

Life in Different Countries

The purpose for reading is to understand how developed economies differ from developing economies in infrastructure, poverty, and life expectancy.

Pay Attention To:

- Indicators like literacy rates, GDP per capita, and infant mortality rate
- Differences between developed economy and developing economy
- Examples from Norway and the Central African Republic
- Features of strong infrastructure and a service economy
- Evidence showing how quality of life is different



In **Norway**, many people live in **urban** areas with tall buildings and good roads. Most adults work in a **service economy**, with jobs like teachers and doctors. People have access to healthcare and schools, and **literacy rates** are high, so most people can read and write. People live long lives, and very few babies die at a young age. This means the **infant mortality rate** is low. Norway also has a high **GDP** per capita, and **poverty** is less common. The country has strong **infrastructure**, like roads, hospitals, and schools.

Countries like Norway are examples of a **developed economy**. In these countries, most people have what they need, like education and healthcare. Many people live in **urban** areas and work in a **service economy**. These countries have high **literacy rates** and a high quality of life.

In the **Central African Republic**, life is different. This country is a **developing economy**. Many people live in rural areas, and it can be hard to get to hospitals and

schools. Jobs often involve farming or basic work. **Poverty** affects daily life. The country is still building its **infrastructure**, like roads and schools. Because of this, **literacy rates** are lower, the **infant mortality rate** is higher, and the **GDP** per capita is lower.

Most countries are still **developing economies**. They are working to improve. As countries build better systems and create more jobs in a **service economy**, **poverty** can decrease, **literacy rates** can rise, and they can move toward becoming a **developed economy**.

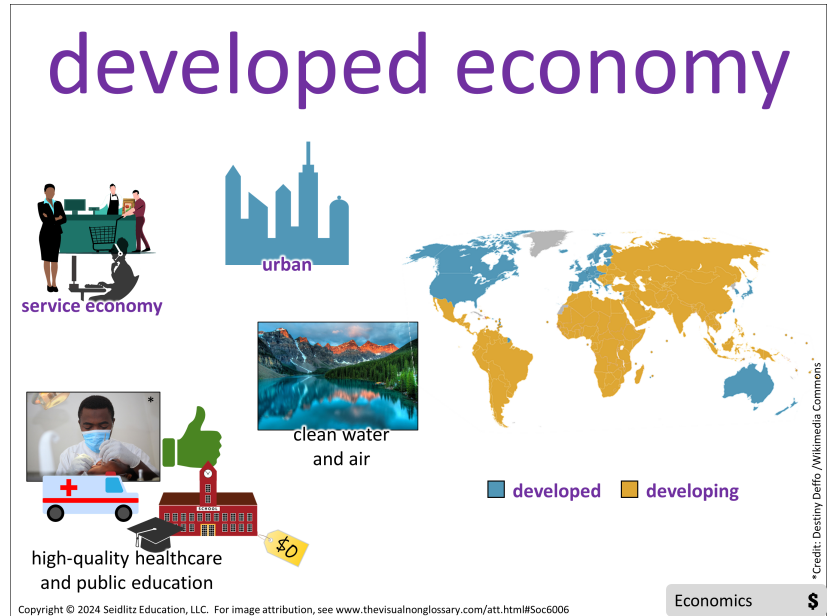


A Tale of Two Countries

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In **Norway**, many people live in **urban** areas with modern buildings, clean streets, and strong transportation systems. Most adults work in a **service economy**, with jobs like doctors, teachers, engineers, and technology workers. People have access to high-quality healthcare and education, and **literacy rates** are very high, meaning most adults can read and write. Because of this, people tend to live long lives, and very few babies die at a young age. This is shown by a very low **infant mortality rate**. Norway also has a high **GDP** per capita, meaning there is a large amount of wealth available for each person, and **poverty** is less common. The country has strong **infrastructure**, including roads, hospitals, schools, and communication systems that support daily life.

Countries like Norway are examples of a **developed economy**. In these countries, most people have access to education, healthcare, and basic needs. Literacy rates are high, and systems like transportation and communication are well developed. Many people work in a **service economy**, and large populations live in **urban** areas. These

conditions support a high quality of life, and fewer people experience **poverty**. Indicators like **GDP** per capita and **infant mortality rate** help show how developed a country is. Only a small number of countries in the world have reached this level of development.

