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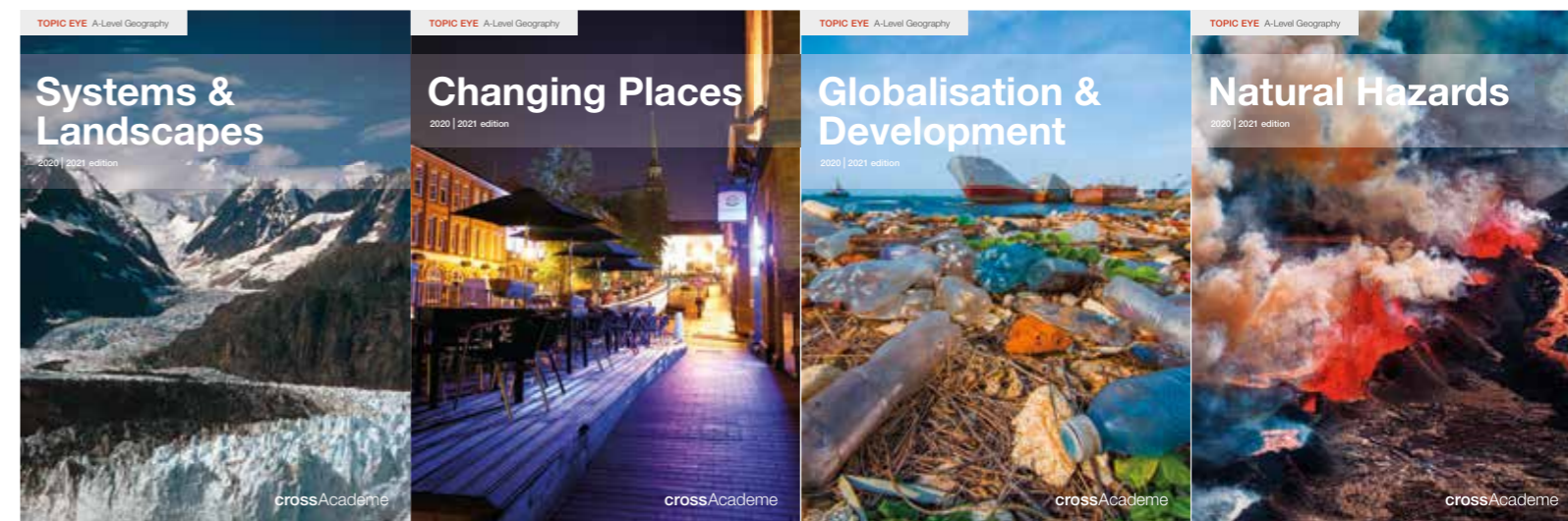
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Writing team

David Redfern (Editor) | Phil Banks | Tim Bayliss | Garrett Nagle | Rebecca Priest

About previous editions

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- All magazines are available at the start of the academic year
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- Outstanding value for money
- Teacher support material provided, helping you integrate articles into a teaching programme
- An invaluable A-level resource also suitable for students following the IB, Pre-U and Higher-level Scottish courses

Development and the increasing tide of plastic

While we work towards progressing development in the world's poorer countries, plastic waste continues to rise. This e-magazine explores the increasing consumer demand for single-use plastics leading to an estimated 1 million tonnes of plastic entering the oceans annually.

The most important way to improve the quality of life for billions of people living in poverty is to encourage economic development in the world's developing and emerging countries, which are still struggling with extreme poverty.

Most developing and emerging countries have large populations that are still struggling to meet the needs of their citizens. They are often at the edge of the sea, and coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. Development in these countries is a rapid, and that use of plastic is increasing, making them the largest contributors to the plastic waste in our oceans. The plastic pollution in our oceans is increasing our environmental impact.

The tide of plastic is having a dramatic effect on the marine environment. Many animals, such as whales, seals and seabirds, ingest plastic, which can be fatal. In addition, plastic waste can block the mouths of fish and other marine life, which can eventually lead to their death.

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REVIEW

Key points

- Production of plastic has risen rapidly since 1950, as an increasing amount of plastic is used in consumer products.
- Single-use plastic waste is increasing rapidly, and is a major contributor to the plastic waste in our oceans.
- Developing countries are now the largest contributors to plastic waste in our oceans, as they have large populations and are still developing.
- Plastic waste is a major environmental problem, as it is non-biodegradable and can persist in the environment for hundreds of years.
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RESPONSE

What are the causes of the increasing amount of plastic waste in our oceans?

Explain what Figure 3 tells you about the role of developing countries in the problem of plastic waste in our oceans.

Why do some people make the problem worse?

What can be done to reduce the amount of plastic waste in our oceans?

