

Development Glossary

Balance of trade	The difference between the money earned from exports and money spent on imports
Birth rate	The number of babies born per 1000 people per year
Brandt Line	Shows how the world was split in two with richer countries in the Global North and poorer countries in the Global South
Corruption	Dishonest behaviour by people in power
Debt	Money owed to other countries. Often the repayments and interest are so expensive that indebted countries have no money left to spend on development projects
Democracy	The right to vote
Development	Positive change that makes things better. As a country develops it usually means that people's lives improve.
Development gap	The difference in levels of development between the poorest and richest countries
Development indicators	Used to measure development. They are numerical measures of the quality of life in a country.
Exports	Goods purchased by other countries and sent to them
Fair trade	Where the producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person	The total value of goods and services produced by a country divided by the total population
Gross National Income (GNI) per person	The total amount of money earned by a country's people and businesses divided by the total population.
HIC	High Income Country
Human Development Index (HDI)	A score from 0-1 showing how developed a country is based on education, life expectancy and income. (1 is fully developed;0 is not developed at all)
Imports	Goods purchased from abroad and brought into a country
Industry	Any economic activity which creates jobs and generates income.
Infant mortality rate	The number of babies dying before the age of 1 per 1000 babies
LIC	Low Income Country
Life expectancy	The average age a person is expected to live until
Literacy rate	The percentage of people who can read and write
Malaria	Infectious disease transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (Middle Income Countries)
Primary industry	Working with the Earth's natural resources (raw materials)
Secondary industry	Making things (manufacturing)
Tertiary industry	Providing a service
Quaternary industry	Carrying out high-level research
Trade	The exchange of goods and services

Population Glossary

Population	The total number of people living in a particular area or country.
Population Density	The number of people living per km ²
Sparsely Populated	Not many people per km ² . People are spread out!
Densely Populated	A lot of people per km ² . Lots of people squashed into one place!
Birth Rate	The number of live births per 1,000 people per year.
Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.
Natural Increase	The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country or region.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of babies who do not survive to the age of 1 per 1,000 live births
Overpopulation	When there are too many people for the resources and services available in an area.
Population Pyramid	A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population.
Census	An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.
Dependency Ratio	The ratio of people who are too young or too old to work compared to those who are of working age.
Ageing Population	An increase in the median age of the population due to a larger proportion of people aged over 65
Pension	A regular payment made by the state/government to people of or above the official retirement age
Population Policy	A set of measures introduced by a government to try and encourage or discourage population growth

China Glossary

Physical Geography	Natural features of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, rivers, and deserts.
Human Geography	Features of the landscape that have been influenced by human activity, such as cities and farms.
Himalayas	A mountain range in Asia, home to the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest, located on China's western border.
Yangtze River	The longest river in China and Asia, providing water for agriculture, transport, and energy.
Gobi Desert	A large desert region in northern China and southern Mongolia, known for its harsh climate.
Tibetan Plateau	A high-altitude plateau in western China, often called the 'Roof of the World'.
Climate Zones	Areas of the world with similar patterns of temperature and rainfall; China has a variety from arid to tropical.
Population Distribution	The way people are spread out across a country or region.
The Economy	The place where goods and services are produced and consumed
Economic growth	An increase in the amount of goods and services that a society produces and consumes
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person (\$)	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year divided by the total population
Development	Positive change that makes things better (as a country develops it usually means that people's lives improve)
Communism	All property, including land, factories and companies, is held by the government. In return for work, people receive free food, education and health care.
Centrally planned economy	The government makes decisions about what is produced, instead of consumers and businesses.
Market based economy	Based on competition among private businesses and not controlled by a government.
Exports	When a country produces goods and services and sells them to a different country.
Economically active population	The total population aged between 15-64 in any country who are able to work
Multiplier effect	A positive change happens which has a positive knock-on effect for other businesses and the economy
World Health Organisation (WHO)	The United Nations agency working to promote health and keep the world safe
Desertification	The process of land turning into desert (loss of vegetation cover)
Overgrazing	When too many cows or animals feed in one place, vegetation cover is lost. This exposes the soil leading to soil erosion.
Soil erosion	Nutrients in the exposed soil are washed away by rain or blown away by wind
Degrade	To spoil or destroy the beauty or quality of something
Methane	A powerful greenhouse gas
Three Gorges Dam	A large hydroelectric gravity dam on the Yangtze River
Amplify	To make larger or greater (as in amount, importance, or intensity)
Urban heat island effect	An urban area which is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas
Sustainable development	Meeting the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Strategy	A plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.
Non-renewable energy	Fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Formed over many thousands of years and take so long to be replaced are classed as non-renewable
Renewable energy	Sources can be used again and again and will not run out. Includes sun, wind, wave, geothermal heat and running water in rivers.
Hydroelectric Power (HEP)	One of the oldest and largest sources of renewable energy, which uses the natural flow of moving water to generate electricity

