

## Worksheet 2: Questioning development: how to measure it?

Information upon the video excerpt: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AKB46PTBJIA>

Uploaded on Februray 3rd 2011: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/humanplanet>

Jose Carlos Meirelles works for FUNAI, a government agency that protects Brazil's indigenous people. Because of the threat posed by illegal logging and mining, he believes that the fight to protect these people depends on proving and publicising their existence. This aerial footage was shot from 1km away using a stabilised zoom lens.

Brazil is thought to be home to around 70 isolated tribes

### Questions:

1. Introduce the document (nature, author/source, date/ historical and geographical background, scale of the phenomenon)
2. Describe the local place.
3. Using the comments from Youtube, underline the words that could be used to define the **development** according to its definition: ***A process of improvement of the living standards through diffusion of knowledge and technology***
4. In a paragraph give your opinion: is this community developed or not?

## Worksheet

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Comments on the video (from Youtube)



**DAYSLEEPERWIL** il y a 3 semaines

your an idiot

Répondre · en réponse à : [kigratrix](#)



**MrStig691** il y a 1 semaine

No you are the idiot. Just because people burst your fantasy of innocent, honourable native man living in a peaceful utopia of harmony and at one with nature does not make them idiots.

Répondre · en réponse à : [DAYSLEEPERWIL](#)



**Kempanz** il y a 2 mois

They probably have a better life than us.

Répondre · **18**



**reljin2** il y a 1 mois

Actually, life span estimates of hunter-gatherers are often misleading since infant mortality greatly brings down the average. Those who make it past early childhood have a very good chance of living to 50+. Also they don't suffer from many of the pathogens and diseases common in agricultural or industrialized societies (plagues or diseases caused by lifestyle or exposure to harmful chemicals).

Répondre ·



**MrStig691** il y a 1 semaine

Duhhh, that's the whole point of an average life expectancy moron, it HAS to take infant mortality into account; you can't just pick and choose the stats you want to include.. 30 years wouldn't be too far off. They suffer from even more pathogens than we do, their lifestyle being the number one cause.

Répondre · en réponse à : [reljin2](#)



**Kempanz** il y a 2 mois

They probably have a better life than us.

Répondre · **18**



**bcimnotu** il y a 1 semaine

ya i highly doubt

eating raw food is better than watching youtube videos and eating hotpockets before you drive in your car to the local bar where you watch the big game on a 100 inch plasma lcd tv

Répondre · en réponse à : [Kempanz](#)

## Vocabulary related to Development and Sustainable development

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>HDI</b>                               | Human Development Index: a statistic of life expectancy (health), education and income (wealth) measuring the level of development of a country  |
| <b>Development</b>                       | A process of improvement of the living standards through diffusion of knowledge and technology   |
| <b>Literacy rate</b>                     | the percentage of the population age 15 and above, who can read and write  |
| <b>Fair Trade</b>                        | A trading partnership that seeks greater equity in international trade   |
| <b>MEDC</b>                              | More Economically Developed Country: a state that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructures  |
| <b>LEDC</b>                              | Less Economically Developed Country: a state with low living standards, underdeveloped industrial infrastructures  |
| <b>Developing country</b>                | a country that is at an early stage in the process of development  |
| <b>BRICS</b>                             | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (emerging countries)  |
| <b>Brandt Line</b>                       | divides the more developed North from the less developed South (no longer relevant today)  |
| <b>Sustainable development</b>           | the level of development that can be maintained in a country allowing future generations to achieve a comparable level of development (3 pillars: economic, environmental, social)                         |
| <b>Life expectancy</b>                   | the average number of years an individual can be expected to live  |
| <b>Millennium development goals</b>      | goals created by the UNO for improving the condition of the people in the countries with the lowest standards of living (ex: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education...) |
| <b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product= PIB)</b> | to measure the wealth (income) of a country  |
| <b>GNP (Gross National Product= PNB)</b> |  |
| <b>Formal / informal economy</b>         | legal and illegal economy  |
| <b>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</b>       | the total of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year old for every 1000 live births  |

## What is development in geography?

Nowadays, there are a lot of development disparities on a world scale. Geographers usually call it the development gap. However, it is necessary to study such disparities notably the uneven development on different scales to be more accurate. For instance, the northern hemisphere is not totally rich and developed and the southern hemisphere not totally poor and less economically developed.

One common view of development is that it can be measured economically: that increasing wealth or decreasing levels of poverty are indicators of development.

The wealth of a country is usually measured by its Gross National Product (GNP) per person or the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Besides, education data is often used to describe a country's level of development. Two commonly used indicators are:

- **Adult literacy:** the percentage of the adult population who can read and write.
- **Primary enrolment:** the percentage of children of primary-school age who regularly attend primary school.

To finish, health data is also often used to describe a country's level of development. Two commonly used indicators are:

- **Infant mortality rate (IMR):** the number of children who die before the age of one for every 1000 that are born.

**Average life expectancy:** the average to which people can expect to live.