:** they interact — investment needs stable government; education raises the return on investment. **Judgement:** no single factor is decisive; human capital and stable institutions are often the most important, but the key factor depends on the country's starting point.