A-LEVEL ECONOMICS • EXERCISE SHEET

11.4 Characteristics of countries at different levels of development

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 25 marks**

KEY WORDS employment structure 就业结构 • economic development 经济发展 • primary 第一产业 • developing 发展中国家 • secondary 第二产业

Objective

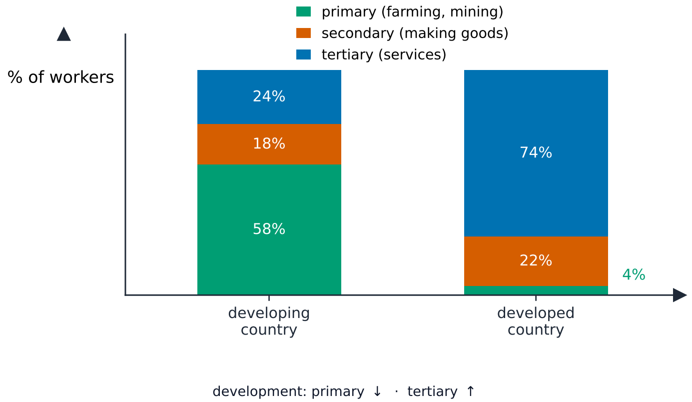
Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **characteristics of countries at different levels of development 不同发展水平国家的特征** — how **developed and developing 发达与发展中** countries differ, and the **employment structure 就业结构** (primary, secondary, tertiary).

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

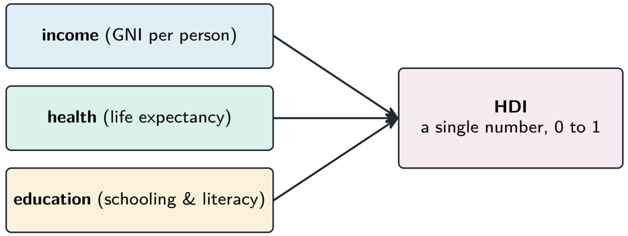
1 Worked examples

Employment structure and development



Primary (farming) → secondary (manufacturing) → tertiary (services)

- **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.



HDI puts a number on "different levels of development" — income, health and education together

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

2 Practice

2.1 State two ways a developed country differs from a developing country. [2]

2.2 Name the three employment sectors. [3]

2.3 State the direction in which the employment structure shifts as a country develops. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 As a country develops, the share of workers in the **primary** sector usually: [1]

- **A** rises
- **B** falls
- **C** stays the same
- **D** becomes the largest sector

3.2 Explain why a developing country often has a large share of workers in the primary sector. [6]

3.3 Discuss the most important factors that determine a country's level of economic development. [12]

Solutions

Economics answers are marked by **level of response** against the assessment objectives: award **AO1** knowledge, **AO2** application, **AO3** analysis and **AO4** evaluation.

2.1 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).

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

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

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

3.2 *[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.

3.3 *[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.