

7 Development, industry and location

– Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Primary	第一产业	_____
Secondary	第二产业	_____
Tertiary	第三产业	_____
Quaternary	第四产业	_____
Quinary	第五产业	_____
at purchasing power parity	购买力平价	_____
Human Development Index	人类发展指数	_____
Gender Inequality Index	性别不平等指数	_____
Weber's least-cost theory	韦伯工业区位论	_____
bulk-reducing industry	减重工业	_____
bulk-gaining industry	增重工业	_____
Agglomeration	集聚	_____
Rostow's stages of growth	罗斯托发展阶段论	_____
Wallerstein's world-systems theory	世界体系理论	_____

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
core	核心	_____
semi-periphery	半边缘	_____
periphery	边缘	_____
Dependency theory	依附理论	_____

Recall

You know that some countries are richer than others, and that factories are not built at random.

This sheet covers how development is measured and what decides where industry locates.

New ideas

■ 1 The sectors of an economy

Primary 第一产业: extracting raw materials —farming, fishing, mining. **Secondary** 第二产业: manufacturing. **Tertiary** 第三产业: services. **Quaternary** 第四产业: information and research. **Quinary** 第五产业: the highest-level decision-making.

As a country develops, employment shifts up the chain. Naming which sector dominates is often the quickest way to place a country's development level.

■ 2 Measuring development

GDP per capita is the standard single measure and hides distribution entirely. **GNI per capita** adds income earned abroad. Both should be quoted **at purchasing power parity** 购买力平价 to be comparable.

The **Human Development Index** 人类发展指数 combines life expectancy, education (mean and expected years of schooling) and GNI per capita —a composite, which is why it can rank a country differently from income alone.

The **Gender Inequality Index** 性别不平等指数 measures reproductive health, empowerment and labour-market participation. The **Gini coefficient** measures income inequality within a country: 0 is perfect equality, 1 perfect inequality.

■ 3 Where industry locates

Weber's least-cost theory 韦伯工业区位论 says a factory locates to minimise the sum of transport cost, labour cost and agglomeration effects.

The transport part turns on weight. A **bulk-reducing industry** 减重工业 (steel, ore smelting) loses weight in processing, so it locates near the RAW MATERIAL. A

bulk-gaining industry 增重工业 (soft drinks, car assembly) gains weight or bulk, so it locates near the MARKET. A **footloose** industry has no strong pull either way.

Agglomeration 集聚 is the clustering of related firms to share suppliers, labour pools and knowledge; **deglomeration** is the dispersal that follows when congestion and land costs outweigh those gains.

■ 4 Development theories

Rostow's stages of growth 罗斯托发展阶段论: traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, high mass consumption. Its assumption — that every country follows one path, with no reference to colonial history or global position — is the standard criticism.

Wallerstein's world-systems theory 世界体系理论 divides the world into **core** 核心, **semi-periphery** 半边缘 and **periphery** 边缘, and argues the core's wealth depends on extracting value from the periphery. It explains persistent inequality better than Rostow and is weaker on how a country moves between categories.

Dependency theory 依附理论 holds that the periphery's underdevelopment is produced by, not merely coincident with, the core's development.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

7.1 Name the economic sector that includes research and information processing. [1]

7.2 Explain one advantage of the Human Development Index over GDP per capita. [2]

7.3 Explain why a bulk-reducing industry locates near its raw material. [2]

7.4 Give one benefit firms gain from agglomeration. [2]

7.5 State one criticism of Rostow's model.

[2]
