Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- countries develop through fixed stages from traditional to high mass consumption, driven by investment and take-off

2.2

- the core is wealthy and dominates; the periphery is poorer and supplies raw materials/cheap labour

2.3

(a)

- dependency theory / world-systems

(b)

- it assumes all countries follow the same Western path and ignores global barriers

3.1 B

- poorer supplier nations are the periphery

3.2 B

- Rostow's model has five stages of growth

3.3

(a)

- dependency theory

(b)

- strength: highlights global inequality; weakness: can be too pessimistic/deterministic