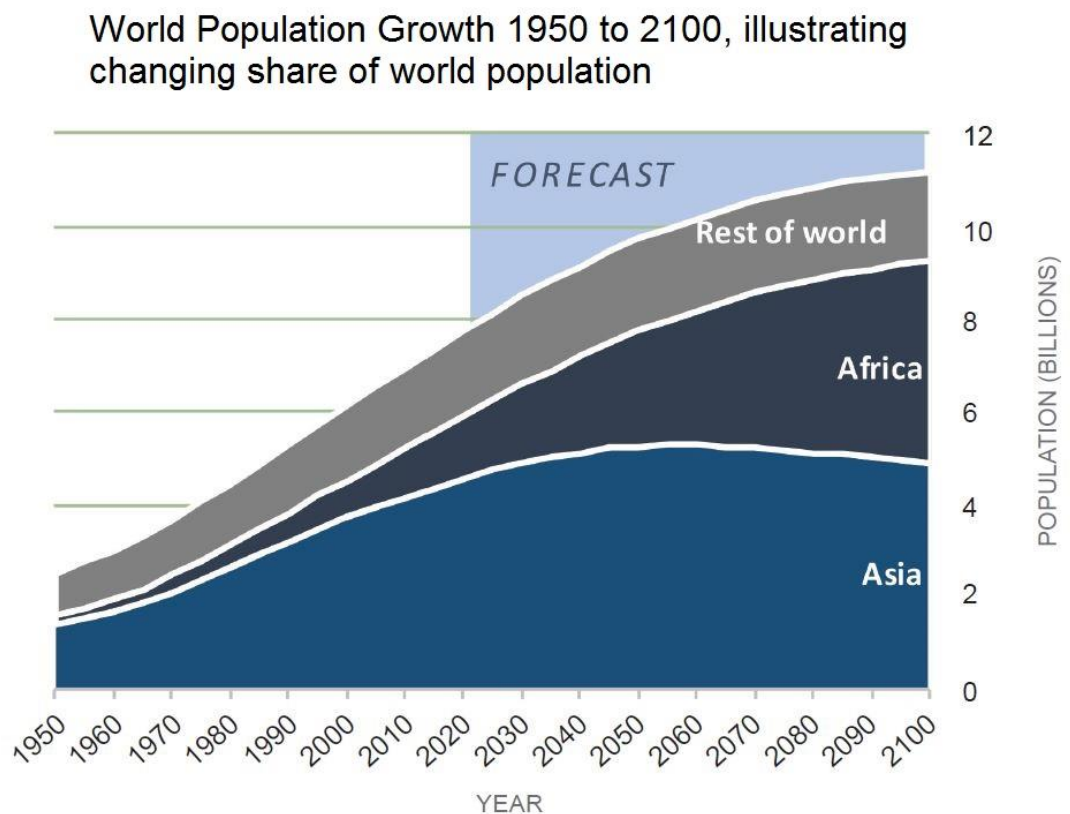


## WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION / WORLD POPULATION CHANGE

1. Explain the difference between population distribution and population density.
2. Describe the distribution of the world's population.
3. What factors influence the distribution of population?
4. Explain why reference has to be made to the past in order to understand present-day population distribution. Illustrate your answer with examples.
5. Describe the growth in world population since 1650.
6. Look at diagram



Describe change in the share of world population between 1950 and the projection for 2100.

7. Explain what is meant by the term fertility ratio.
8. Why is the infant mortality rate a good indicator of the quality of health service?

9. The following extract is from a letter to the Scotsman newspaper dated 1 August 1974.

“The figures given in 'The Scotsman' today for the population of Nigeria do not make sense. The reported census figures include total population 1963 - 55 million; 1973 - 79.76 million; Northern Nigeria 1963 - 29.8 million; 1973 - 51.38 million. This implies an increase in the Northern Region of over 20 million in ten years. If 15 million northerners in 1963 were female and 10 million of these were of child-bearing age then each woman would require to have two children a year (assuming no net immigration and the female population of child bearing age remained constant). This is almost biologically impossible.

I lived in Nigeria at the time of the 1963 census. It was rumoured at the time that the 1963 census figures for the North were exaggerated in order to secure political representation for the North. If these figures were inaccurate as rumoured, then the present figures become even harder to believe.”

Explain why population data from some countries may often be incomplete or inaccurate.

