

Social Studies

Topic 28: Development

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1. Match each **quality of life indicator** with its correct description. Write your answers in the grid below.

access to drinkable water	health care data	infant mortality rates
life expectancy	literacy	

a)	This measures death rates among very young children.
b)	This includes the number of people per doctor, the number of hospitals and health centres, how many people have been immunised against diseases.
c)	This counts how many people in a country can read and write. It often shows whether the figures are higher for men and boys than women and girls.
d)	Many diseases are waterborne and so clean sources are very important for good health.
e)	This calculates how long the average person will live, taking into account the age at which people die. It increases quickly if the infant mortality rate drops.

Write your answers here:

a)		b)		c)	
d)		e)			

2. Make sentences about **energy** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	Energy is important	1	burning fuels such as wood and kerosene.
b)	We use energy for cooking	2	way to light our villages and our homes.
c)	Some of the energy we use comes from	3	for development.
d)	Many machines needed to bring greater wealth to our country and our people	4	and lighting and to power machines.
e)	Electric light is also a good	5	use electric power.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)

3. Underline the correct word to complete the text about **fossil fuels and hydroelectricity**.

Fossil Fuels

Fossil fuels include oil, ^{a)} **literate / natural** gas, and coal. A large number of our imports are ^{b)} **petroleum / percentage** products. They are very expensive and drain our country of ^{c)} **efficient / foreign** exchange that we need for other imports. They can also cause air pollution. The kerosene that many people use for lamps and for cooking is a petroleum product. Rwanda has some fossil fuels of its own. There are reserves of ^{d)} **measure / methane** in Lake Kivu; it is a good fuel for cooking and lighting and is much cleaner than ^{e)} **kerosene / jealousy**. It is possible that these reserves may be used in the future.

Hydroelectricity

^{f)} **Fast-flowing / Free trade** rivers in the mountains can be used to make hydroelectricity. This type of electricity provides ninety-seven per cent of our electric power, most of it from the Ntaruka, Mukungwa, and Sebeya hydroelectric ^{g)} **water treatment / power stations**. However, this power is only available in urban areas. Most modern ^{h)} **equipment / entrepreneur**, especially computers and other forms of electronic technology, need a ⁱ⁾ **reliable / unjust** source of electricity. In order to ^{j)} **develop / discover** our country, we desperately need more electric power. One possible way forward is to develop ^{k)} **sub-Saharan / small-scale** hydroelectric power stations. These have been used successfully in Kenya.

4. Use the table about quality of life indicators to decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the grid below.

Quality of life indicators for Rwanda 2001-3

Indicator	Figure
infant mortality rate (under 5 years)	196.2 per thousand
number of hospitals	34
ratio of doctors to people	1 to 51,000
literacy	70.4%
male	76.3%
female	64.7%
access to clean water	52%
total population	8,162,715

Source: Government publication, *Rwanda in Figures*, 2002

- a) More men are literate than women.
- b) Less than half of the population have access to clean water.
- c) There are nearly a million people for each hospital in Rwanda.
- d) More people have access to clean water than can read and write.
- e) About twenty per cent of children die before they reach five years of age.

Write your answers here:

a)		b)		c)	
d)		e)			

5. Choose the correct words from the list to make compound phrases to fill the gaps in the sentences about **how to develop Rwanda**.

agree on	do our best	join together
play their part	work hard	work together on

Leaders should ^{a)} _____ policies to bring about development in our country.

Local leaders such as mayors, co-ordinators, and our village councils can make sensible, honest decisions for their local areas.

Groups of farmers can ^{b)} _____ to form co-operatives that will help them to get a good price for their products.

Village groups can ^{c)} _____ development projects that benefit everyone. Local people can support NGOs that are working with us on these projects.

We can all ^{d)} _____ to grow enough food so that no one will go hungry.

We all need to ^{e)} _____ for the future, however hard life is at the moment.

Other countries can ^{f)} _____. Their governments can support development projects and make it easier for other countries to sell their goods to people in Europe and North America.

6. Read the text on **problems in the local community** then choose the correct phrase from the list to complete the table below.

