

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

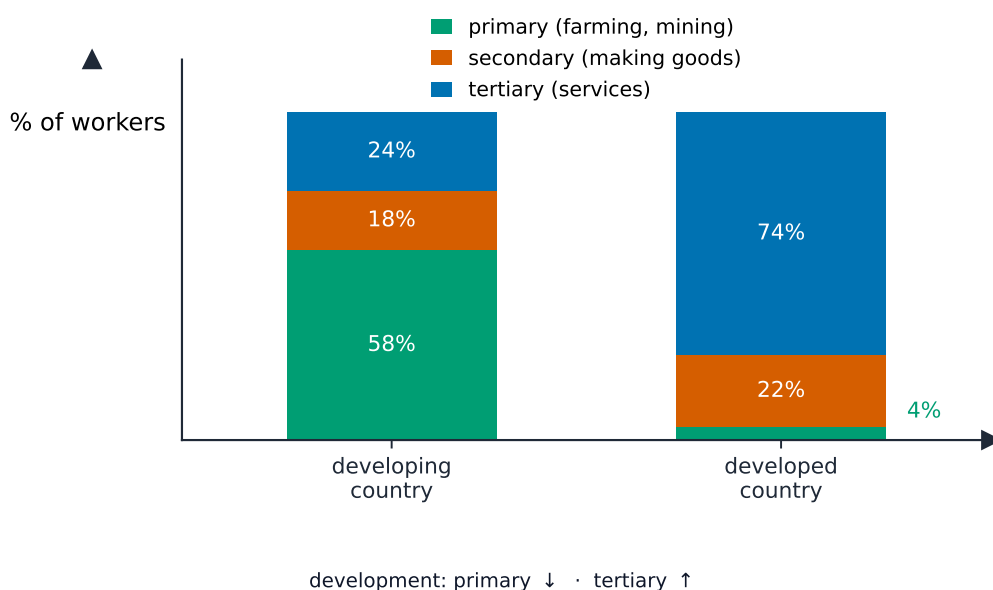
Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **characteristics of countries at different levels of development** 不同发展水平国家的特征 — how **developed and developing** 发达与发展中 countries differ, and the **employment structure** 就业结构 (primary, secondary, tertiary).

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

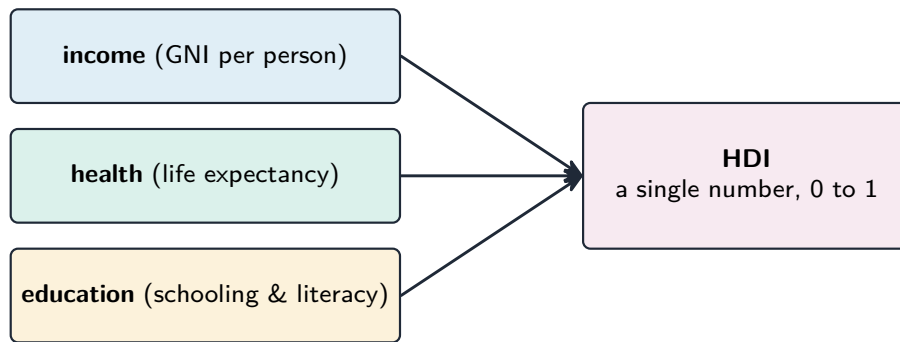
1 Worked examples

■ 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	B
C	D

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]

[12]