Development and the increasing tide of plastic

Key resources and answer guidance to Evaluation questions

Development and the increasing tide of plastic

Ten rivers carry more than 90% of the plastic waste that enters the oceans, 2017 (Figure 3)

Figure 3 shows that the 10 rivers that carry 90% of the plastic waste in the ocean are in developing and emerging countries.

The rivers are located in the continents of Asia and Africa. None of the rivers is located in Europe or North America.

Plastic waste production and consumption is high in recently emerging countries, such as India, China, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Evaluation Q2

- Figure 3 shows that the 10 rivers that carry 90% of the plastic waste in the ocean are in developing and emerging countries.
- The rivers are located in the continents of Asia and Africa. None of the rivers is located in Europe or North America.
- Plastic waste production and consumption is high in recently emerging countries, such as India, China, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

PowerPoint answer guidance is provided for the following Evaluation questions:

- 1 Study Figure 3 and explain the extent to which developing countries are to blame for plastic waste in the oceans.
- 2 To what extent can the increasing amount of plastic waste in our oceans be stopped?
- 3 Analyse the impact of increasing global development on the rate of plastic entering the oceans.

Globalisation & Development 2020 | 2021

Titles & Contents

Systems & Landscapes

'Hothouse Earth' and climate change

Garrett Nagle provides an update on current thinking regarding climate change and its management.

Feedback mechanisms in coastal landscapes

Phil Banks examines the structure of geomorphological systems with particular reference to coastal landscape development.

Glacier Bay, Alaska – a remote glacial landscape wilderness

David Redfern discovers one of the most spectacular glacial landscapes in the world. It is unsurprising that large numbers of tourists visit the area, mostly by cruise ship.

Amazonian carbon and water cycles

Garrett Nagle looks at the interconnections between the carbon and water cycles in the Amazon rainforest, where changes resulting from a variety of human activities are increasing pressures on both natural cycles.

Coral reefs and climate change

Tim Bayliss considers how symbiotic relationships between oceans, climate and biodiversity are changing by focusing on the global importance of coral reefs.

Changing Places

The impact of tourism on Upper Wharfedale

Phil Banks examines how a remote agricultural community has developed into a popular destination for a variety of visitors. He considers the effect of this on the character of the landscape, settlement and population.

The representation of 'place' in the arts

The 'meaning' of a place to each individual can often be linked to elements of the arts that have helped shape its representation. David Redfern considers how novels, paintings and public sculptures can assist in this process.

Gentrification – Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter becomes a hipster hotspot

Rebecca Priest explores the economic and social changes in Birmingham's historic Jewellery Quarter and how gentrification is now changing the area's identity.

Studentification – a continuing process of change

Phil Banks examines the phenomenon of 'studentification' and its social, economic and environmental impacts upon some parts of the UK's university cities and towns.

Inequality in London

David Redfern examines the key concept of inequality in the context of a large urban area – London. This is a complex area of study, where the distinction between income and wealth is important.

Globalisation & Development

World trade – the new order?

World trade is the lynchpin of economic and political systems across the globe. However, it is undergoing a period of rapid and substantial change. David Redfern examines the reasons for this and the possible impacts.

What is the future of globalisation?

David Redfern asks whether globalisation has peaked or whether it is simply adapting to new circumstances.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals have been superseded by the Sustainable Development Goals. Garrett Nagle examines the early outcomes of some of the key new targets.

The rise of 'modern slavery'

'Slavery' is a term commonly associated with the transatlantic transportation of enslaved African people in the seventeenth century. However, Rebecca Priest explores the global prevalence of 'modern slavery'.

Development and the increasing tide of plastic

Rebecca Priest explores how the increasing consumer demand for single-use plastics is leading to an estimated 8 million tonnes of plastic entering the oceans annually.

Natural Hazards

Crisis in Indonesia, 2018 – a series of tectonic events

Phil Banks examines the nature of a range of tectonic events and associated hazards using examples that affected parts of the Indonesian archipelago in 2018.

Tropical storms and climate change

Phil Banks looks at the extent of human-induced climate change and considers the evidence that suggests a link to the severity and frequency of tropical storms.

Megacities and the risk of earthquakes

David Redfern studies the relationship between the location of some of the world's megacities and the occurrence of earthquakes, specifically considering the risks posed for the people living in two of them – Mexico City and Tokyo.

The threat from Iceland's volcanoes

Tim Bayliss examines how the eruptive history, contemporary activity and predictive uncertainties of Iceland's volcanoes maintain a small island nation's global significance.

The value of models in hazard response evaluation

Tim Bayliss explains how geographical modelling can be used to simplify our understanding of hazards and disasters, and to assist practitioners in making appropriate decisions in their preparation and management.