When there have been terrible wrongs in a community, hatred and jealousy can exist. People find it hard to work and live together in harmony. Unity and co-operation are in danger when people cannot forgive what others have done to them in the past. But if people cannot do that, they cannot hope to overcome the other problems they have.

Some people feel there is injustice when others have more wealth or more education than they do. People find it hard when others send their children to school or have seeds to plant and equipment

to use, but they do not have these things. This can cause resentment and anger, which threaten unity.

Justice is slow to come for those accused of genocide. Many thousands are still in prison. This can cause their families to be angry. Other families, who lost people they loved in the genocide, may feel that these people should be tried and punished. They too may feel angry.

Many people in the community suffer as a result of poverty. In some places there is not enough food because the rains have failed. We struggle to grow enough cash crops to sell. There may be no money to buy goods in the market or send our children to school. Where people are very poor they do not have any spare money or energy to work towards local development. They often suffer from diseases that take away their energy, like AIDS and malaria. Children cannot go to school and learn so that they can break out of the vicious circle of poverty.

anger of families	difficulty in working and living together in harmony
failed crops, lack of food to sell, disease	inability to forgive past wrongdoings
lack of energy, vicious circle	resentment, anger, threat to unity
slow to come	uneven distribution of wealth

Write your answers here:

Problem	Cause/source of problem	Outcome
Hatred and jealousy	a)	e)
Injustice	b)	f)
Justice	c)	g)
Poverty	d)	h)

7. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **making development work**.

justice	conflict	improve	management
resolve	resources	sympathy	technology

Conflict management

We have learnt how ^{a)} _____ tore our country apart between 1990 and 1994. We can see that the sadness and anger caused by this conflict still needs to be healed. We can learn special skills, called conflict ^{b)} _____ skills, to help us ^{c)} _____ conflict peacefully.

Respecting others

As individuals we can respect others and look after them. We can show them understanding, ^{d)} _____, and tolerance. We can co-operate with our leaders and other people to bring peace and harmony to our community and our country.

Working hard

We should behave well and work hard at school. When we leave school we can work hard at our jobs and be willing to learn how to use new machines and accept new ^{e)} _____. We can try to think of new ways to ^{f)} _____ our own and our community's living standards. We can work with other people to make this happen.

Sharing

We should share with our neighbours, to make sure that everyone can meet their needs. Later on, we hope that they will share with us when we need something. This kind of attitude builds communities. It helps to bring ^{g)} _____ and a fair share of ^{h)} _____ for everyone. If communities share with each other, it builds the nation.

8. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about the **pillars and themes of Vision 2020**.

developing	encouraging	equal opportunities	human resources
infrastructure	integrating	mobilise	modernising
protection	reconstructing		

The vision outlines what we as a country want to achieve by the year 2020. It has six pillars and four themes:

Six pillars:

1. ^{a)} _____ the nation.
2. Developing an efficient state that can unite and ^{b)} _____ its people.
3. Developing our ^{c)} _____.
4. Planning and developing the ^{d)} _____ in rural and urban areas.
5. ^{e)} _____ entrepreneurs and private business.
6. ^{f)} _____ agricultural and animal-keeping practices.

Four themes:

1. Fairness and ^{g)} _____ for men and women.
2. ^{h)} _____ of the environment.
3. ⁱ⁾ _____ science and technology.
4. ^{j)} _____ Rwanda into the region and into the international community.

9. Unscramble the letters to make words that complete the text about **Economic development**. Write your answers in the grid below.

1. As well as working hard ourselves, we need help from other countries to pull us out of poverty and ^{a)} **nuderlovedeptenm**.
2. We need aid and ^{b)} **longytecho** transfer.
3. We need free ^{c)} **dater** so that our people can sell their products abroad.
4. We need to be released from the ^{d)} **endurb** of debt, as the G8 countries agreed to do in 2005. Other African countries have similar problems.
5. NGOs such as Oxfam and CAFOD have also joined together with other organisations to try to get rid of extreme ^{e)} **troypev** worldwide by 2025.
6. In Britain they call their campaign Make Poverty History. They are asking rich countries to double the amount of ^{f)} **ida** they give countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and write off the worst debts for the poorest countries.

