

# 3 Development



= 1 Billion

“And the tragedy is that the two billion ... struggling for food and shoes, they are still almost as poor as they were 50 years ago.”



**Hans Rosling**  
Global health expert, TED speaker

## UNIT GOALS

In this unit, you will ...

- talk about what people want out of life.
- read about the relationship between wealth and happiness.
- watch a TED Talk about the connection between child survival and population growth.

## WARM UP

▶ **3.1** Watch part of Hans Rosling's TED Talk. Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What is the world population now? What do you think it will be by 2050?
- 2 What are some problems that dramatic population growth can cause?



A volunteer doctor treats a survivor of the 2015 earthquake in Nepal.

## 3A Aspirations

### VOCABULARY Goals and ambitions

**A** Read the paragraph below. Then match each **bold** word to its definition

What is the average Millennial's greatest **aspiration**? Research suggests that more and more Millennials are interested in pursuing **altruistic** goals, such as helping others. A study conducted by Harris Interactive found that young adults ages 21 to 31 are less focused on financial success than they are on making a difference. Their highest **priorities** seem to be giving back, and working to improve society. This seems to be a worldwide **trend** among young people. As a generation that came of age amidst a global recession, a global war on terrorism, and the Internet revolution, it's not surprising that Millennials tend to see themselves as part of the bigger picture. Many of today's young adults are therefore hoping to go into careers that make an **enduring** impact on others.

- |              |                       |                       |  |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 aspiration | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | the tasks or beliefs that are most important   |
| 2 altruistic | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | a general pattern                              |
| 3 priorities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | giving without thinking of oneself; charitable |
| 4 trend      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | lasting; permanent                             |
| 5 enduring   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | a strong desire to achieve something           |

**B** Work with a partner. Discuss your answers to these questions.

- 1 What are your priorities right now?
- 2 Do you know any famous person who is altruistic?

## LISTENING International development

### Adding points

Here are some commonly used words or phrases for adding points.

*Besides that, ...*

*In addition, ...*

*Also, ...*

**A** ▶ **3.2** Watch Linda Steinbock talk about her work at Save the Children. What is the aim of the organization?

**B** ▶ **3.3** Watch and check (✓) the things Steinbock says influence her decision to work in international development.

- a natural disaster                       volunteer work  
 a trip to a developing country       an internship

### C CRITICAL THINKING

**Reflectin** Do you think you could get a job in international development? Why or why not? Discuss with a partner.



Linda Steinbock is passionate about helping children fulfil their potential.

## SPEAKING Talking about volunteer work

**A** ▶ **3.4** Why did Speaker B go to Nepal?

**A:** Hey, I heard you just got back from Nepal. What were you doing there?

**B:** I was teaching English to children. I **joined** an international **volunteer program**.

**A:** Really? I **ve been thinking about volunteering** abroad too. How was it?

**B:** Great! I **learned a lot about** Nepal and its culture.

**A:** I've heard that Nepal's one of the poorest countries in the world, and its population has been steadily rising over the past few decades.

**B:** You're right. I met families who struggle to feed themselves every day. And many Nepalese people can't read or write, especially in the rural areas.

**A:** Well, **hopefully** the kids you taught will get good jobs one day. And who knows? They might even become leaders in their community.

**B:** I hope you're right. It's **very rewarding** to think that I might have **made a difference** in their lives. In fact, **this experience has made me consider** getting a job in international development.

**A:** That's a great idea! I'm glad you got so much out of the experience.

**B** Practice the conversation with a partner.

**C** Work with a partner. Talk about the types of volunteer work you've done or would like to do. Use the expressions in **blue** above to help you.

Have you ever done any volunteer work?

I'm a volunteer at the local dog shelter. I've learned a lot about ...