10. Make a list of factors which cause problems for those collecting population data.

#### PATTERNS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY / DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY

11. Describe the differences in fertility rates between developed and developing countries.
12. List the factors which are promoting a general decline in fertility.
13. Why is crude birth rate a very limited measurement when comparing the fertility and population growth potential of countries?
14. Why have death rates fallen steadily over the last 60 years?
15. Describe the trends in life expectancy since 1940 and give reasons for this trend.
16. What is meant by the term differential mortality?
17. Why can biological differences be ruled out as a factor in differential infant mortality between blacks and whites in the United States?
18. What is the difference between exogenetic and endogenetic causes of death?
19. Account for the different causes of death in developed and developing countries.

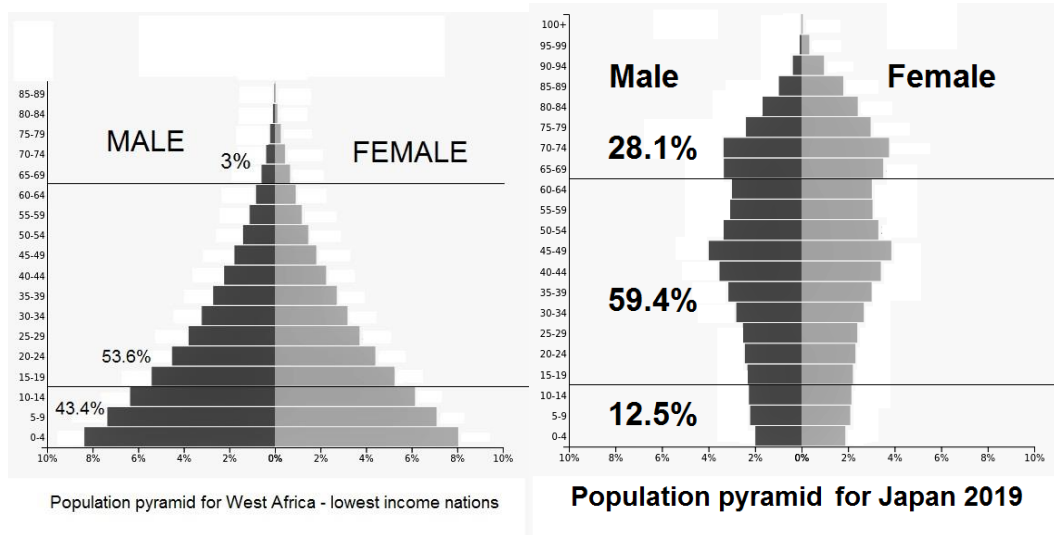
Look at the cartoon.



20. What is the cartoonist saying about population policies in developing countries?

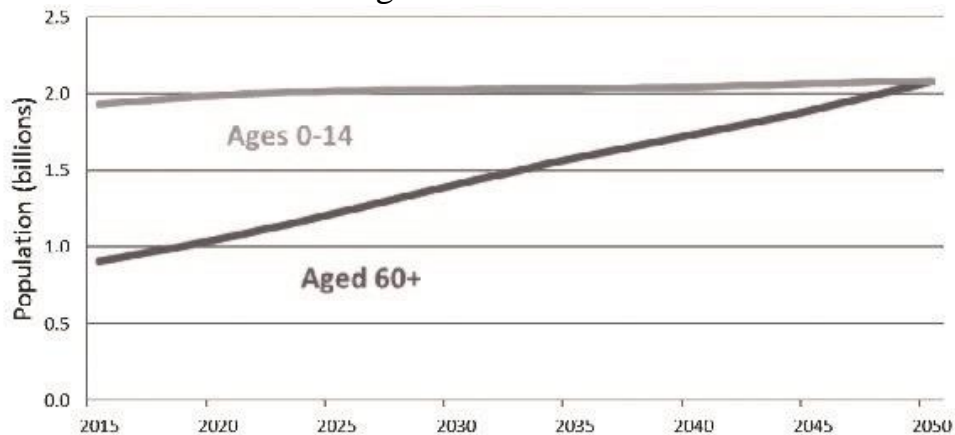
### POPULATION STRUCTURE / THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

21. Compare the age structure of developed and developing countries.



22. Discuss the problems that a growing dependent population will cause Germany in the next 40 years.

23. Explain the age structure in developed and developing countries in terms of birth and death rates
24. With reference to a country you have studied discuss how social and political factors have influenced the rate of natural increase.
25. Describe the changes in age structure of the World is likely to see as illustrated in the diagram below.