Write your answers here:

a)		b)		c)	
d)		e)		f)	

10. Find the words about **development** in the word search.

U I L E P J E M R A I T C B U F W Z I Y P I P G W H G D O R E N U M P W U G H A S C P L E I D J A O A I N S D N Y D I R M B O E T I D S I N P M Q A C H I E V E N M O L S H Y E F T F H B I E E R M B T H O E S T A D P G I R O E U E T E P P B P A R R P A C W P N E D A O E E H F O J B A O S A I T C R Z I E I F A M E R M A F S S D E T H C N O Y E R A E Z T E R T I A T R I R E O O I E S H M X R I S G S H D B C S S B Z S A O O A A T I H R Y H Q E I J H K O C R O E A H W F F E R A U G P N D J O I K A G R N S O P C	achieve afford borrow bribe drop escape fail forgive immunise overcome pay publish punish raise
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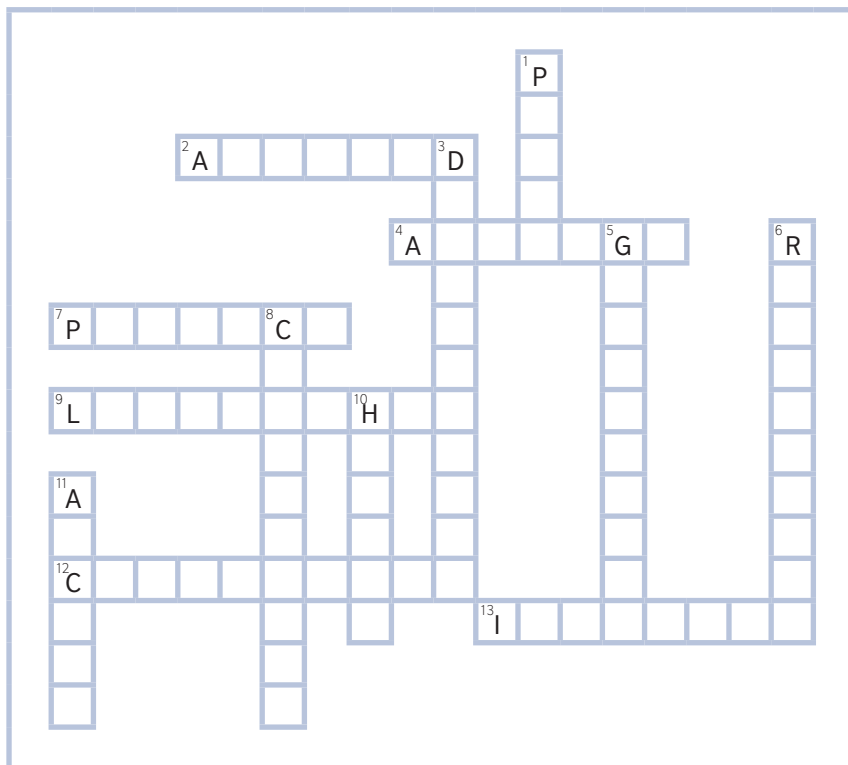
11. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **development**.

Across

1. Energy obtained from oil, coal, or the sun used for operating equipment and machines.
2. Someone who is said to have committed a crime in a court of law.
4. The amount, level, or standard that is typical of a group of people or things.
7. A planned piece of work that has a particular aim, especially one that is organised by a government, company, or other organisation.
9. The position of being in charge of an organisation or country.
12. A strong belief that something is good and that you should support it.
13. Money paid for use of money borrowed.

Down

3. Change, growth, or improvement over a period of time.
5. The process of governing a country or organisation.
6. An angry unhappy feeling that you have when you think you have been treated unfairly or without enough respect.
8. Dishonest or illegal behaviour by officials or people in positions of power.
10. A very strong feeling that you dislike someone or something very much.
11. The right or opportunity to have or use something that will bring you benefits.



