You should be able to:

- explain disparities and inequities that occur within countries resulting from ethnicity, residence, parental education, income, employment (formal and informal) and land ownership.

When explaining disparities and inequalities, the scale used is national, which means that you are looking at social variations within one country and you should be able to name specific locations in your answer. For example, South-East China has a much higher level of development than in western provinces of China.

You should be able to:

- identify and explain the changing patterns and trends of regional and global disparities of life expectancy, education and income

- examine the progress made in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in poverty reduction, education and health.

You should be able to interpret spatial patterns on a world map and interpret trends over time on a graph. (Follow the advice on map interpretation given in chapter 5, "Data response skills".)

Choose two countries with contrasting rates of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Explain the disparities between these two countries; the barriers to progress and incentives.

You should be able to:

- discuss the different ways in which disparities can be reduced with an emphasis on trade and market access, debt relief, aid and remittances

- evaluate the effectiveness of strategies designed to reduce disparities.

This section requires an overview of global inequalities and how they might be reduced. A case study of one particular region or country in Africa, central Asia or South America would exemplify this well. The concept of internal and external forces determining global disparities in wealth is fundamental to this question.

Key definitions

- **Aid**: The transfer of money, food, goods, technology and education from one country, institution (World Bank, IMF) or NGO/charity (Oxfam) to a country in need.

- **Remittances**: Transfers of money/goods by foreign workers to their home countries.