**Standard of Living + Poverty Practices Key**

**Standard of Living**

**Guided Practice 4.2A 1**

1. C. Standard of Living
2. A. Ranks every country based on its standard of living
3. A. Foreign debt
4. D. Africa
5. B Developing Countries
6. D. Highly indebted countries
7. A. Developed countries
8. C. Newly industrialized countries
9. D. All of the above

**Poverty**

**Guided Practice 4.2B 1**

1. In Canada you are considered to be living in poverty if you spend more than 56% of your income on the necessities of life such as food, shelter, and clothing.
2. A baby born to a malnourished mother is more likely to have slow mental and physical development and do poorly in school. As a result, his or her prospects for economic success are limited and that person's child will be born into similar circumstances.
3. Structural adjustment programs were measures imposed on African nations by international banks to ensure their debts were repaid.
4. As a condition of the structural adjustment programs, many African nations are required to repay their debts before they can spend money on anything else. Little is left over, and as a result, these nations are severely impoverished.
5. Many lenders, such as Canada, are beginning to forgive some of these loans (i.e., cancel repayment). This will allow African nations to spend more on their economies, hopefully easing the crushing poverty they face.
6. • foreign occupation

• war

• natural disasters

• environmental degradation

• lack of infrastructure

• unemployment

**Guided Practice 4.2B 2**

1. -1.2 billion people lack access to clean drinking water + 2 billion lack proper sanitation

-diseases associated with dirty water affect 2 billion people + over 5 million die

-over ½ of all infant mortality rates are water related

1. In many parts of the world people use a single water supply for washing, disposal of wastes, and drinking and preparation of food.
2. • Cholera

• Typhoid

• Malaria

• Leprosy

• Bilharzia

1. • 11 million Africans have died

• 8 million children have been orphaned

• life expectancy in many countries, such as Botswana, has plummeted

• more of a nation's scarce resources will need to be spent fighting the disease, meaning less is available for other things (poverty, illiteracy, and malnutrition may worsen as a result)

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**Guided Practice 4.2C**

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. C

**Guided Practice 4.2D 1**

1. B. Debt for nature swap

2. *Debt reduction*

3. D. Non-governmental organizations

4. A. Canadian International Development Agency

5. C. Multilateral aid

6. F. United Nations

7. G. WHO

8. *UNICEF*

9. E. Tied Aid