Glossary

access	/ˈækses/ noun [U] the right or opportunity to have or use something that will bring you benefits.
accused	/əˈkju:zd/ adj someone who is accused of a crime in a court of law, <i>accused of genocide</i> .
achieve	/əˈtʃi:v/ verb [T] to succeed in doing or having what you planned or intended, usually after a lot of effort, <i>achieve a target</i> .
afford	/əˈfɔ:(r)d/ verb [T] to have enough money to be able to pay for something.
agree on	/əˈgri:/ verb [T/I] to have the same opinion as someone, <i>agree on policy</i> .
aid	/eid/ noun [U] money, food, or other help that an organization or government gives to a country or area where people need it.
anger	/ˈæŋgə(r)/ noun [U] the strong feeling you get when you think someone has treated you badly or unfairly.
average	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] the amount, level, standard etc that is typical of a group of people or things.
bank account	/bæŋk əˈkaʊnt/ noun phrase an arrangement with a bank that allows you to keep your money there and to pay money in and take money out.
borrow	/ˈbɒrəʊ/ verb [T] to take something, usually money, especially from a bank, and agree to pay it back at a particular time.
bribe	/braɪb/ verb [T] to give money or presents to someone so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal.
burden	/ˈbɜ:(r)d(ə)n/ noun [C] a serious or difficult responsibility that you have to deal with.
commitment	/kəˈmɪtmənt/ noun [U] a strong belief that something is good and that you should support it.
conflict	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/ noun [C/U] angry disagreement between people or groups.
conflict management	/ˈmænɪdʒmənt/ noun phrase the control of disagreement between people or groups.
corruption	/kəˈrʌpʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] dishonest or illegal behaviour by officials or people in positions of power.
death rate	/deθ reɪt/ noun [C] the number of deaths in a particular area in one year.
debt	/det/ noun [C] an amount of money that you owe.
develop	/diˈveləp/ verb [T/I] to make economic improvements to a country or region.
development	/diˈveləpmənt/ noun [U] change, growth, or improvement over a period of time.
discover	/diˈskʌvə(r)/ verb [T] to find a place, fact, or substance that no one knew about before.
disease	/diˈzi:z/ noun [C/U] an illness that affects people or animals, especially one that is caused by infection.
drinkable	/ˈdrɪŋkəb(ə)l/ adj safe to drink, <i>drinkable water</i> .
drop	/drɒp/ verb [T] to reduce something to a lower amount or value, <i>the death rate dropped</i> .
efficient	/ɪˈfɪj(ə)nt/ adj something that well and produces good results by using the available time, money, supplies in the most effective way.
encourage	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ verb [T] to provide conditions that help something to happen.

energy	/ˈenə(r)dʒi/ noun [U] a form of power like electricity, heat, or light that is used for making things work.
entrepreneur	/ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/ noun [C] someone who uses money to start businesses and make business deals.
equipment	/iˈkwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity.
escape	/iˈskeɪp/ verb [T/I] to get away from a place or situation where you are in danger, <i>escape poverty</i> .
fail	/feɪl/ verb [I] to not do something that is expected.
fast-flowing	/fɑːst ˈfləʊɪŋ/ adj flowing water is moving along, <i>a fast-flowing river</i> .
foreign exchange	/ksˈtʃeɪndʒ ˈfɔːrɪn/ noun phrase a system or institution for changing the money of one country for the money of another country.
forgive	/fə(r)ˈɡɪv/ verb [T] to decide that you will not be angry with someone who has offended, upset, or harmed you.
fossil fuel	/ˈfɒs(ə)l ˈfjuːəl/ noun phrase a fuel such as coal or oil, made from decayed material from animals or plants that lived many thousands of years ago.
free trade	/friː treɪd/ noun phrase a system of international trade in which companies do not have to pay high taxes on the goods bought from or sold in other countries.
fumes	/fjuːmz/ noun plural smoke or gas that has an unpleasant smell, especially harmful smoke or gas.
fund	/fʌnd/ verb [T] to provide the money for something that costs a lot.
generator	/ˈdʒenəˌreɪtə(r)/ noun [C] a machine that produces electricity.
goat	/ɡəʊt/ noun [C] an animal similar to a sheep but with longer legs and a thinner coat.
governance	/ˈɡʌvə(r)nəns/ noun [U] the process of governing a country or organization.
hatred	/ˈheɪtrɪd/ noun [U] a very strong feeling that you dislike someone or something very much.
human resources	/ˈhjuːmən/ ˈrɪːzɔː(r)sɪs/ the department within a company that is responsible for employing and training people, and for looking after workers who have problems.
hydro-electricity	/ˌhaɪdrəʊˌlekˈtrɪsɪti/ noun [U] electricity produced using water power.
illiterate	/ɪˈlɪtərət/ adj someone who cannot read or write.
immunise	/ˈɪmjənaɪz/ verb [T] to prevent someone from getting a particular illness by putting a substance into their body, especially using a needle.
improve	/ɪmˈpruːv/ verb [T] to make something better.
indicator	/ˈɪndɪˌkeɪtə(r)/ noun [C] something that shows you what condition something is in.
infant mortality	/ˈɪnfənt mɔː(r)ˈtæləti/ noun [U] the number of deaths in babies and children up to one year of age.
infrastructure	/ˈɪnfəˌstrʌktʃə(r)/ noun [C/U] the set of systems within a place or organization that affect how well it operates, for example the telephone and transport systems in a country.
injustice	/ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs/ [U] failure to treat someone fairly and to respect their rights, opposite of <i>justice</i> .
interest	/ˈɪntrəst/ noun [U] money paid for use of money borrowed.
jealousy	/ˈdʒeləsi/ noun [U] an unhappy feeling because someone has something that you would like or can do something that you would like to do.

