3 Development

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."

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?
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 ○ the tasks or beliefs that are most important
2 altruistic ○ a general pattern
3 priorities ○ giving without thinking of oneself; charitable
4 trend ○ lasting; permanent
5 enduring ○ 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

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  THE UNITED STATES ($11.0)</td>
<td>1  THE UNITED STATES ($19.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  JAPAN ($4.0)</td>
<td>2  CHINA ($11.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  GERMANY ($2.0)</td>
<td>3  JAPAN ($5.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  THE UNITED KINGDOM ($1.6)</td>
<td>4  GERMANY ($4.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  FRANCE ($1.5)</td>
<td>5  THE UNITED KINGDOM ($3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  CHINA ($1.5)</td>
<td>6  FRANCE ($3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  ITALY ($1.2)</td>
<td>7  BRAZIL ($2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  CANADA ($0.8)</td>
<td>8  INDIA ($2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  MEXICO ($0.7)</td>
<td>9  ITALY ($2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 SPAIN ($0.7)</td>
<td>10 RUSSIA ($2.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.”

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 __________________________ 150 women in Uganda. It __________________________ 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 __________________________ this training to set up their own businesses. Due to its success, the organization __________________________ another branch in Peru. The women in Krochet Kids Peru __________________________ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ten years ago</th>
<th>Today</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast food</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and health products</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and utilities</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
There'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?

**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.

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?**

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 saturation 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
clear that happiness itself is a complex concept and 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. 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 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 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 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 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.

* 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 o a sudden increase
2. paradox o became smaller, fewer, or less; decreased
3. surge o the point at which something begins or changes
4. correlation o a puzzling statement that contains two opposing truths
5. threshold o 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

Reflecting 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 ...
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>developing world</th>
<th>emerging economies</th>
<th>industrialized world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

Developing World

1960

_____________ World

aspiration: buy a ________________

aspiration: buy a ________________
B  3.11 Watch Part 2 of the TED Talk. Complete the diagram below. Think of the props Rosling used to help you.

![Diagram with boxes representing different economic levels and aspirations]

- Developing World: aspiration: buy a [ ] or a car
- Economies: aspiration: buy a [ ]
- World: aspiration: [ ] to holiday destinations

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.

![Graph showing relationship between family size and child survival]

1. Each bubble represents a [ ]
2. The graph shows that when more children survive, women start to have fewer [ ]
3. Countries from the [ ] world have big families and poor child survival.

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 1 [improving / worsening] and family size is 2 [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, 3 [encourage / stop] global population growth, and ensure sustainable development for all.
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

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  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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>communication</th>
<th>food</th>
<th>transportation</th>
<th>money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Americans Think the Distribution is</th>
<th>MIDDLE 20%</th>
<th>TOP 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What Americans Think is Ideal</td>
<td>MIDDLE 20%</td>
<td>TOP 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual Distribution of Wealth in the U.S.

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 ...