



# Geography

Y9 Spring 1 How does fast fashion impact our planet?

|   | Keyword                      | Meaning  |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Trans National Company (TNC) | They are large companies worth huge amounts of money which have factories, shops and offices in many countries around the world      |
| 2 | Globalisation                | The process by which businesses or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. |
| 4 | LIC                          | Low income Country   |
| 5 | NEE                          | Newly Emerging Economy   |
| 6 | HIC                          | High Income country  |
| 7 | Glocalisation                | The practice of conducting business according to both local and global considerations.   |
| 8 | Development                  | Improvement in the standard of living of people in a specific country.   |

## Causes of uneven development

| Human causes  | Physical causes  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Colonialism:</b> Powerful empires e.g. British took lots of valuable resources</p> <p><b>Trade:</b> Some countries can only sell low value goods e.g. fruits</p> <p><b>Conflict:</b> War costs money and the aftermath causes problems</p> <p><b>Government:</b> Corruption can limit development</p> | <p><b>Natural hazards</b> e.g. earthquakes and volcanoes: Money must be spent on recovery</p> <p><b>Landlocked:</b> Countries that do not have access to the sea or rivers may find it more difficult to trade</p> <p><b>Climate:</b> Tropical and dry climates are hard to grow food and there are more diseases.</p> <p><b>Natural resources:</b> Countries with more resources like oil and gas can make more money in trade.</p> |

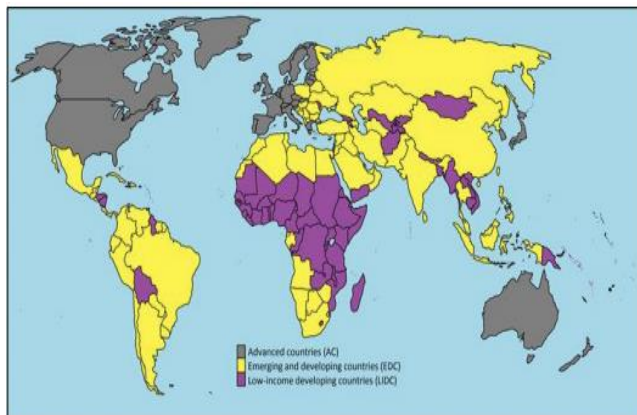
### Classifying countries

The International Monetary Fund divides countries into one of three categories;

**Advanced Countries (ACs):** Countries with higher incomes and many people working in service sector e.g. UK, USA, Japan.

**Emerging and Developing Countries (EDCs):** These countries' economies are rapidly growing and many people work in secondary industries e.g. China and India.

**Low Income Developing Countries (LIDCs):** These are the least developed countries with many people working in primary industries e.g. Nepal, Sudan.



| Type of employment | Definition  |
|--------------------|---|
| Primary            | Involves getting raw materials from the natural environment e.g. Mining, farming and fishing. |
| Secondary          | Involves making things (manufacturing) e.g. making cars and steel.                            |
| Tertiary           | Involves providing a service e.g. teaching and nursing.                                       |
| Quaternary         | Involves research and development e.g. IT.  |

## WHAT IS FAIR TRADE?

