

GCSE Geography Shrinking World Revision Guide

Improve that grade!

Section A – Investigating the Globalisation of Industry

Companies organise and locate all over the world as industry becomes increasingly globalised. This change has impacts on people and places and requires careful management in order to ensure that it is sustainable. The global nature of modern industry has led to changes in the development gap.

This unit focuses on geographical investigation. Candidates should be given the opportunity to investigate a range of places and to consider how globalisation impacts specific localities and groups of people.

Below are the key questions that the exam board set for you. It looks a lot but we have broken it down for you later on in this revision guide!

1. **Why has industry become increasingly global?**
 - a. Define globalisation and explain how it has occurred?
 - b. What are the trading patterns in the world and how are the fair/unfair
 - c. What is fair trade?
2. **What opportunities does the globalisation of industry create?**
 - a. What is a TNC, their characteristics and effects in countries?
 - b. What is development and how can you measure it?
 - c. What are the characteristics of science parks?
 - d. How can industrial development reduce the development gap?
3. **How does industrial growth create challenges?**
 - a. What happens in LEDCs where rapid industrialisation has taken place?
 - b. How do traditional industries pollute the environment?
 - c. what happens to an area economically, socially and environmentally when industry declines? (learn one industry e.g. car and location)
 - d. How do governments attract industries to specific locations?
4. **Can industrial development be appropriate and sustainable?**
 - a. What are appropriate technologies?
 - b. How are modern industries trying to reduce the environmental damage (give specific company examples)?
 - c. How can appropriate technologies reduce the development gap and stimulate development (in agriculture and industry)?

What is the examiner looking for?

The examiner wants to know that you can:

Assessment Objectives		% Weighting
AO1	Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of places, environments and concepts.	30%
AO2	Apply their knowledge and understanding in familiar and unfamiliar contexts.	30%
AO3	Select and use a variety of skills, techniques and technologies to investigate, analyse and evaluate questions and issues.	40%

What types of questions will I have to answer?

To demonstrate the above you will answer a variety of questions.

These with range from defining key terms and looking at patterns e.g.

1 (c) Weathering and erosion are important physical processes in coastal areas.

1 (c) (i) What does weathering mean?

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(2 marks)

to recalling your understanding of a topic;

1 (a) (iv) Explain why the Mediterranean coastal region is called a 'multi-use' area.

Use **Figure 1** and your own knowledge.

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and then analysing an issue in more depth;

1 (d) Modern industries are often found in science and research parks.

Explain why there has been a growth in the number of science and research parks in more developed countries.

You will always be given a source to use in the exam. Examples could be a photo, a map, a newspaper extract or a graph. Remember that they have spent time and money on reproducing these resources so the answer will be in the resource! Spend time looking carefully at it before attempting to answer the question.

You may also be asked to use the resource and your own knowledge to answer the question. This means that they want you to give another example as well!

Key tips for the exam:

Practise – answer practise exam questions and hand them to your teacher for feedback!

Read the question – what are they asking you to do?

Answer the question – this may appear obvious but don't just write about everything you know actually write about the question they are asking you

Case studies – put in examples and data to show the examiner you actually know your stuff!

General Mark Scheme for long answers

Level 1 : Basic

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Little organisation; few links; little or no detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Reasonable accuracy in the use of spelling, punctuation and grammar

Text is legible.

Level 2 : Clear

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Organised answers, with some linkages, occasional detail/exemplar; uses a good range of specialist terms where appropriate

Considerable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Text is legible.

Level 3 : Detailed

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale

Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars

Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors.

Clear and fluent expression of ideas in a logical form; uses a wide range of specialist terms where appropriate

Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar

Text is legible

A perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

TNC – Nike

Science Parks – Cambridge

Area of Industrial Decline – Docklands

Regeneration – Swindon, Docklands, Manchester

Appropriate Technology – sand dams, Biogas, floating gardens – mushrooms/ flowers

Fair trade – coffee

Industrialisation effects in one country – china

Movement of one industry – call centres to Bangalore, Dyson (and link to research)

Environmentally friendly company - BASF

Key Terms and Ideas

Globalisation - the way in which different countries and parts of the world are becoming increasingly connected by increasing trade, the development of transport links, greater communications and technology and global tourism.

How global are you? What links do you have with the rest of the world? What are you wearing? What have you eaten?

Reasons for increasing globalisation

Factor	Description
Increased mobility of people and companies	Bigger ships to transport goods more easily around the world and so more cheaply means you can make products the other side of the world and ship them across. Air freight means that you can transport flowers, fruit and vegetables easily from places like Kenya and South Africa before they go off. The budget airlines means that travel for holidays and business is easy and cheap.
Politics and government incentives	The growth of market economies, more foreign investment in countries like China and India has meant that there is greater cooperation in business between countries. Stable governments which may also offer incentives (such as low tax or land rent) attract TNCs to countries.
Technological developments	Global communication has become easier and quicker with the decrease in the cost of international telephone calls and instant messaging. The internet and mobile phones allows us to do business with people the other side of the world as easily as in London
Labour costs and changing markets	Many businesses in MEDCs have moved away from manufacturing and towards tertiary jobs like finance and insurance. Lower pay in LEDCs is more attractive to firms as it means goods can be made more cheaply and profits increased. People in LEDCs who now earn more money then also want to buy things and so more good are produced.
Free Trade	There are more countries now buying and selling on the world market. Many trade bocs have been relaxed and foreign investment is allowed in many more countries which means the countries can earn more money and the business has access to more markets.

Example of how global a company can be;

Wimbledon Tennis Balls

Trade

World trade is dominated by;

Key terms;

Trading Bloc	
Cartel	
Tariffs	
Quotas	

The winners and losers?

Fair Trade

What is fair trade?

Name	Coffee, Uganda
Location and effects	

Name	Bananas, Winward Ilse.
Location and effects	

Is fair trade the answer? Free trade?

TNC

A TNC (Transnational Corporation) or MNC (Multinational Corporation) is a large companies or organisation that operates in a number of countries. The headquarters and Research and development happen in MEDCs and the factories and assembly plants are often found in LEDCs or NICs.

<p>Advantages for TNC of locating in an LEDC/NIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opens up new market opportunities (e.g. Dyson moved to Malaysia to be able to sell to USA more easily, Japanese car companies open factories in Europe) • Use of cheaper labour so that profit is then greater • More relaxed laws such as environmental issues, no unions • Easy access to cheaper raw materials 	<p>Advantages for LEDC/NIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brings local employment to people often can be well paid (or paid more than if farming), these wages are then spent on consumer goods and boost the local economy • Multiplier effect – new businesses open to support the TNC • Improvements in infrastructure as TNC needs to transport goods • Encourages other TNCs to locate in the country as it is a positive marketing • Can learn new skills • TNCs pay tax to the government that is used to improve schools, health care and airports. • TNS bring in new technologies for their factories
<p>Disadvantages for TNC of locating in an LEDC/NIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country could become unstable • Moral obligations from pressure groups not to exploit • 	<p>Disadvantages for LEDC/NIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers employed can be small • Encourages rural to urban migration – women left working on farms in countryside, cities become crowded • Jobs are often poorly paid with long hours and little job security • The profit is sent back to the country where the TNC is based • Environment is often misused • The company can withdraw at anytime and leave

many people unemployed.

Moral Obligations - many TNCs run charity projects in LEDCs such as clean water, education. This can make consumers feel better about buying the products from the TNC and it is good marketing for the TNC.

Case Studies

Name	Dyson, based in Wiltshire UK, moved manufacturing to Malaysia (NIC)
Location and effects	

Name	Nike, based in USA, factories in many LEDCs including Vietnam and Cambodia
Location and effects	

NEWS UPDATE: Many Chinese TNCs are moving to countries in Africa to take advantage of the cheaper labour there. A new global shift in manufacturing is taking place!

Science Parks

- **Science Parks**

Science Parks are located on the edge of cities in greenfield locations. Many of the firms located in science parks are connected with information, high-technology, and electronic industries. Science parks have direct links with universities for research. They have attractive layouts with grassy areas, ornamental gardens, ponds etc. An example is The Cambridge Science Park.

- **The Cambridge Science Park**

The Cambridge Science Park is on the edge of Cambridge, alongside the M11 and the A10. It is located here because it is very accessible, land values are lower on the edge of an urban area and there is plenty of open space for expansion. A number of companies have links with research departments at Cambridge University.

Development – measurement and indicators

Development Gap – can industrialisation reduce the development Gap?

Development Gap – can appropriate technology reduce the development Gap?

Industrial Decline

Attracting industry back to declining areas

Pressures of rapid industrialisation

Environmental and sustainable development?
