

- adult literacy rate
- Gross Domestic Product
- per capita
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- infrastructure
- characteristics (and a couple examples) of

developed	vs.	newly industrialized	vs.	developing countries
- Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- mortality rate
- World Bank & International Monetary Fund (IMF) and their role in the economies of developing countries
- bilateral aid

Questions p. 388-390

1. What would Canada have to do to improve its ranking on the UN Human Development Index?
2. Should Canada feel any responsibility to nations at the bottom of the index? Why?
3. What should the UN do to hold nations to their commitments? How can citizens keep their governments accountable to the MDGs?

Questions p. 392-393

4. Why is it difficult to accurately measure levels of economic development?
5. What are some problems faced by people moving from rural to urban areas in developing countries?

Questions p. 394-395

6. What is the purpose of the Human Poverty Index? How effective is it in highlighting the differences between rich and poor countries?
7. What do you think are the five most important basic needs that must be met for a person not to be considered impoverished?

Questions p. 396-400

8. How has the debt burden in developing countries (the amount of money they owe to other countries or the World Bank) prevented governments from looking after basic needs?

9. Should the countries with the highest debt loads have their debts forgiven (erased)? Why or why not?

Notes on the Poverty Cycle or other notes from teacher presentation or your own sources: