

**TITRE DE LA LEÇON : DEVELOPMENT****Discipline : Anglais****Sous-discipline : Lecture compréhension****Cycle : Lycée****-****Niveau : Terminale A****1-Definition**

Development is a process that creates growth, progress and positive change. This change includes physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components.

**2-Criteria of development**

The basic criteria of development are:

- high standard of living;
- good housing;
- good education system;
- high life expectancy;
- supporting development tourism;
- improving global health care;
- adult literacy rate;
- gross domestic product;
- gross national happiness;
- access to information and culture;
- freedom of expression and human rights respect.

**3-Mechanisms of development**

A mechanism is a way or a procedure thanks to which a nation can reach its development. It is based on essential conditions such as:

- the promotion of good governance of a country;
- human resources training;
- good ethic coupled with patriotism;
- environmental and economic integration;
- modernization of educational system;
- investment in agriculture and husbandry;
- promotion of modern structures;
- a strong industrialization;
- encourage private initiatives;
- develop winning partnerships.

#### 4- A few developed countries

The USA, Canada, France, Norway, England, Switzerland, Germany, etc.

#### 5- Emerging countries

China, Argentina, Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa, etc.

#### 6-Vocabulary connected to development

Match the English words and expressions on the left with their French meanings on the right.

##### English words

##### French meanings

1-Access to water	-Bonne gouvernance
2-Permanent supply in electricity	-Planning familial
3-High standard of living	-Taux élevé d'alphabétisation
4-A gross domestic product	-Commerce
5-High life expectancy	-Essor industriel
6-High literacy rate	-Fourniture permanente en énergie électrique
7-Trade	-Bon Réseau routier
8-Good Road network	-Subventions
9-Weak unemployment rate	-Faible taux de mortalité
10-Low death rate	-Produit intérieur brut
11-Family planning	-Faible taux de chômage
12-Shares	-Accès a l'eau potable
13-Subsidies	-Esperance de vie élevée
14-Good governance	-Les actions
15-Industrial booming	-Niveau de vie élevé

#### 7- Some developing countries

Kenya, Congo, DRC, Ghana, Somalia, Ethiopia ...

#### 6-Major problems of development in developing countries

The process of development is a great challenge that is facing the developing world. There are numerous and various problems including corruption, poor infrastructure, lack of skilled labor, political instability, weak protection of intellectual rights, unemployment, poverty, immigration, nepotism, persistent social and economic inequalities, conflicts and forced displacements, the impacts of climate change, environmental fragilities, lack of security.

**Activity 1:** Give four developed countries and four developing countries.



**Activity 2:** Here are some characteristics of developed and developing countries. Classify them into a chart according to their living conditions.

General poverty, political and institutional stability, limited access to education, modern schools and universities, no free access to information, modern road systems, lack of medical care, access to information, low life expectancy, high unemployment rate, lack of basic infrastructures, low rate of poverty, the lack of industries, advanced military and security, high dependence on agriculture.

Developed countries	Developing countries.

### Text study on development

#### Section one: Reading comprehension

#### Text: Health challenges in developing countries

Populations of developing countries suffer from poor access to basic sanitation services such as drinking water and sewage disposal, making them more vulnerable than people in wealthier countries. Moreover, many governments lack the financial resources to provide efficient healthcare or build basic infrastructures such as hospitals and clinics for their populations. This is especially true in rural areas where there are few doctors and often only rudimentary medical facilities. Another consequence of poverty is that of a lot of people have little or no access to medication. Some drugs that are widely available in developed countries are simply unaffordable in less privileged parts of the globe. And the inequality is emphasized by the tendency of global pharmaceutical companies to invest more money in research for treatments and cures of so-called 'western' diseases, which are economically much more profitable.

Malaria is one of example of a preventable disease that spreads mostly in developing countries. This disease kills about 800,000 people every year. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 90 per cent of victims live in Africa, and children under five are the most affected. Frequent controls in areas of high transmission can also reduce the deadly impact of the disease, by detecting it early and treating it. But while an efficient treatment does exist, few people can afford it in poor countries. In the next decades, many developing countries will also be confronted with lifestyle diseases such as lung cancer, diabetes, which so far have been considered to primarily affect western countries. Though the number of people suffering from diabetes in Africa is relatively low today, WHO predicts that this number will have doubled by 2030. That is why it estimates



that prevention should be a top priority in developing countries. Ill-health reflects a country's state of poverty and has a direct impact on the society's social and economical development. Only by fighting poverty will governments and populations manage to globally improve access to treatment and efficiently deal with health challenges.

**Far ahead, Terminal, p36.**

**A-Say whether the statements are True or False**

- 1-The lack of financial resources prevents the building of efficient infrastructures for populations.
- 2-The non-access to medication is not the consequence of poverty.
- 3-According to WHO, prevention should be the main priority in poor countries.
- 4-The ill-health has no direct impact on the social and economic development.

**B- Answer the following questions**

- 1-What is the main cause of ill-health in a society?
- 2-Which populations have little access to medical treatment? Why?
- 3-Quote two consequences linked to poverty in developing countries.
- 4-What problem should be tackled in order to improve the populations' health?

**Section two: Linguistic competence**

**A-Vocabulary**

Find antonyms of the following words and the expression in the text.

- 1-inefficient
- 2-developing countries
- 3-affordable
- 4-wealth

**B- Grammar**

**1-Use a comparative according to the reality**

- a-A leopard/ strong/ a wolf.
- b-Gorillas/ heavy/ monkeys.
- c- Kenya / developed/ France.
- d-Lizard/ dangerous/ Cobra.

**2-Correct the mistake in each sentence**

- a-If he was a bird, he would fly.
- b-They would have gone if the train was been there.
- c-It will rain if it will be hot.
- d-If his taxi has had petrol, he would have left.

### Section three: Communicative competence

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

A-What would you do if you were rich?

B-If I were rich, I would build a beautiful house.

A<sub>1</sub>.....?

B-If it rains, I will take my umbrella out.

A<sub>2</sub>.....?

B- If there had been storms, I would have sheltered myself.

A<sub>3</sub>.....?

B-If she doesn't eat, I will compel her to.

A<sub>4</sub>.....?

B-if I saw a snake, I would scream for help.

### Section four: Writing

-The best way to deal with social and economic development in developing countries is to improve sanitation. Yes, or no. Justify your answer.