Why some countries are poor and others are rich

[Listening test-type questions]

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Date: Nov 2014
Time: (8:47)
Level: ********* [B2/C1]
IDEA! For lower levels slow the recording down to playback 0.75

Video Link: *Included in paid version…*
MP3: *Included in paid version…*

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. GDP per capita
2. To ▭▭▭▭ / To stagnate
3. To get a better grip on something
4. Challenges and ▭▭▭▭
5. Institutions
6. ▭▭▭▭
7. Corruption
8. A ▭▭▭▭
9. Off-shore bank accounts
10. Lost ▭▭▭▭
11. A clan
12. Merit / ▭▭▭▭
13. To disregard something
14. ▭▭▭▭
15. A generalisation
16. An ▭▭▭▭
17. Religiosity / supernatural / spiritual
18. To ▭▭▭▭ ▭▭▭▭
19. Geography / geographic
20. ▭▭▭▭
21. Soil / photosynthesis
22. ▭▭▭▭ animals
23. Tsetse fly / Tropical diseases / malaria
24. Landlocked / ▭▭▭▭
25. Navigable rivers
26. Natural ▭▭▭▭ (oil / precious minerals / ▭▭▭▭)
27. Intensifiers
28. Modesty / ▭▭▭▭
29. Latitude / geological good fortune
30. A ▭▭▭▭ (idiom)

Teacher' notes

Listening note-taking & questions
Lesson Plan

Aim: *to develop the students' ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of test-type questions.*

Lesson Time: *Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours*

Lesson Plan

1.Lead in

- Ask Students to discuss the 'title' and predict the content of lecture
- Ask students to write down key terms / language from their discussion
- Feed in / check key vocabulary

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]
1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Give out questions. Set 20-25 minutes to answer.
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board).

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Give out questions. Set 15 minutes for students to answer questions from notes.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #3: [easy]
1. Give out questions. Students have 10 minutes to look at questions.
2. Students listen & answer questions.
3. 5 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board).

Lecture on rich and poor countries

- Make notes under the headings in the table below.
- You will hear the lecture twice & then receive gap-fill questions.

Introduction Per capita	
Institutions ▒▒▒▒▒ thinking	
Culture Religion	
Geography Animals	

Geography cont..	
�▭	
Transport	
Natural ▭▭▭	
Democratic Republic of ▭▭▭	
Overall	
Personal reflection	

Gap-fill questions
Use your notes to fill in the summary gaps. Use no more than 3 words and/or a number

Introduction Per capita	• There ▓▓▓▓ countries in the world and **1.)** _____ are very rich. • The ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ countries in the world per capita is under $1000 a year or under **2.)** _____ . • If ▓▓▓▓ continues at its current growth rate it ▓▓▓▓ as a rich country in **3.)** _____ .
Institutions Clan-based thinking	• Rich countries have good institutions and poor countries have bad ones. There is a direct correlation between poverty and **4.)** _____ . • When countries are ▓▓▓▓, they can't collect enough ▓▓▓▓ to get the ▓▓▓▓ they need to escape the **5.)** _____ _____ . • Half of the wealth of the world's poorest countries goes into off-▓▓▓▓ accounts accounting for **6.)** $_____ ▓▓▓▓ lost revenue per year. • Clan based thinking: poor countries ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ access to the **7.)** _____ or talent of the whole population.
Culture Religion	• **8.)** _____ of the richest countries in the world say ▓▓▓▓ is not important to them. • In the poorest countries nearly everyone is ▓▓▓▓ because the here and now cannot ▓▓▓▓ so they focus on the ▓▓▓▓ and look forward to the **9.)** _____ instead. • The e▓▓▓▓ is the US which ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ combine great religiosity with great wealth. This sort of religion ▓▓▓▓ and exceptionally **10.)** _____.
Geography Animals	• Tropical plants are ▓▓▓▓ with **11.)** _____ and the ▓▓▓▓ is disadvantageous for **12.)** _____. • ▓▓▓▓, a key determinant in the likelihood of being rich is the possession of ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓ animals such as **13.)** _____which liberated a huge part of ▓▓▓▓. • In ▓▓▓▓ Africa domesticated animals ▓▓▓▓ by the Tsetse fly which makes ▓▓▓▓ **14.)** _____ or inactive. • This has had a profound effect on developing ▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓, ▓▓▓▓ **15.)** _____ productivity and amassing wealth.

Humans	• ░░░░░ low-income countries are affected by five **16.)** _____ simultaneously. It seems the ░░░░░ ░░░░░ that has made ░░░░░ ░░░░░ rich is around **17.)** _____ ░░░░.
Transport	• Africa has only one ░░░░░ ░░░░░: **18.)** _____.
	• Africa ░░░░░ ░░░░░ countries of which **19.)** _____ have a yearly average income ░░░░░ or less.
	• Not coincidently the poorest ░░░░░ ░░░░░ ░░░░░ is **20.)** _____ which is also landlocked.
Natural resources	• Natural resources ░░░░░ and precious ░░░░░ are called **21.)** _____ by economists
	• Bad institutions ░░░░░ ░░░░░, precipitating what ░░░░░ the **22.)** _____ .
Democratic Republic of Congo	• The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) holds most of the world's ░░░░░ But natural resource wealth helps ░░░░░ ░░░ wealth without requiring ░░░░░ of the whole of **23.)** _____.
	• The wealth of ░░░░░ keeps the DRC ░░░░░ ░░░░░ in **24.)** _____ and ░░░░░ every level of society.
Overall	• It can be concluded ░░░░░ a country's wealth comes from its state of institutions. **25.)** _____ is due to ░░░░░.
	• Geography can be divided ░░░░░ ░░░░░ of 10% for ░░░░░, ░░░░░ **26.)** _____ to the rest of the world and 10% ░░░░░ ░░░░░ fortune.
Personal reflection	• At a personal level there are ░░░░░ ░░░░░ to take into account. The first point is **27.)** _____ **.** You should have a ░░░░░ of what you owe your ░░░░░ to which is not your own hard ░░░░░ ░░░ but the **28.)** _____ ░░░░░.
	• The second point is **29.)** _____ . Not to see failing countries as ░░░░░ ░░░░░ but rather as countries comprehensible and hugely-difficult ░░░░░.
	• The troubles of ░░░░░ ░░░░░ are to a considerable extent due to ░░░░░ a lack of **30.)** _____ and the ░░░░░ fly rather than ░░░░░ failings.

Section 3: Lecture on economic inequality ANSWERS

Introduction Per capita	• There are 196 countries in the world and 1.) **25** are very rich. • The twenty poorest countries in the world per capita wealth is under $1000 a year or under 2.) **$3 a day**. • If Zimbabwe continues at its current growth rate it will qualify as a rich country in 3.) **2722.**
Institutions	• Rich countries have good institutions and poor countries have bad ones. There is a direct correlation between poverty and 4.) **corruption**. • When countries are corrupt, they can't collect enough taxes to get the good institutions they need to escape the 5.) **poverty trap**.

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION…