

YEAR 8 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY WEEK BEGINNING 4th MAY

FEEDBACK SHEET This sheet is to be used by parents to help students reflect on their answers to the questions and activities completed during the GEOGRAPHY home learning for Week beginning 4th May and week beginning 11th May. This sheet is not to be used by students whilst completing their work.

LESSON FOUR – DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

DO NOW

1. The communist party of China
2. The policy was abolished in 2016
3. It is predicted that the policy has prevented 400 million births in China

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz



1. When was the one child policy introduced in China
(tick the correct answer)

1976
 1954
 1979
 2016

4. What does the term “development” refer to in geography?

Improvements to the standards of living and quality of life in a country.

2. What is China’s largest city called?

Shanghai

3. Which country has the largest population after China?

USA
 Russia
 India
 Brazil

5. What year did Captain Scott attempt to reach the South Pole.

1912

6. What was the name of the man who beat Captain Scott to the South Pole?

Roald Amundsen

Activity Two – Activate

The pupils need to read the information and understand what is written as they need to apply it later on in the lesson.

Activity Three – Recall

Example of a model answer:

Glaciers begin to form when snow remains in the same area year-round, where enough snow accumulates to transform into ice. Each year, new layers of snow bury and compress the previous layers. Overtime the weight of the ice causes the glacier to advance down the side of the mountain (this happens in the winter when the weather is colder), in the summer months when the weather is warmer the glaciers melts and retreats back up the mountains valley.

Activity Four – Retrieve

1. The reforms began in 1979, at the same time the state introduced the one child policy.
2. Subsistence farming is growing crops and rearing animals for a farmers own use.
3. Commercial farming is growing crops and rearing animals to sell for profit.
4. A transnational corporation is a company, which operates shops, factories, offices and development in more than one country (such as Apple).
5. Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to cities.
6. Most factories are in towns and cities in the east along and near the coast, there are good sea ports and links to global trade. This has lead to increased urbanisation in these areas.

Activity Five – Demonstrate

In 1979 China's government began reforms which allowed people to start subsistence farming (growing crops for themselves) and commercial farming (selling crops for profit).

Transnational corporations were attracted to China because they could trade with China for the first time, and were allowed to set up factories there. They did this thanks to China's large and cheap workforce.

Rural to urban migration led to rapid urbanisation particularly in eastern China. China's improved infrastructure attracted more TNCs to set up leading to a rapid growth in China's economy and rapid development. China now has a GNI of US\$12 trillion.

Activity Six - Consolidate

In 1979, China was in poor shape and so its leaders decided on some reforms.

Farmers could now farm land for themselves (subsistence farming), and sell any extra food they produced (commercial farming). People could also start their own free enterprise businesses. The country had also introduced measures to help reduce the population and this in turn would help to raise the standard of living.

From this point onwards China began to trade with countries around the world. They also developed infrastructure (factories, roads and ports) and saw an increase in urbanisation especially on the east coast.

This has meant that the country was appealing for big companies as the labour was cheap so lots of good are now manufactured in China and shipped around the world. Examples of some of the biggest companies that now operate in China are Apple and Microsoft.

LESSON FIVE – CHINA AND AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD

DO NOW

1. Commercial farming is growing crops and rearing animals to sell for profit.
2. A transnational corporation is a company, which operates shops, factories, offices and development in more than one country (such as Apple).

3. Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to cities

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

<p>1. What is subsistence farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Farming the land for the government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming the land for your own use <input type="checkbox"/> Farming the land to sell crops and make a profit.</p> <p>2. What is commercial farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Farming the land for the government <input type="checkbox"/> Farming the land for your own use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming the land to sell crops and make a profit.</p>	<p>5. What types of biomes are shown here?</p> <p>Ocean </p> <p>Desert </p>
<p>3. What does the abbreviation TNC stand for? <input type="checkbox"/> Trans-national country <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trans-national corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Trans-national China</p> <p>4. Give an example of a TNC: <u>Eg: Apple, Microsoft, Nike, Addidas.</u> Any others?</p>	<p>6. Which of the following are types of animals found in Polar regions? (tick all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Relief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arctic Fox <input type="checkbox"/> Dolphins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polar bears <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arctic Hare <input type="checkbox"/> Snakes</p>

Activity Two – Activate

The pupils need to read the information and understand what is written as they need to apply it later on in the lesson.

Activity Three – Activate

The pupils will need to use the following links to fill in the sheet, they will need to watch the clips a few times and take notes on information that will help them to complete the task. They will also need to extract relevant information from the article

[Read the below article and watch the following clip](#)

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/china-watch/business/belt-road-projects-list/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ACbbz0rOv6A> – What is the Belt and Road (CNBC)

Examples of Belt & Road Infrastructure	Benefits to China
<p>China's new "Silk Road"</p> <p>The Belt & Road Initiative</p>	
Benefits to other countries	Possible disadvantages

Activity Four – Retrieve

The ancient Silk Road was a collection of trading routes which linked China to Europe over both land and sea.

China has a plan for a new project called the 'Belt and Road'. China see this as a modern version of the ancient Silk Road.

The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a country.

China plans to boost economic growth across Asia by investing in infrastructure such as pipelines and ports in Pakistan, bridges in Bangladesh and railways to Russia.

The Belt and Road project will connect 71 countries and around 65% of the world's population to China.

Activity Five – Recall

An example of a model answer:

There are many reasons that people may want to move away (migrate) from an LIC county. These may include reasons such as wanting to get away from political and social unrest, a lack of jobs or poor access to education and medical facilities. These are commonly known as push factors. On the other hand, people may be attracted to urban areas in HICs for opportunities such as better wages, more job opportunities and good access to education and health, these are commonly known as pull factors.

Activity Six – Demonstrate

China's Belt and Road project is an initiative started by the Chinese government which is based on the ancient Silk Road trading routes. Through the initiative, China funds infrastructure in other countries to help with transportation of goods from China across the world.

An example of infrastructure created by the project is a bridge building project in Bangladesh.

Another example is the building of shipping ports in Africa.

This is creating an interdependent world because whilst poorer countries get improved infrastructure, they are dependent China to fund the projects.

Activity Seven – Consolidate

When drawing their image encourage them to review key elements of the lesson such as the Silk Road and the belt and port initiatives. Encourage them to just draw an image and not to use too many words.