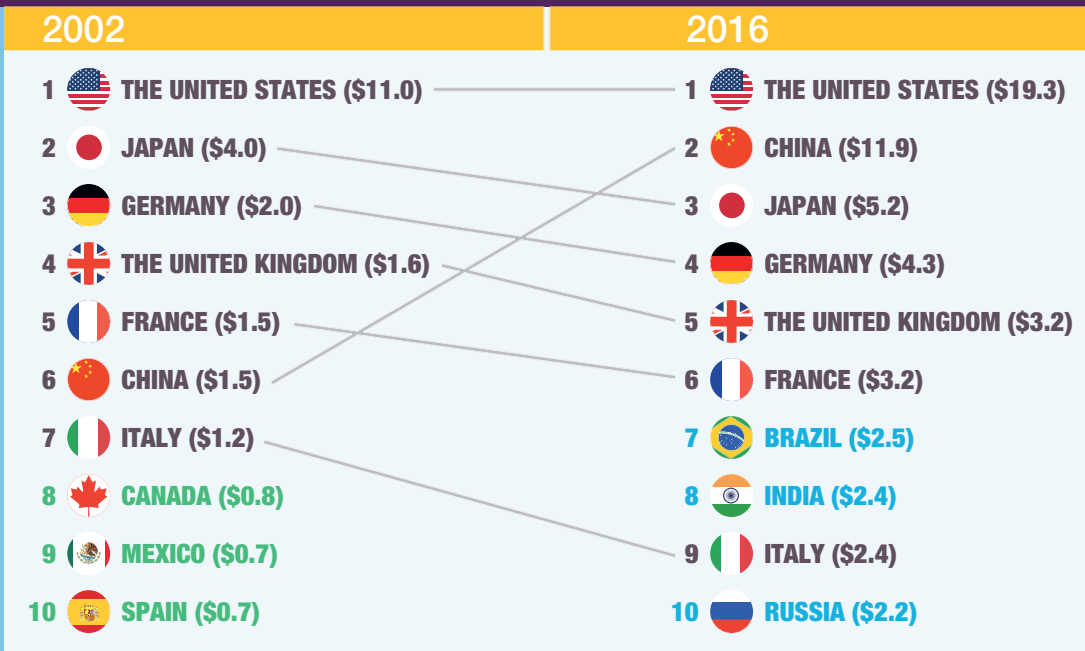
# 3B The next economic giant

## LANGUAGE FOCUS Economic trends

**A** ▶ **3.5** Read about changes in the world's largest economies. Which country has shown the biggest increase in wealth in recent years?

# THE NEXT ECONOMIC GIANT

There have been some significant changes to the world's largest economies over the last few years. Below is a comparison in terms of GDP in trillions of U.S. dollars.



**B** ▶ **3.6** Listen to the conversation. What are the MINT countries?

**C** ▶ **3.7** Watch and study the language in the chart.

### Talking about change

The world's top ten biggest economies **have changed** since 2002.  
Income inequality in the U.S. **has increased** significantly since the 1970s.  
The world population **has jumped** to 7 billion.

The economy of China **has been growing** for a number of years.  
Some traditionally strong economies **have been shrinking** recently.  
According to statistics, global poverty rates **have been falling** steadily for over two and a half decades.

For more information on the **present perfect** and **present perfect progressive**, see Grammar Summary 3 on page 184.

**D** ▶ **3.6** Listen to the conversation in **B** again. Complete the sentences from the conversation.

- 1 “Also, all four MINT countries have a growing young population, which means that the labor force in these countries \_\_\_\_\_.”
- 2 “Unfortunately, poverty and inequality \_\_\_\_\_ in many emerging countries.”
- 3 “The Indonesian government \_\_\_\_\_ significant efforts to reduce poverty levels in recent years.”

**E** ▶ **3.8** Complete the information. Circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

Krochet Kids International is a nonprofit organization that teaches crocheting to women living in Uganda, and then helps them sell their crochet products in the U.S. It aims to empower Ugandan women to break out of the poverty cycle. Since 2008, Krochet Kids <sup>1</sup>(**has employed** / **has been employing**) 150 women in Uganda. It <sup>2</sup>(**has increased** / **has been increasing**) the average worker’s personal income by as much as 10 times. Krochet Kids also provides training in money management and business skills. More and more women <sup>3</sup>(**used** / **have been using**) this training to set up their own businesses. Due to its success, the organization <sup>4</sup>(**has opened** / **has been opening**) another branch in Peru. The women in Krochet Kids Peru <sup>5</sup>(**have made** / **have been making**) hats and other items since 2011.



## **SPEAKING** Talking about expenses

Work in pairs. Look at the table below showing trends in U.S. household expenditure. Then discuss the questions below.

