

Vocabulary to Know

Column 1

population density
arithmetic population density
physiological population density
population distribution
dot map
megalopolis
census
total fertility rate (TFR)
old-age dependency ratio
child dependency ratio
doubling time
population explosion

zero population growth
crude birth rate
crude death rate
natural increase
demographic transition
stationary population level (SLP)
population composition
population pyramids
infant mortality rate
child mortality rate
life expectancy
infectious diseases

chronic or degenerative diseases
genetic or inherited diseases
endemic
epidemic
pandemic
malaria
AIDS
expansive population policies
eugenic population policies
restrictive population policies
one-child policy

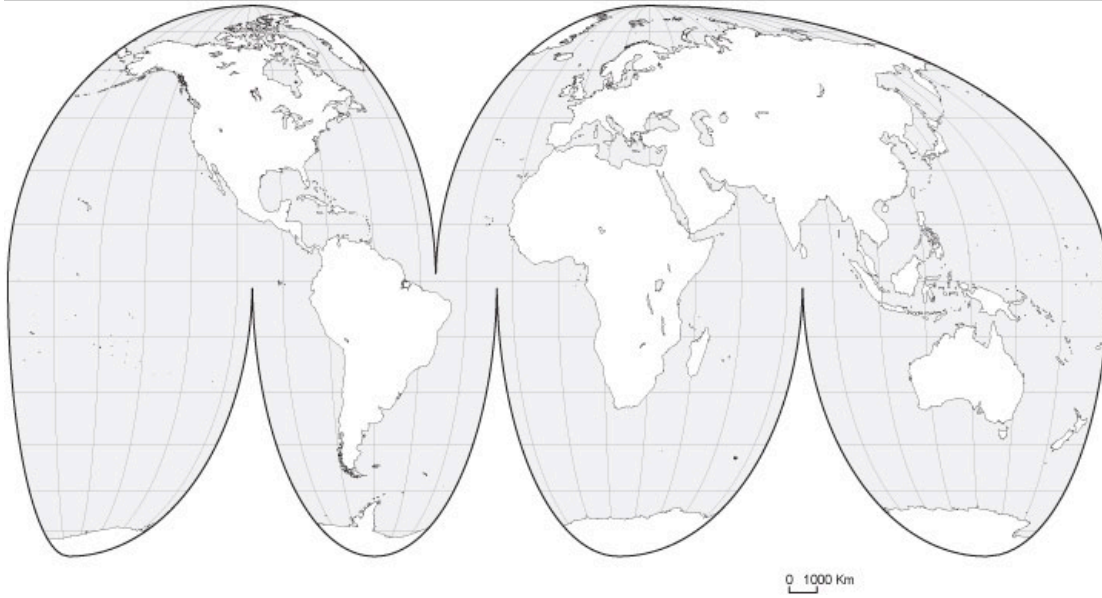
Unit 2: Population and Health

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Key Question #1: Where in the World Do People Live and Why?

1. In what ways are Shanghai's infrastructure superior and inferior to the infrastructure in a typical U.S. city?
2. About what percentage of the world's fresh water does China have access to and where is most of it located?
3. What is the difference between arithmetic population density and physiologic population density?
4. How is the general arithmetic population density of Egypt misleading?
5. Which areas of India and China are not suitable for farming?

6. Using the map on page 33, shade in and label the four densest regions by population on the map projection below.



7. How many people live in East Asia, and what are the major crops of China's river valleys?

8. How many people live in South Asia?

9. When is South Asia's population expected to exceed East Asia's total population?

10. What is the physiological density of Bangladesh's rural areas?

11. How many people live in Europe's dense area?

12. How does Europe's densest areas contrast with those of South and East Asia?

13. Define Total Fertility Rate.

14. Define megalopolis.

15. Why isn't census data always reliable?

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Key Question #2: Where Do Populations Rise Or Fall in Particular Places?