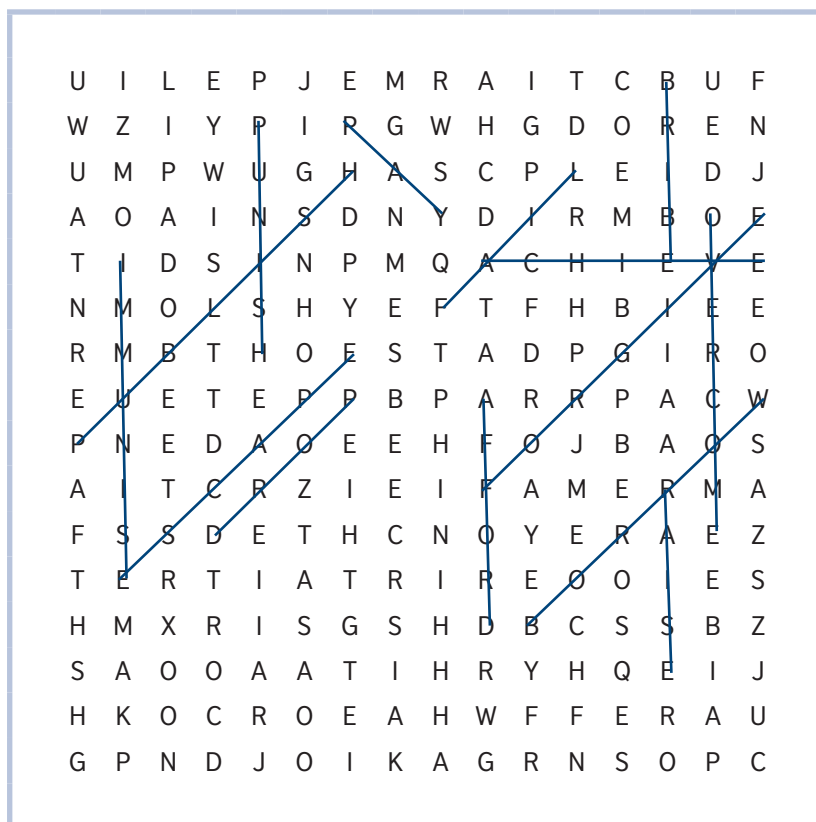
join together	/tə'geðə(r)/ verb [T/I] to come together with other people in a group.
kerosene	/'kerəsi:n/ noun [U] a clear oil with a strong smell that is used for fuel called paraffin in the UK.
kid	/kɪd/ noun [C] a young goat.
leadership	/'li:də(r)ʃɪp/ noun [U] the position of being in charge of an organization, country.
level	/'lev(ə)/ noun [C] the amount of something, especially when it can be counted or measured.
life expectancy	/laɪf ɪk'spektənsi/ noun phrase the length of time that someone is likely to live.
light	/laɪt/ noun [C] a piece of electrical equipment that produces brightness.
literate	/'lɪt(ə)rət/ adj able to read and write.
living standard	/'lɪvɪŋ 'stændə(r)d/ noun phrase a level of quality or achievement, especially one that people generally consider normal or acceptable, also <i>standard of living</i> .
loan	/ləʊn/ noun [C] an amount of money that a person, business, or country borrows, especially from a bank.
measure	/'meʒə(r)/ verb [T] to come to a view about how good or bad something is.
methane	/'mi:θeɪn/ noun [U] a gas with no colour or smell that is used as a fuel.
mobilise	/'məʊbəlaɪz/ verb [T] bring people together in order to achieve something.
modernise	/'mɒdə(r)naɪz/ verb [T] become less old-fashioned as a result of new methods, equipment, or ideas.
natural gas	/'nætʃ(ə)rəl ɡæs/ noun phrase a gas that is found inside the earth and that can be used for heating or cooking.
official	/ə'fɪʃ(ə)/ noun [C] someone with an important position in an organization.
overcome	/,əʊvə(r)'kʌm/ verb [T] to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem.
owe	/əʊ/ verb [T] to have to return money borrowed from someone, called a debt
pay	/peɪ/ verb [T/I] to give money for something.
percentage	/pə're'sentɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] an amount or rate that is equal to a particular part of a total that you have divided by 100.
petroleum	/pə'træʊlɪəm/ noun [U] oil found under the ground or under the bottom of the sea and used for making petrol for cars and chemical products.
poverty	/'pɒvə(r)ti/ noun [U] a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs.
power	/'paʊə(r)/ noun [U] energy obtained from oil, coal, the sun used for operating equipment and machines.
power station	/'paʊə(r) 'steɪʃ(ə)n/ a large building that contains machines which produce power, especially electricity.
project	/'prɒdʒekt/ noun [C] a planned piece of work that has a particular aim, especially one that is organized by a government, company, or other organization.
publish	/'pʌblɪʃ/ verb [T] to produce many copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper.
punish	/'pʌnɪʃ/ verb [T/I] to make someone suffer because they did something against the rules.
quality of life	/'kwɒləti əv laɪf/ noun phrase the enjoyment of life at a basic level, which includes being happy and healthy, rather than having lots of money.