	Ten years ago	Today
Clothing	8%	8%
Education	5%	4%
Entertainment	8%	8%
Fast food	1%	3%
Groceries	15%	12%
Health and health products	3%	4%
Housing and utilities	22%	26%
Transportation	14%	18%

- 1 How have household expenses changed in the past ten years? With your partner, take turns describing the trend in each category.

There hasn't been any change in the expenditure on clothing. It has remained at ...

The expenditure on education has decreased from ...

- 2 Why do you think people are spending more money on fast food and transportation?

# The economics of happiness

## PRE-READING Predicting

Do you think there is a relationship between money and happiness?  
Discuss with a partner.

### ▶ 3.9

1 **T**here's little doubt that having enough money is important to your well-being. The ability to afford food, clothing, and shelter is essential to your quality of life. However, well-being is not the same thing as happiness. Well-being is the state of being comfortable or healthy, while happiness is an emotion. So can money also buy happiness? And taking a broader perspective, do countries get happier when they get richer?

### 10 THE EASTERLIN PARADOX

The idea that richer countries are happier may seem intuitively obvious. However, in 1974, research by economist Richard Easterlin found otherwise. Easterlin discovered that while individuals with higher incomes were more likely to be happy, this did not hold at a national level. In the United States, for example, average income per person rose steadily between 1946 and 1970, but reported happiness levels showed no positive long-term trend; in fact, they **declined** between 1960 and 1970. These differences between nation-level and individual results gave rise to the term “Easterlin **paradox**”: the idea that a higher rate of economic growth does not result in higher average long-term happiness.

25 Having access to additional income seems to only provide a temporary **surge** in happiness. Since a certain minimum income is needed for basic necessities, it's possible that the happiness boost from extra cash isn't that great once you rise above the poverty line. This would explain Easterlin's finding in the United States and other developed

countries. He argued that life satisfaction does rise with average incomes—but only in the short-term.

### RISING INCOME, RISING HAPPINESS?

35 Recent research has challenged the Easterlin paradox, however. In 2013, sociologists Ruut Veenhoven and Floris Vergunst conducted a study using statistics from the World Database of Happiness. Their analysis revealed a positive **correlation** between economic growth and happiness. Another study by the University of Michigan found that there is no maximum wealth **threshold** at which more money ceases to contribute to your happiness: “If there is a satiation<sup>1</sup> point, we are yet to reach it.” The study's finding suggested that every extra dollar you earn makes you happier. With so much debate about the relationship between money and happiness, it's





Nyhavn, Copenhagen.  
Denmark was crowned the  
world's happiest country in 2016.

clear that happiness itself is a complex concept and  
50 depends on many factors.

### IT'S ALL RELATIVE

According to psychologists Selin Kesebir and  
Shigehiro Oishi, happiness also depends on how  
your income compares to the people around you.  
55 They argue that a country's economic growth  
only makes its citizens happier if wealth is evenly  
distributed. In emerging countries with high  
income inequality—where the rich get richer and  
the poor get poorer—average happiness tends  
60 to drop because only relatively few people benefit  
from the economic prosperity. This suggests  
that governments should consider implementing  
policies to ensure a more equal distribution  
of wealth. The happier people are, the more

65 productive they are likely to become, thus leading  
to improved economic outcomes at the individual  
and national levels.

### THE KEY TO HAPPINESS

There is continuing debate about the link between  
70 wealth and happiness, with arguments both for  
and against the notion that richer countries are  
happier. However, it is clear that wealth alone isn't  
enough to make us happy. The effect of income  
inequality on happiness shows that happiness is a  
75 societal responsibility. We need to remember the  
positive effects of generosity, altruism, and building  
social connections. Perhaps our focus should be  
less on how much money we have, and more on  
how we use it.

<sup>1</sup> **satiation:** *n.* a state of being satisfied and not wanting more

## UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS

Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- a The relationship between happiness and wealth is complex—it involves many societal and economic factors.
- b Happiness means different things to different people, and there is no clear link between wealth and happiness.
- c People living in rich countries are happier and more productive than those in poor countries.

## UNDERSTANDING AN ARGUMENT

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct words.

- 1 According to the Easterlin paradox, there is (**a** / **no**) positive correlation between a country's economic growth and average long-term happiness.
- 2 According to Veenhoven and Vergunst, people living in poor countries are (**not** / **equally**) as happy as those in rich countries.
- 3 According to Kesebir and Oishi, people tend to be happier when there is (**high** / **low**) income inequality.

## BUILDING VOCABULARY

**A** Match the words in blue from the passage to their definitions

- |               |                       |                       |  |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 declined    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | a sudden increase                                      |
| 2 paradox     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | became smaller, fewer, or less; decreased              |
| 3 surge       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | the point at which something begins or changes         |
| 4 correlation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | a puzzling statement that contains two opposing truths |
| 5 threshold   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | a meaningful connection between two or more things     |

**B** Complete the sentences using the words in A.

- 1 Income grew in the U.S. during the 1990s, but it \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2000s.
- 2 Economists predict that the “Internet of Things” will lead to a \_\_\_\_\_ in productivity.
- 3 Researchers have found a direct \_\_\_\_\_ between happiness and good health.
- 4 Easterlin's ideas are called a \_\_\_\_\_ because he found that individual happiness does not correspond with the overall happiness level of a country.
- 5 Psychologist Daniel Kahneman found that the income \_\_\_\_\_ for Americans is \$75,000 a year. Beyond that, he believes, more money does not make them happier.

## C CRITICAL THINKING

**Reflectin** Do you think a person can have too much money? Why or why not? Discuss with a partner.

I don't think it's possible to have too much money because ...

I disagree. I think that ...



# Global population growth, box by box

## TED TALKS

**HANS ROSLING** is a professor of International Health at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden. He also co-founded *Doctors Without Borders Sweden*. Rosling is known for the creative ways he presents information about global health and economic issues.

Hans Rosling's idea worth spreading is that if we want to manage population growth, we must raise the income of the world's poorest billion people.



## PREVIEWING

Complete the sentences with the words from the box. You will hear these words in the TED Talk.