1. How do Erlich's warnings mirror those of Thomas Malthus?

2. Complete the chart below

• MALTHUS ON OVERPOPULATION

1. Complete the table below to describe the views and theories of various population theorists.

Thomas Malthus	Neo Malthusians	Critics of Malthus

3. Malthus' theory was ultimately proved incorrect. Which advances did he not foresee?

4. Which parts of Malthus' theory were correct?

5. How is the natural increase rate calculated?

6. How do opportunities for women affect the natural increase rate and total fertility rates?

7. Which areas of the world have the highest Total Fertility Rates (TFR) now?

8. What is the replacement level TFR?

9. What types of countries have a high old-age dependency ratio versus a high child dependency ratio?

10. How are both dependency ratios potentially dangerous to a country's economy?

11. How does immigration aid developed countries?

12. When is the world predicted to reach Zero Population Growth?

13. Why are the southern regions of India experiencing less population growth than the northern regions?

14. Define Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate.

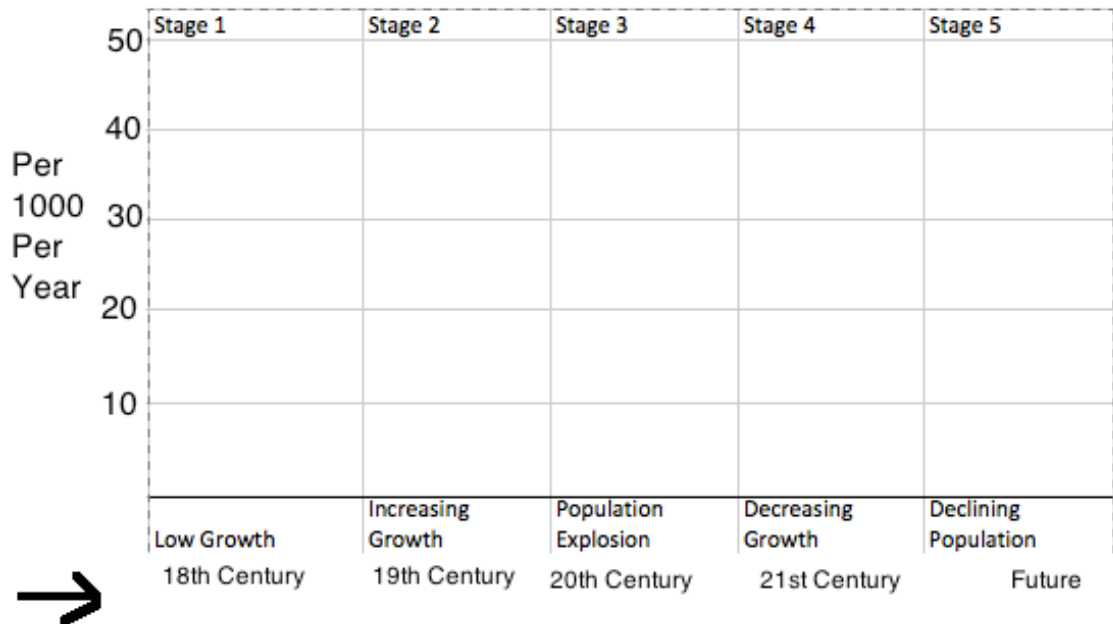
15. Define Demographic Transition.

16. Why doesn't population rise in stage one of demographic transition?

17. Why does a population explode in stage two of demographic transition?

18. Explain three reasons why population growth declined in the more industrialized countries.

18. Fill in the chart to the side with an example birth rate line and death rate line. Refer to Figure 2.15.

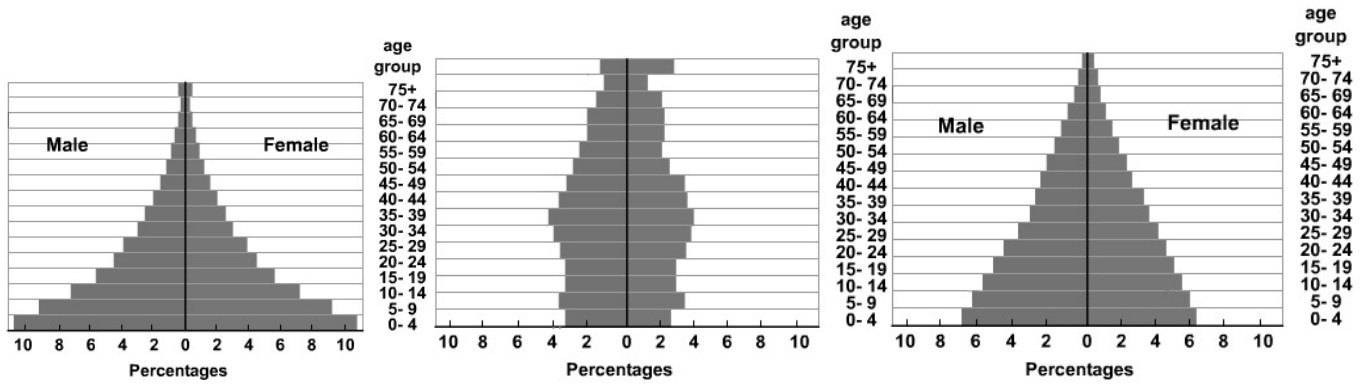


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Key Question #3: Why Does Population Composition Matter?

1. Identify the aspects of population composition.
2. How do geographers use population pyramids?
3. How do the pyramids of wealthy countries differ from the pyramids of the least developed countries?
4. Identify the stage of the development that the population pyramids below indicate on the demographic transition model.



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Key Question #4: How does The Geography of Health Influence Population Dynamics?

1. What are three causes of high infant mortality rates?

2. Which country has the lowest IMR amongst larger population countries?

3. As of 2013, which four countries still had IMRs above 100 per 1000 infants?

4. A. Which demographic group has the highest IMR in the United States and why is it so high?

B. Which state has the highest IMR?

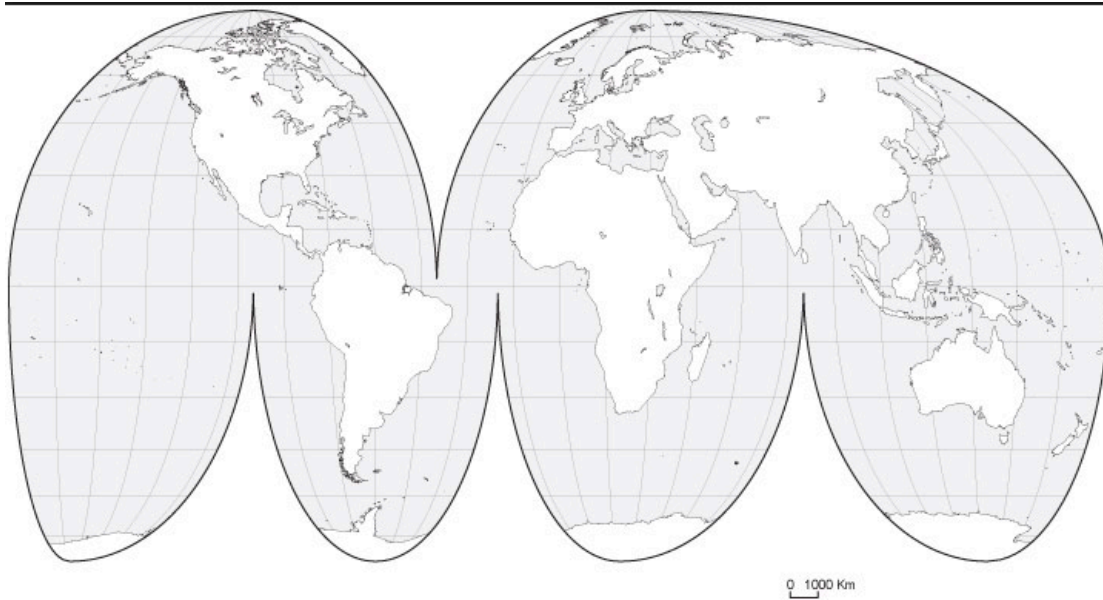
5. Which European country saw its male life expectancy drop a lot in the 1990s?

6. Explain the difference between a pandemic, endemic and epidemic.

7. What is the difference between a vectored and non-vectored infectious disease?

8. Where is malaria most prevalent?

9. Use the map below to shade in the areas where people have the highest and lowest life expectancies. Use different colors for each metric.



10. How did AIDs affect the expected life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa?

11. Which non-vectored disease caused an epidemic in Africa and global panic in 2014?

12. How have the leading causes of death in the United States changed from 1900 to 2010?

13. How can a government play a role in stemming the spread of an infectious disease?

14. How has climate change possibly affected the spread of certain vectored diseases?

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Key Question #5: How Do Governments Impact Population Change?

1. Identify the three categories that governmental population policies can fall under.
2. Why might a government pursue expansive population policies and encourage its people to have more children?
3. How did Vladimir Putin encourage Russians to have more kids?
4. How can a country pursue eugenic population policies? What are the ethical problems with pursuing these policies?
5. Explain the unintended side effects of China's one-child policy and how the government has addressed these issues.

6. What is the importance of the sex ratio?

7. Describe Sweden's family-friendly population policies that are meant to promote gender equality?

8. How are the populations in Indonesia and the Philippines different from those in Saudi Arabia and those promoted by the Vatican?