2 Population

geog 2

pages 16-17

1 Are these statements true or false? Put a tick in the correct box.

		True	False
a	We are not living as long as we used to do	☐	☐
b	Our numbers have been growing fast for 250 years	☐	☐
c	The population is falling in some countries	☐	☐
d	The world's population is unevenly spread	☐	☐
e	Our growing population has an impact upon the earth	☐	☐
f	The world's population is expected to reach 6 billion by 2025	☐	☐
g	5 000 new babies are born every single day	☐	☐

2 Distribution means the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area. Write you own definition of population distribution in the space below. Compare your answer with a partner. Which of you has the most accurate definition?

3 Imagine the earth could write a letter to us. What do you think it would say about how it is expected to cope with the growing population?

2.1 Our numbers are growing fast

geog 2

pages 18-19

This is about population change.

1 Use arrows to link the key terms below to their correct definitions.

birth rate	birth rate minus death rate
natural increase	the number of deaths each year for every 1000 people
death rate	the number of births each year for every 1000 people

2 Draw a coffin shape next to those factors below which you think would increase the death rate. Draw a baby shape next to those factors which would increase the birth rate. Two have been done for you.

- dirty water
- young age of marriage 
- reliable food supply
- lots of disease
- children begin working when young
- war
- no contraception
- not enough food

3 Write down two factors that you think would reduce the death rate. Explain why.

Factor	Explanation

4 Using the table below, calculate which countries have a rising population, and which a falling one. Take away the death rate from the birth rate. One has been done for you.

	Birth rate/1000	Death rate/1000	Natural increase/1000
Ghana	42	33	9
Italy	7	9	
UK	9	10	
Mexico	21	11	
India	30	18	

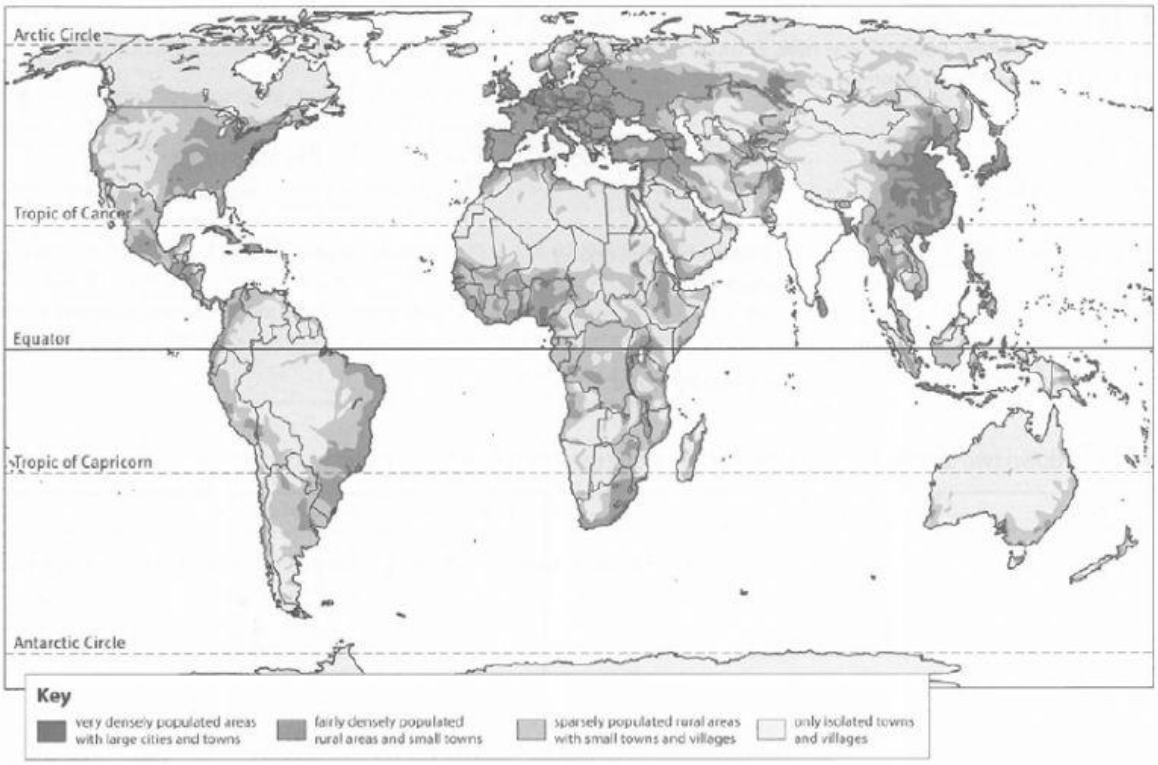
2.2 So where is everyone?

geog 2
pages 20-21

This is about countries with lots of people, and places with hardly any.

1 We call countries with lots of people densely populated, and countries with few people s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ populated.

2 Look at the map. You will notice that Greenland and India have been left blank. Use the key to shade in the country that you think is densely populated, and leave the other country blank.



3 Look at the map again, and decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Put T or F in the box beside each statement.

a The northern hemisphere is more crowded than the southern hemisphere. ☐

b Places near the poles are more densely populated than places near the tropics. ☐

c Africa is more densely populated than Europe. ☐

d Australia is more sparsely populated than Japan. ☐

e The population of South America is evenly distributed across the continent. ☐

2.3 The population of the UK

geog 2

pages 22-23

This is about how the UK's population has changed over time.

1 The Industrial Revolution saw the setting up of many factories. Imagine you are one of the child workers shown in the photograph in the student book. Write forty words describing how you feel about your work.

Tip: Remember that there may be both good and bad points – try to think of both.

2 Since 1801 the government has held a census or population count every 10 years. Before this it had no idea how many people lived in the UK. What problems do you think this may have caused for the government?

3 More of the UK population is living longer. This will bring with it some challenges for the country. These may be economic (to do with money) or social (to do with people). Think of two challenges and write your answers in the space below. An example of one of each has been done to help you.

Challenges	
Economic	Social
More money needed for pensions may make the country poorer.	More elderly people may be living on their own.

4 Imagine you are the Prime Minister. For one of the answers above, write down what you would do to help meet the challenge.