developing world

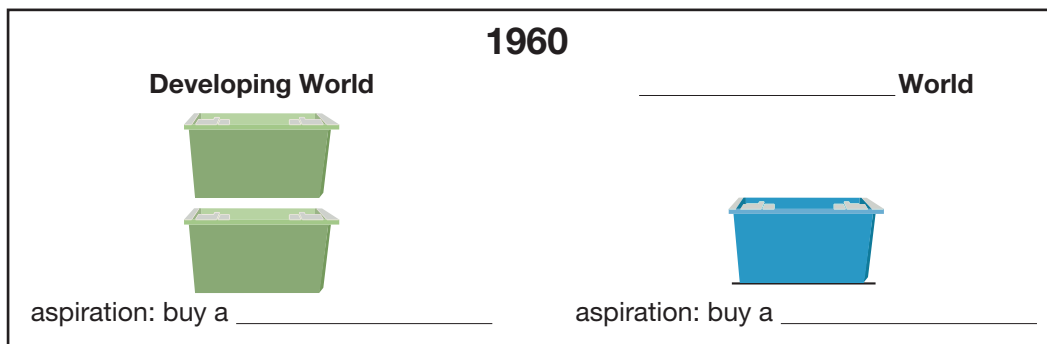
emerging economies

industrialized world

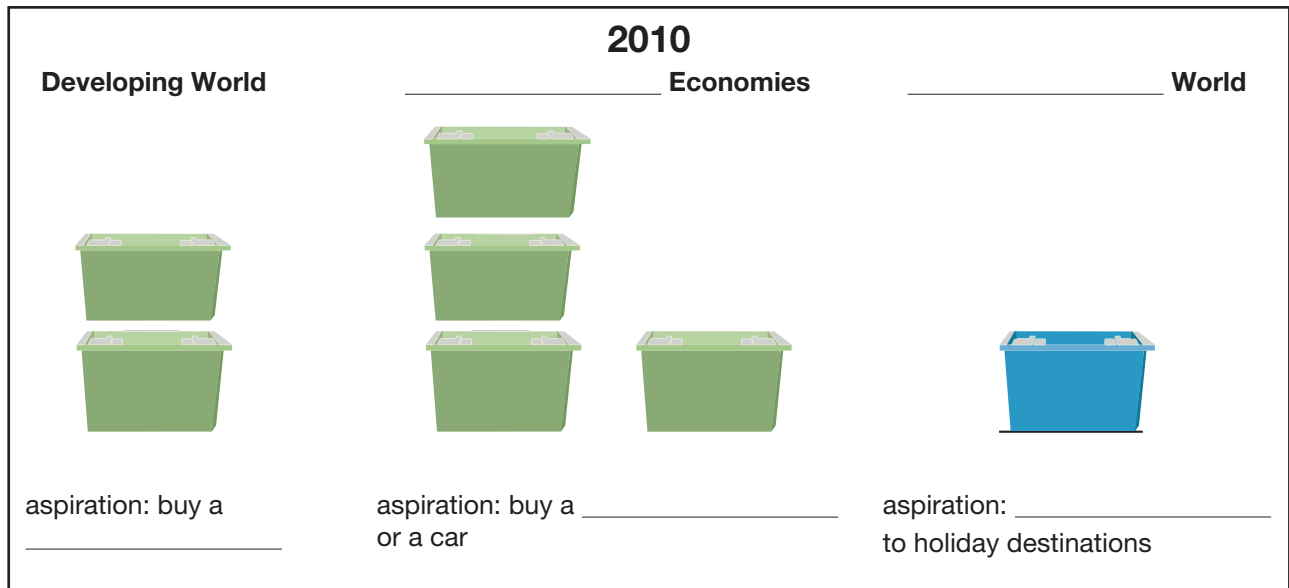
- 1 Developed countries that are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ include Canada, Japan, and Germany. These countries have advanced technology and highly developed economies.
- 2 Countries such as Brazil and India have \_\_\_\_\_; they once were part of the developing world but are now increasing in wealth.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ is a term that describes the type of economy in countries such as Haiti and Laos. These countries have low levels of technological or economic resources.

## VIEWING

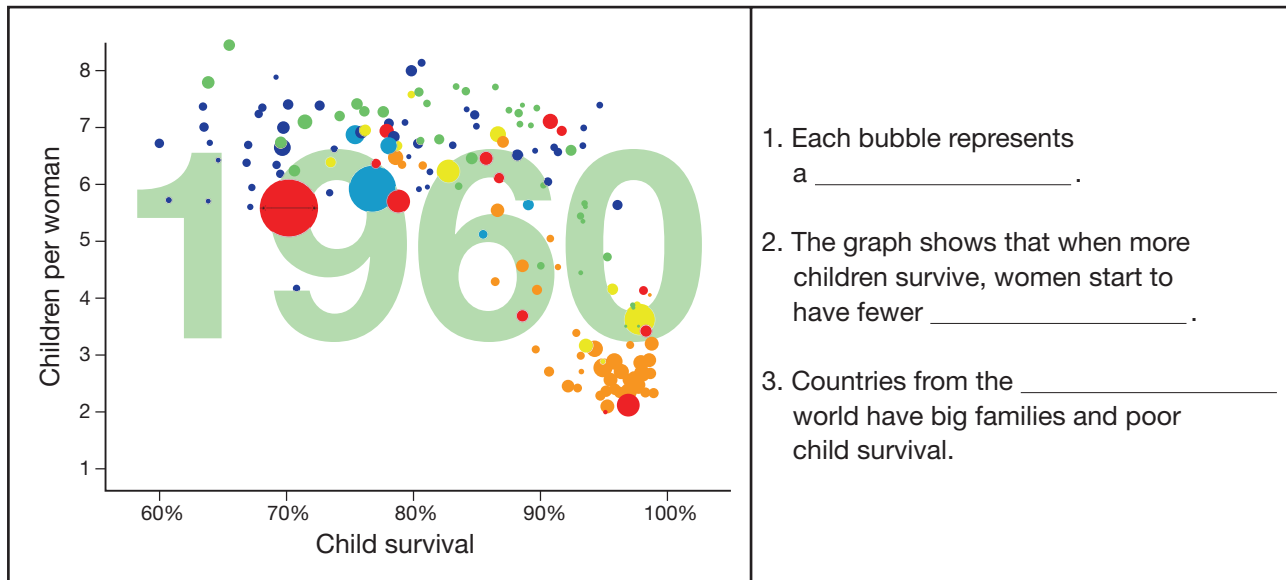
**A** ▶ **3.10** Watch Part 1 of the TED Talk. Complete the diagram below. Think of the props Rosling used to help you.



