Chapter 9: Development

Directions - Read the following statements from the book and either agree or disagree with them. Here’s how to do it:

- Write out each ENTIRE statement on a separate sheet of paper FOR ONLY THE FALSE STATEMENTS.
  - If the statement is false, rewrite the statement so that it is true.

DUE DATES:

- ODD DAYS –
- EVEN DAYS –

Key Issue Question 1: Why does Development Vary Among Countries?

1) Development refers to improvement in material conditions.

2) The difference in per capita GDP between the more developed and less developed regions is decreasing.

3) The value of total output of goods and services in a year in a country is its gross domestic product (GDP).

4) In 2008, the per capita GDP in Sudan was about $1,500; this indicates that it is a more developed country.

5) Per capita GDP is not a good indicator the distribution of wealth within a country

6) An example of a primary sector activity is mining.

7) Processing of computer information is an example of a secondary sector economic activity?

8) The tertiary sector of the economy includes transportation, producer services, government and banking

9) Compared to more developed countries, less developed countries have a higher percentage of workers in the tertiary sector of the economy.

10) In more developed countries, employment is increasing in the primary sector.

11) The large percentage of population involved in agriculture in China indicates that most people must produce food for their own survival.

12) People are more productive in more developed countries because they have access to more technology.

13) Manufacturing is an example of a secondary sector activity.

14) In less developed countries, consumer goods such as telephones, televisions, and motor vehicles are familiar to many but owned by relatively few.

15) Even though a higher percentage of GDP is spent on education in less developed countries, MDCs spend less per pupil than LDCs.

16) Less developed countries can be distinguished from more developed countries according to social and demographic characteristics, as well as economic ones.
Key Issue Question 2: Where are MDCs and LDCs Distributed?

17) Most of the MDCs are located south of 30 degrees north latitude.

18) North America is near the top two in GDP per capita and literacy rate, but are lower than a number of countries in education and life expectancy.

19) Life expectancy is lower in the United States because we have poor hospitals.

20) Although the USA has lost many manufacturing jobs, they have made up for those jobs by with tertiary sector jobs in health care, leisure, and financial services.

21) North America is the world’s leading food exporter.

22) The elimination of most economic barriers within the Europe Union makes Europe the world’s largest and richest market.

23) Southern and Eastern Europe are ahead of Northern and Western Europe in terms of HDI.

24) To pay for the imports, Western Europeans have provided high value goods and services including insurance, banking and luxury motor vehicles.

25) After the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia had a centrally planned economy.

26) Russia experienced economic growth in the 2000’s due to an increase of food exports.

27) Despite a lack of resources, Japan became an industrial power due to an abundant supply of people willing to work hard for low wages.

28) Latin Americans are more likely to live in rural areas than other people in LDCs.

29) The coastal areas of Latin America enjoy development comparable to MDCs.

30) Large property owners generate much of the wealth in Latin America, therefore governments are hesitant to make policies correcting the inequitable income distribution.

31) China is behind Europe and America as the third largest market for consumer products.

32) Because of their factories paying such low wages, China is producing two-thirds of the world’s DVD players, microwaves, photocopiers and shoes for export.

33) China’s development is straining resources as they have become the world’s largest consumer of steel, copper, coal and cement.

34) China uses more petroleum than the USA.

35) Southwest Asia & North Africa shows promise of becoming more developed primarily because of what characteristic their Islamic religious principles.

36) Development prospects are limited in Southeast Asia because a variety of physical features (climate, volcanoes, mountain ranges, tsunamis).
37) Southeast Asia is a major manufacturer of heavy industries like automobiles and aircraft.

38) South Asia has the world’s second highest population and per capita income.

39) The overall ratio of population to resources in the region is favorable because of its huge population. India is the world’s 4th largest economy due in part to its mineral reserves, production of wheat and rice, and providing services over the phone.

40) Development prospects are limited in Sub-Saharan Africa because of all its colonial legacy and poor leadership.

41) Mining and other businesses in sub-Saharan Africa were established to supply Europe with needed resources rather than promote overall economic development.

42) Climate is the fundamental problem to Africa’s growth because the entire region either has a tropical or temperate climate.

**Key Issue Question 3: Where Does Level of Development Vary by Gender?**

43) The GDI compares the level of development of women in a country to the average development level of women in the world.

44) The GEM combines economic and political indicators of empowerment.

45) The USA is the only country that has reached a GDI of 1.0.

**Key Issue Question 4: Why Do LDCs Face Obstacles to Development?**

46) In stage 1 of Rostow’s Development Model, a high percentage of the population works in manufacturing.

47) In stage 2 of Rostow’s Development Model, the country starts to invest in infrastructure and new technology, such as water supply and transportation systems.

48) In stage 3 of Rostow’s Development Model, growth is dominated by industries such as medical research and banking.

49) In stage 4 of Rostow’s Development Model, modern technology is limited to a few takeoff industries.

50) In stage 5 of Rostow’s Development Model, the economy shifts from production of heavy industry to consumer goods.

51) The Four Asian Dragons are North Korea, Taiwan, China and Mongolia.

52) The Four Asian Tigers used the international trade alternative to become more developed by concentrating on manufacturing clothing and electronics.

53) The World Bank and IMP are organizations that are meant to help LDCs develop by loaning them money to build new infrastructure.

54) Most foreign direct investment goes from MDCs to LDCs.

55) Most transnational corporations are in the USA and Europe.