

# GCSE Economic World

## Vocabulary List

Access to clean water	Water that has no contamination such as faeces or chemicals. That is safe to drink
Aid	International aid is a gift of money, goods or expertise
Brexit	"British Exit" from the European Union. Happened in 2021 but the agreement on how it should work is still not complete.
Climate	Average weather conditions for a place.
Dartford Crossing	New bridge and tunnel built across the River Thames in East London.
Death rate	Amount of people dying per thousand per year
Debt relief	Poor countries no longer have to pay back money they've borrowed.
Deindustrialisation	The loss of <b>traditional industries</b> such as ship building, steel making or coal mining.
Demographic	The study of population
Demographic transition model	A graph that shows how populations change as they develop.
Development	An improvement in the standard of living of people in a place.
Development Gap	Difference in wealth between the rich and poor parts of the world.
Development Indicator	A measurement that tells you how developed a place is e.g. number of people who can read.
Economic	Relates to making, spending and distribution of money.
Emigration	Leaving a country to live in another.
European Union	Group of 27 European countries that cooperate in many areas such as trade, science, movement of people and law.
Fair Trade	System where the producer receives a fair price for the sale of their product.
Gross National income	The value of goods and services in an economy. GNI measures income received by a country both domestically and from overseas.
Hi tech hub	E.g. Cambridge, a place where quaternary hi tech industries are clustered.
High Income Country	Wealthiest countries with a GNI >\$12000.
High Speed 2	New train line being built with 200mph fast trains between London, Birmingham and Manchester.

Human Development Index	The HDI is a way to measure development. It combines 3 indicators: health, education and living standards.
Immigration	Moving into another country.
Infant mortality	The death of a child less than one year of age.
Infrastructure	Systems we rely on such as roads, internet and electricity.
Intermediate or Appropriate technology	Small, cheap technology that solves a problem to improve lives.
Investment	A company or government spending money in a region or country.
Landlocked	A place with no coastline.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live from birth in a particular society at a certain time.
Low Income Country	Poorest countries
Malnutrition	Lacking part of a healthy diet.
Microfinance	Small loans of money given to individuals in LICs.
Migration	Moving from one place to another to live
Newly Emerging Economy	Places that are getting richer quickly.
North South Divide	Unequal conditions found in the UK. The richer south vs the poorer north.
People per doctor	Number of people per doctor (per 1,000 people). A low ratio tells us a place has good healthcare.
Physical	natural features of the environment.
Politics	Relates to the way a place is governed.
Population Pyramid	A graph that shows numbers of males and females of different ages in a population.
Post industrial	Economy where manufacture has been replaced with services.
Poverty Cycle	A series of stages that result in people being unable to stop being poor no matter how hard they work.
Primary Sector	Job that extracts raw materials from nature.
Quaternary Sector	Hi tech job such as research or computing.
Refugee	Someone who has migrated to escape danger.
Rural	Relates to the countryside
Secondary Sector	Job that manufactures a product.
Tertiary Sector	Job offering a service.
Tourism	The industry involving holidays and leisure travel.
Transnational Corporation TNC	Large company that operates in many countries.