raise	/reɪz/ verb [T] to increase the quality or standard of something.
rate	/reɪt/ noun [C] the number of times something happens, or examples of something in a period of time.
ratio	/ˈreɪʃiəʊ/ noun [C] a relationship between the sizes of two numbers or amounts.
reconstruct	/ˌriːkənˈstrʌkt/ verb [T] to build something again.
reliable	/rɪˈlaɪəb(ə)/ adj something you can depend on, or expect to be available, <i>a reliable source of power</i> .
resentment	/rɪˈzentmənt/ noun [U] an angry unhappy feeling that you have when you think you have been treated unfairly or without enough respect.
reserve	/rɪˈzɜː(r)v/ noun [C] a supply of something that a country or an organization can use when they need to.
resolve	/rɪˈzɒlv/ verb [T] to solve a problem, or find a way of dealing with a disagreement, <i>resolve a conflict</i> .
resources	/rɪˈzɜː(r)s/ noun usually plural things such as coal, trees, and oil in nature and can be used by people.
save	/seɪv/ verb [T] to keep or store something so that you can use it in the future, <i>save money</i> .
science	/ˈsaɪəns/ noun [U] the study and knowledge of the physical world and its behaviour that is based on experiments and facts that can be proved, and is organized into a system.
small-scale	/smɔːl skeɪl/ adj smaller or less important than other things of the same kind.
struggle	/ˈstrʌɡ(ə)/ verb [I] to try hard to do something that is very difficult.
sub-Saharan	/ˌsʌb səˈhɑːr(ə)n/ adj. in the part of Africa that is south of the Sahara Desert.
suffer	/ˈsʌfə(r)/ to feel pain in your body or your mind, <i>suffer from disease</i> .
supply	/səˈplaɪ/ verb [T] to provide someone or something with something that they need or want.
sympathy	/ˈsɪmpəθi/ noun [U] a natural feeling of kindness and understanding that you have for someone who is experiencing something very unpleasant.
technology	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/ noun [U] advanced scientific knowledge used for practical purposes, especially in industry.
threaten	/ˈθret(ə)n/ verb [T] to tell someone that you might or you will cause them harm, especially in order to make them do something.
tolerance	/ˈtɒlərəns/ noun [U] the attitude of someone who is willing to accept someone else's beliefs, way of life without criticizing them even if they disagree with them.
trust	/trʌst/ noun [U] a feeling of confidence in someone that shows you believe they are honest, fair, and reliable.
try	/traɪ/ verb [T] to judge a person or case in a court of law.
turbine	/ˈtɜː(r)baɪn/ noun [C] an engine or a machine that uses the pressure on a wheel to get power.
underdevelopment	/ˌʌndə(r)dɪˈveləpmənt/ noun [U] an underdeveloped country or region is poor and does not have modern industries or advanced technology.
understanding	/ˌʌndə(r)ˈstændɪŋ/ noun [U] knowledge about a particular subject, process, or situation.
unjust	/ʌnˈdʒʌst/ adj an unjust decision, judgment, or action is not fair or reasonable, or is not done according to accepted legal or moral standards.
vicious circle	/ˈvɪʃəs ˈsɜː(r)k(ə)/ noun phrase a process in which the existence of a problem causes other problems, and this makes the original problem worse.