Globalisation Glossary

Globalisation	The movement of people and companies around the world with increasing ease
Transnational corporation (TNC)	A company that operates in more than one country
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	When a company opens factories or stores in another country
Outsourcing	When companies move part of their production or services to another country to reduce costs
GNI per person	A country's total income divided by the number of people
Revenue	The money a company earns from selling its product
Costs	The money spent on making and selling a product
Profit	The difference between Revenue and Costs
Fast Fashion	Cheap, on-trend, mass-produced clothes brought to market quickly to meet consumer demand.
Industry	Economic activity of the processing of raw materials and/or production of goods
Manufacturing	Making things in factories
Production	Manufacturing (or making) a product from components or raw materials
Distribution	Selling and delivering a product to companies to sell to individuals
Marketing	Promoting and selling products
Consumerism	Increasing marketing and buying of goods
Labour	Workers and the workforce
Garment Industry	All businesses involved in the design, production, distribution, and retail of clothing and other textile-based items
Sweatshop	A factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions
Inequality	The uneven distribution of resources, opportunities, and living conditions across different places and among different groups of people

Weather and Climate Glossary

Weather	The day-to-day atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, and wind.
Climate	The average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time (usually 30 years or more).
Precipitation	Any form of water that falls from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface, including rain, snow, sleet, and hail.
Relief Rainfall	Rain that occurs when moist air is forced to rise over elevated landforms like hills or mountains.
Convictional Rainfall	A type of rainfall that occurs when the sun heats the Earth's surface, causing warm, moist air to rise, cool, and condense into clouds, eventually leading to precipitation
Frontal Rainfall	A type of rainfall that occurs when two air masses of different temperatures meet, and the warmer, less dense air is forced to rise over the cooler, denser air.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold the atmosphere is.
Humidity	The amount of water vapor in the air.
Atmosphere	The layer of gases surrounding the Earth
Air Pressure	The force exerted by the weight of air above a surface.
Wind	The movement of air from high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas.
Forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.
Climate Change	Long-term changes in global or regional climate patterns, often linked to human activity.
Meteorologist	A scientist who studies and predicts the weather.
Extreme Weather	Severe or unusual weather conditions, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, or heatwaves.
Climate Zones	Areas of the world with similar patterns of temperature and rainfall; China has a variety from arid to tropical.
Latitude	A measure of how far north or south a location is from the Equator
Altitude	A measure of how high up a location is above sea level
Climate Graph	A graph which shows a location's climate, displaying average temperature and average precipitation for each month of the year.

Glaciation Glossary

Glacier	A large mass of ice that moves slowly over land, formed from compacted layers of snow.
Erosion	The process by which natural forces like ice remove material from the Earth's surface.
Plucking	A type of glacial erosion where rocks are pulled from the ground by moving ice.
Abrasion	The wearing down of surfaces by the grinding action of rocks carried by a glacier.
Freeze-thaw weathering	When water enters cracks in rocks, freezes and expands, causing the rock to break apart.
U-shaped valley	A valley with a characteristic U-shape, formed by glacial erosion.
Hanging valley	A smaller valley that is left 'hanging' above the main glacial valley after the glacier retreats.
Corrie	A bowl-shaped hollow found in mountains, formed by glacial erosion.
Arête	A sharp ridge that forms between two corries.
Pyramidal peak	A sharp-edged mountain peak formed by the erosion of multiple corries.
Glacial till	Unsorted material deposited directly by a glacier.
Moraine	A mass of rocks and sediment carried and deposited by a glacier.
Drumlin	An elongated hill formed by glacial ice acting on underlying till.
Glacial deposition	The laying down of material that has been transported by a glacier.
Ice age	A period of long-term reduction in the Earth's temperature, resulting in the expansion of continental ice sheets and glaciers