**Trends in the world's younger and older populations, 2017-2050**

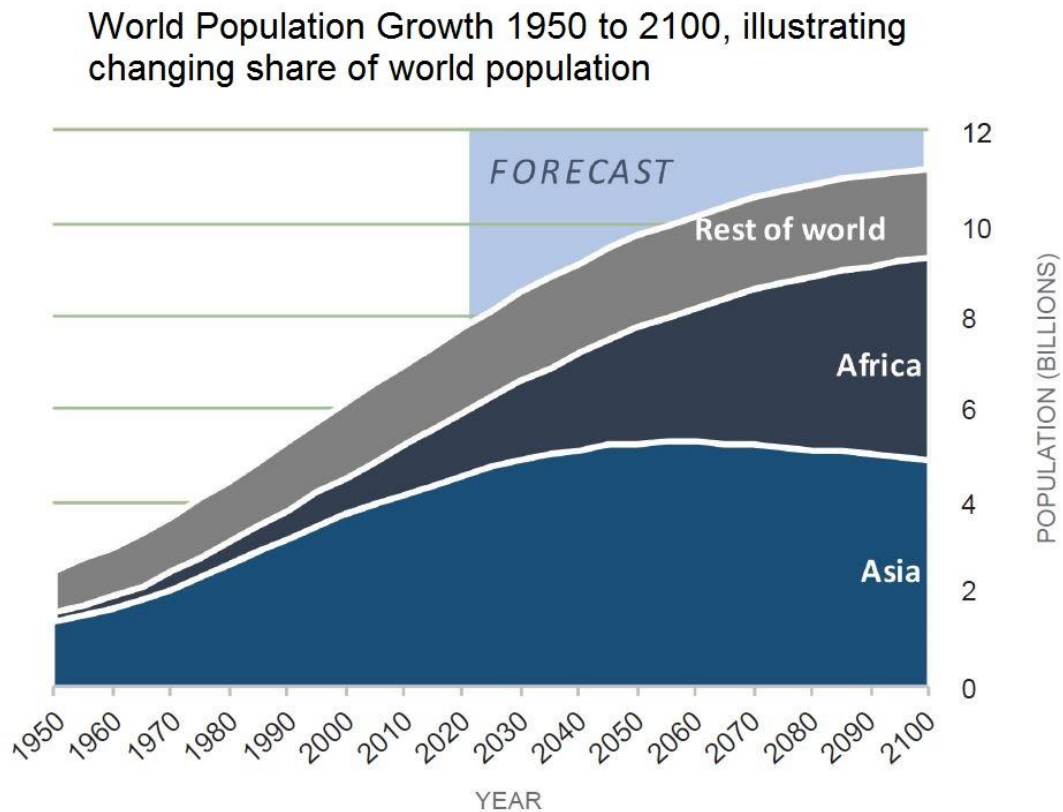
26. Describe the three main types of population pyramid.
27. Account for the differences in sex ratios between developed and developing countries.
28. Most commentators on ageing populations concentrate on the problems they bring. What positive contributions do the elderly make to the economy and society?

#### Q MIGRATION / TRANSMIGRATION IN INDONESIA / REFUGEES

29. In the past, migration was dominated by the most disadvantaged in society. Comment on how this has changed.
30. Why did the population of Indonesia become so concentrated on a few islands?
31. What are the main objectives of the transmigration programme?
32. Comment on the social, cultural and ecological effects of the transmigration programme.
33. Would alternative policies have achieved some of the transmigration objectives?
34. 'As mobility of population increases, migration decreases.'  
Comment on the validity of this statement.

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND POPULATION POLICIES

35. Look at graph below, showing population projections.



Describe the differences between the projected population growth of the developed and developing worlds.

36. Population projections are based on assumptions about future birth and death rates. What factors might cause the projections to be significantly inaccurate?
37. Describe some of the ways developing countries are trying to reduce population growth and comment on the success or otherwise of their efforts.
38. Discuss how a coercive population policy such as China's one child policy would be received in a developed country such as the UK.
39. How will increasing numbers of people living in Asia and Africa have an impact on European countries?
40. What measures could a government take to increase fertility?

## Research questions

Find out about other aspects of population composition including occupation structure and ethnic composition.

Research the views of some major religious groups on birth control.

Research the impact of slavery on ethnic composition in the USA.

Comment on the influence that Britain's colonial past had on both emigration from and immigration to Britain.

Find out about the range of population data collected by local and national government in the UK.

Research the medical and social advances which helped to reduce the death rate in the UK over the last 100 years.