vision	/ˈvɪʒ(ə)n/ noun [U] the ability to think about and plan for the future, using intelligence and imagination, especially in politics and business.
waterborne	/ˈwɔːtə(r), bɔː(r)n/ adj a waterborne disease is spread through water.
water treatment	/ˈwɔːtə(r) ˈtriːtmənt/ [noun phrase] a process in which the essential liquid we all drink is processed, in order to preserve or clean it.
weapon	/ˈwepən/ noun [C] an object that can be used to hurt people or damage property, for example a gun, knife, or bomb.
write off	/raɪt ɒf/ phrasal verb to say officially that someone does not have to pay an amount of money, <i>write off a debt</i> .
wrong	/rɒŋ/ noun [C] if there is something wrong, there is a problem.
yield	/jiːld/ noun [C] an amount of something that is produced.

Key:

1. a) infant mortality rates, b) health care data, c) literacy, d) access to drinkable water, e) life expectancy
2. a) 3, b) 4, c) 1, d) 5, e) 2
3. a) natural, b) petroleum, c) foreign, d) methane, e) kerosene, f) Fast-flowing, g) power stations, h) equipment, i) reliable, j) develop, k) small-scale
4. a) T, b) F (52 per cent of the population have access to clean water), c) F (there are 34 hospitals and just over eight million people), d) F (70.4 per cent of the population can read and write, but only 52 per cent have access to clean water), e) T
5. a) agree on, b) join together, c) work together on, d) work hard, e) do our best, f) play their part
6. a) inability to forgive past wrongdoings, b) uneven distribution of wealth, c) slow to come, d) failed crops, lack of food to sell, disease, e) difficulty in working and living together in harmony, f) resentment, anger, threat to unity, g) anger of families, h) lack of energy, vicious circle
7. a) conflict, b) management, c) resolve, d) sympathy, e) technology, f) improve, g) justice, h) resources
8. a) Reconstructing, b) mobilise, c) human resources, d) infrastructure, e) Encouraging, f) Modernising, g) equal opportunities, h) Protection, i) Developing, j) Integrating
9. a) underdevelopment, b) technology, c) trade, d) burden, e) poverty, f) aid
- 10.



11. **Across:** 1. power, 2. accused, 4. average, 7. project, 9. leadership, 12. commitment, 13. interest;
Down: 3. development, 5. governance, 6. resentment, 8. corruption, 10. hatred, 11. access