**B** ▶ **3.11** Watch Part 2 of the TED Talk. Complete the diagram below. Think of the props Rosling used to help you.



**C** ▶ **3.12** Watch Part 3 of the TED Talk. Look at the graph below showing the relationship between family size and child survival. Then complete the sentences.



**D** Complete the summary below. Circle the correct words.

As the years pass by, more emerging economies are joining the Western world. This means that the child survival rate in these countries is <sup>1</sup>(**improving** / **worsening**) and family size is <sup>2</sup>(**increasing** / **decreasing**). However, there is still a wide gap between the richest and the poorest parts of the world. If the Gates Foundation, UNICEF, and other aid organizations invest in poor countries, we can raise child survival rates in those places, <sup>3</sup>(**encourage** / **stop**) global population growth, and ensure sustainable development for all.

**E CRITICAL THINKING**

**Inferring** Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 Hans Rosling says, “Child survival is the new green.” What does he mean by this?
- 2 Rosling describes himself as a “possibilist.” What do you think a “possibilist” is? Give examples to support your answer.

**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT**

▶ **3.13** Watch the excerpts from the TED Talk. Choose the correct meaning of the words.

**PRESENTATION SKILLS** Using props

Props are physical objects that you can use to illustrate your ideas in a presentation. They can also make your presentation more interesting. When you choose a prop, think about the following:

- Is the prop easy for everyone in the audience to see and recognize?
- Is the prop interesting enough to hold the audience’s attention?
- Will the prop help your audience remember your main idea, or distract from it?

**A** ▶ **3.14** Watch part of Hans Rosling’s TED Talk. Which of the criteria above do his props meet?

**B** Work with a partner. Discuss trends in one of the areas in the box by answering the questions below.

communication

food

transportation

money

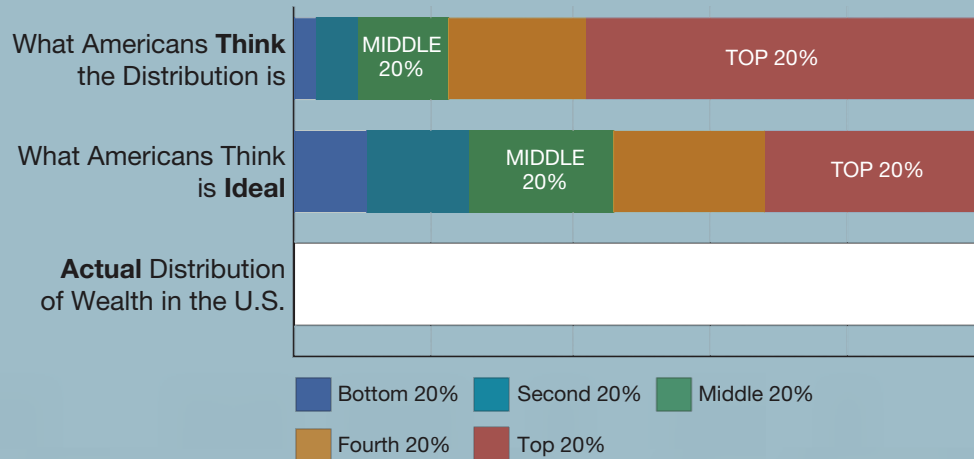
- What props could you use to show the trends?
- Why would these props work?
- What criteria in the Tip box would the props meet?



# 3E Rich and poor

## COMMUNICATE *The distribution of wealth*

**A** Work in pairs. The graph below shows how Americans *think wealth* is distributed in America and how they *think it should be* distributed. How do you think wealth is *actually* distributed in America? Discuss with your partner.



### Making predictions about wealth distribution

*I think the actual distribution is more equal than ...*

*I don't think the bottom 20% will own more than ...*

**B** Draw your prediction in **A** on the graph above. Using the space provided, color in how you think the wealth is *actually* distributed among the five income brackets.

**C** Turn to page 165 to check your answers. Do you find this information surprising? Discuss with your partner.

## WRITING *Comparing wealth distribution*

Write a paragraph on how you think wealth is distributed in your country or community. Compare it to the actual distribution of wealth in America discussed above. Give examples to support your ideas.

In my opinion, there is an unequal distribution of wealth in my country. Just like in the U.S., there is a clear trend where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. This is unfair. One reason ...

New York City, home to some of the wealthiest people in the U.S.