

Reading a Graph

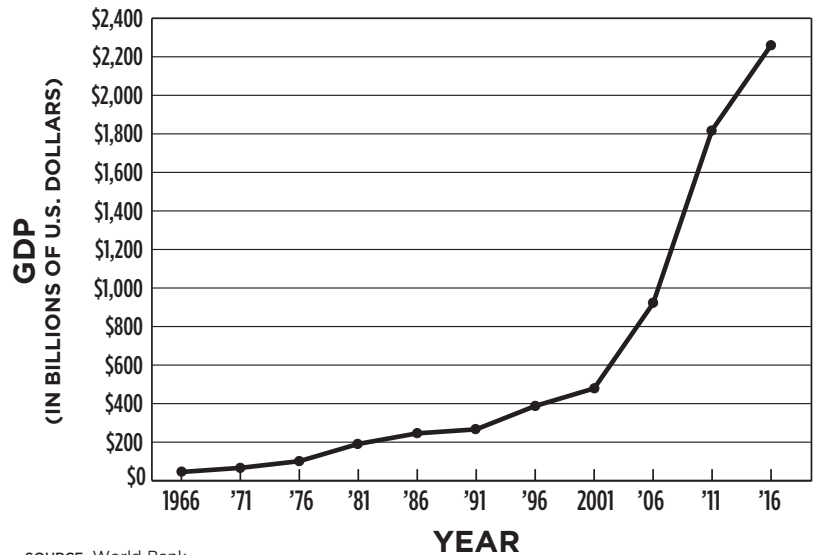
KEY STANDARD
RI.6-8.7

Growth and Poverty in India

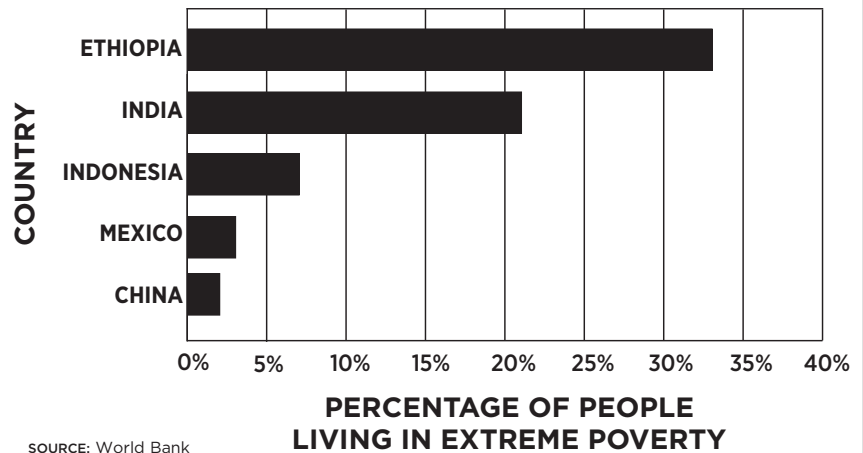
As you read in “A Tale of Two Indias” (pp. 12-15), India’s economy began to boom about 25 years ago, when the nation loosened economic regulations and opened its doors to foreign investment. Today, the country has the seventh-largest gross domestic product (GDP) in the world. (*GDP* is the value of all goods and services produced in a nation in a given year. It’s a common measure of a country’s economic output.) But at the same time, millions of people in India continue to live in poverty.

These graphs show both sides of the story. The line graph shows India’s GDP over time. The bar graph shows how the rate of extreme poverty in India compares with the rates of other countries. (The *extreme poverty rate* is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day.) Study both graphs. Then answer the questions.

India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1966 to 2016



Extreme Poverty in Selected Countries



Questions

- In which year was India’s GDP about \$400 billion?
 (A) 1971 (C) 1996
 (B) 1981 (D) 2006
- From 2011 to 2016, India’s GDP increased by about how much?
 (A) \$200 billion (C) \$800 billion
 (B) \$500 billion (D) \$950 billion
- About what percentage of people in India live on less than \$1.90 a day?
 (A) 5 percent (C) 21 percent
 (B) 12 percent (D) 35 percent
- About how much higher is India’s rate of extreme poverty than Mexico’s?
 (A) 3 percentage points (C) 11 percentage points
 (B) 7 percentage points (D) 18 percentage points
- About how much higher is Ethiopia’s rate of extreme poverty than India’s?
 (A) 12 percentage points (C) 28 percentage points
 (B) 21 percentage points (D) 33 percentage points