## EXAM STYLE QUESTIONS

1. Look at the age-specific death rates for a rural area in a least developed country, shown in the table.

Age	Male	Female
0 – 4	58.7	68.5
5 – 9	5.7	6.8
10 – 14	2.6	2.7
15 – 19	2.0	3.8
20 – 24	3.3	5.3
25 – 29	3.5	6.2
30 – 34	3.9	6.2
35 – 39	6.4	6.1
40 – 44	8.1	7.8
45 – 49	12.9	9.3
50 – 54	17.8	15.0
55 – 59	25.4	19.0
60 – 64	41.9	39.4
65 – 69	56.0	52.3
70+	118.4	115.5
all ages	17.8	19.5

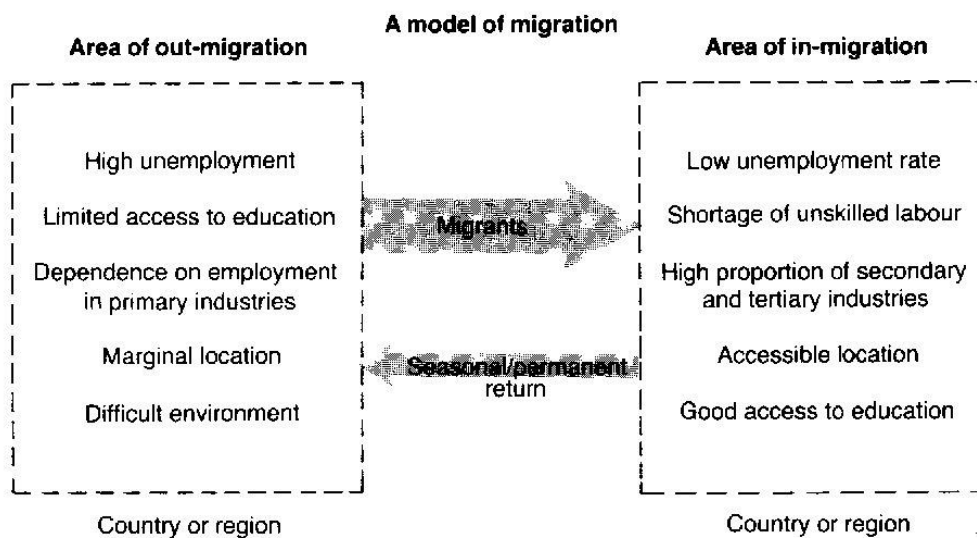
- (a) Describe the overall pattern shown and note any differences between male and female rates. (4)

(b) Explain the patterns in the death rate data, in terms of both social and environmental conditions. (5)

**or**

(c) Describe the normal pattern of age selective death rates in developed countries, quoting examples. (5)

2. Look at the diagram showing selected aspects of migration.



(a) Explain the terms forced and voluntary migration, giving an example of each. (3)

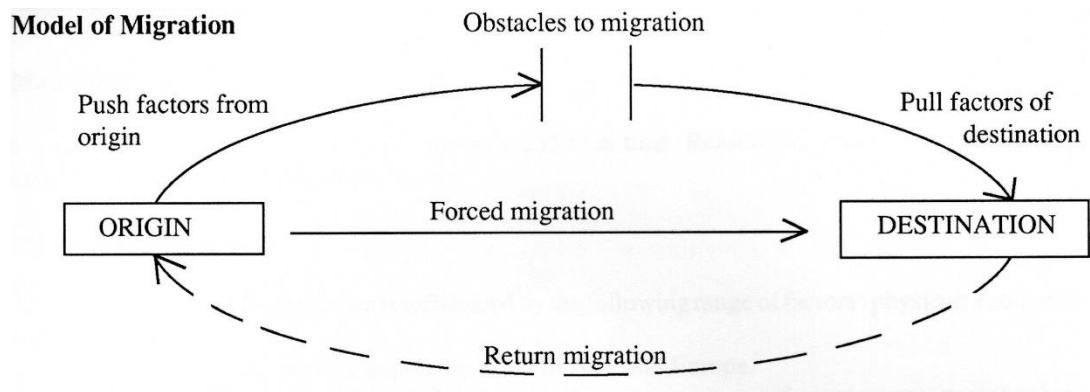
**and**

(b) Referring to specific areas you have studied, describe and explain the model of migration shown. (6)

**or**

(c) Describe and explain the problems migration can create for the areas of out-migration and in-migration. (6)

3. Look at the model of Migration below



(a) Explain any two of the following types of population migration. You may refer to the model above and illustrate your answer with examples you have studied. (9)

- Rural-urban migration
- Counterurbanisation
- International migration
- Inter-urban migration

4. Discuss the problems arising from immigration and emigration. You may illustrate your answer with examples you have studied. (9)

5.

- (a) Describe the push and pull factors involved in migration for a named area you have studied. (5)
- (b) With reference to a country you have studied. Explain how social and/or political factors have influenced the rate of population growth (4)