**Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?**

***Pages 300-309***

*\*\*\*Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

1. Use the introduction on page 300 to define the following:
   1. **Development**
   2. **More Developed Country (MDC)**
   3. **Less Developed Country (LDC)**
2. The HDI (Human Development Index), created by the UN, takes what **three** things into consideration when determining a country’s level of development?
3. What is ***Gross National Income (GNI)***?
4. What is the annual per capita (per person) GNI in an MDC? In an LDC?
5. Explain the statement: “Per capita GNI measures average (mean) wealth, not the distribution.”
6. What types of jobs comprise the ***primary sector*** or an economy? ***secondary sector***? ***tertiary sector***?
7. How is the percent of workers in agriculture different in LDCs and MDCs?
8. Within MDCs, what is the trend (increasing or decreasing) for each of the sectors?
9. Define each of the following related terms.
   1. ***Productivity:***
   2. ***Value Added:***
10. What **three** “consumer goods” are considered to be particularly good indicators of development?
11. What is the ratio of people to these types of goods in a typical MDC? In a typical LDC?
12. The people in LDCs who do have access to consumer goods are usually concentrated in what regions?
13. Compare life expectancy in MDCs to LDCs.
14. Compare infant mortality rate in MDCs to LDCs.
15. The UN uses two measures of quality of education. Define and explain both:
    1. **Pupil/teacher ratio**
    2. **Literacy rate**
16. What is the literacy rate in MDCs? In LDCs?
17. Give examples of regions where there are variations in levels of development. Explain why.
18. Give examples of countries with varying levels of development. Explain why.