• Ecuadors wealthy diversity:

By 2022, Ecuador was the 68th largest exporter in the world, with total exports of $36 billion. Ecuador's main exports include:

A major export commodity that plays a vital role in the country's economy.

The world's largest exporter of bananas.

A major exporter of shrimp

Ecuador's flower industry is a major contributor to the country's agricultural exports. Roses are the most prominent export, and are known for their long stems, vibrant colors, and superior quality.

• Ecuadors resources:

- Petroleum
- Avocado
- Air
- Shrimp
- Fish
- T-Shirt
- Timber
- Gold
- Banana
- Seafood
- Flowers
- Candles
- Coffee
- Cacao
- Sugar
- Rice

• Global population:

Out of 8 billion people: 60% live in Asia, 15% in Africa, 11% in Europe, 9% in South America and 5% in North America.

51% live in cities and 49% in rural areas.

2% speak Japanese, 2%. Russian, 3% Portuguese, 3% Bengali, 3% Hindi, 3%Arabic, 5% English, 5% Spanish, 12% Chinese and 62% speak other.

23% Homeless and 77% have homes.

87% have access to clean water, 75% own a movie phone, 30% have Internet access, 7% have a university degree.

7% Buddhist, 14% Hindu, 22% Muslim, 12% non-religous, 12% other religions and 33% Christian.

26% die before reaching 15

LIVING CONDITIONS

BELONGINGS

URBANIZATION

DEATHS

LANGUAGES

RELIGION

LIVING

LIVEWORKSHEETS

• Population density:

- Definition: Number of people per unit area.

- Examples in Ecuador:

High density in coastal and urban areas (e.g., Guayaquil).

Weather in the city.

Low density in Amazon regions.

National parks.

Population change:

Is the ratio between the number of live-born births in the year and the average total population of that year.

The movement of a person or people from one country, locality, place of residence, etc., to settle in another.

The proportion of deaths in a population that is often expressed as the number of individuals that die in a year per thousand individuals in the population at the beginning of the year.

migration

Death race

Birth race

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Implications of population changes:

Overcrowding in cities, demand for healthcare and education.

Workforce availability, unemployment challenges.

Deforestation, pollution, urbanization.

Preservation of indigenous traditions

ECONOMIC

ENVIROMENTAL

CULTURAL

SOCIAL

• Economic Growth and Social Diversity:

Increase in GDP due to exports, infrastructure, or investment.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Contribution of indigenous and mestizo populations to Ecuador's culture and economy.

SOCIAL DIVERSITY

Choose the correct option:

- **Sustainable Resource Management**

- Definition: Using resources responsibly to ensure long-term availability.

- Examples:

Made an account to save the world.

Protecting the Amazon rainforest.

Promoting renewable energy (hydropower)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Protecting the cars.

Encouraging sustainable tourism in Galápagos.

• Economic Growth Factors:

- Exports of oil, bananas, and flowers.

-More population.

- Tourism growth.

- Biggest houses and money.

- Investments in renewable energy and infrastructure.

MATCH

• Types of Systems

Factories, transportation networks.

Forests, rivers, ecosystems.

Urban areas, roads, buildings.

Built
Human- made
Natural

LIVEWORKSHEETS