In the **Central African Republic**, life can be very different. This country is considered a **developing economy**, meaning it is still working toward improving its systems. Many people live in rural areas, and access to hospitals, schools, and clean water can be limited. Jobs are often focused on farming or basic goods instead of services. **Poverty** affects daily life, making it harder for families to get the care and resources they need. The country is still building its **infrastructure**, such as roads, schools, and healthcare systems. Because of these challenges, **literacy rates** are lower, the **infant mortality rate** is higher, and the **GDP** per capita is much lower than in countries like Norway.

Most countries in the world are still considered **developing economies**. These countries are working to improve education, healthcare, and **infrastructure** so that people can have better opportunities. Over time, countries can change. When governments invest in schools, hospitals, and transportation systems, and when more people begin working in a **service economy**, conditions can improve. As this happens, **poverty** may decrease, **literacy rates** may rise, and measures like **GDP** per capita may increase. These changes can help a country move toward becoming a **developed economy**.

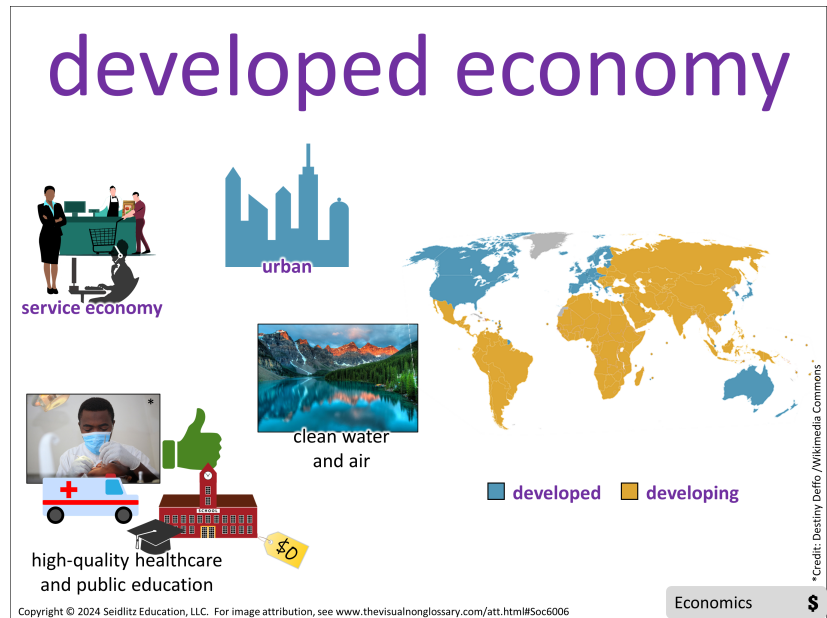


Measuring Development Around the World

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In **Norway**, most people live in **urban** areas supported by advanced systems and modern technology. The majority of workers are employed in a **service economy**, including careers in healthcare, education, and technology. Citizens benefit from strong access to healthcare and education, and **literacy rates** are extremely high. As a result, people tend to live longer lives, and the **infant mortality rate** is very low. Norway also has a high **GDP** per capita, meaning wealth is widely available, and **poverty** is less common. The country's well-developed **infrastructure** supports transportation, communication, and public services.

Countries like Norway represent a **developed economy**. These countries share key characteristics, including high **literacy rates**, strong **infrastructure**, and access to essential services. Many people live in **urban** areas and work in a **service economy**, contributing to a high standard of living. Only a small number of countries in the world have reached this level of development.

In contrast, the **Central African Republic** is a **developing economy**. Many people live in rural areas, and access to healthcare, education, and clean water is limited. Jobs are often based on agriculture or basic production. **Poverty** plays a major role in daily life. The country is still improving its **infrastructure**, including transportation and public services. Because of these challenges, **literacy rates** are lower, the **infant mortality rate** is higher, and the **GDP** per capita is significantly lower than in developed countries.

Most countries in the world are still **developing economies**. Over time, these countries can improve by investing in education, healthcare, and **infrastructure**. As more people move into a **service economy**, **poverty** may decrease, **literacy rates** may increase, and economic indicators like **GDP** per capita may rise. These changes can help a country move toward becoming a **developed economy**.

