**Chapter 9 Study Guide**

1. Professionals who study and make predictions about human populations are called what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Using page 219 in the textbook, when did the human population double from 2 billion to 4 billion (Look at the graph at the bottom of the page and count the number of years)?
3. Which factor contributed most to exponential human population growth?
   1. More food, better hygiene
   2. Higher birth rates
   3. Higher fertility rates
   4. Increased immigration
4. A population pyramid is created how:
5. Educating women worldwide has lowered birthrates partly because
   1. Educated women bear many children to ensure some survive
   2. Educated women may learn family-planning techniques
   3. Educated women contribute less to their family income
   4. All of the above
6. Using page 219 in the textbook, what period of human history was the population growth most rapid (Look at the graph at the bottom of the page and pick one of the periods at the top to decide which had the highest population growth)?
7. Using page 227 in the textbook, the 1991 cholera outbreak in Lima, Peru was caused by what?
8. Because birth rates have begun to fall Earth’s population will
   1. Soon stabilize at the level it is today – about 6 billion
   2. Begin to decrease until it reaches 5 billion
   3. Increase for a short time and then decrease to current levels
   4. Stabilize somewhere around 9 billion by 2050
9. Using page 229, which country has the fastest growing population?
10. Which of the following makes it difficult to reduce population growth?
    1. High literacy rates result in women wanting to have more children
    2. Population sizes will not decline until some people start having to do without food and other necessities of life
    3. Many people live in cities, where large families are an advantage
    4. Many people have low literacy and limited access to healthcare
11. Using page 230, list 4 strategies that some countries have used to slow population growth.
12. Define migration.
13. Define infrastructure.
14. Define urbanization.
15. Define survivorship.
16. Define age structure.
17. Define least-developed countries.
18. Define life expectancy.
19. Define arable land.
20. Define demographic transition.
21. An increase in water-borne diseases could possibly be alleviated by
    1. Adequate sewage treatment facilities for growing populations
    2. Very rapid growth of large cities
    3. Sufficient fuelwood
    4. Both a and b
22. Which of the following is a reason that wood is considered a limited resource in many developing countries?
    1. Wood is used in place of money to buy food
    2. Fuelwood allows people to purify their water by boiling it
    3. Excess wood is used to construct shantytowns
    4. People cut down trees faster than they can grow
23. Since 1970, fertility rates have
    1. Increased in both more-developed and less developed countries
    2. Increased in more-developed and decreased in less-developed countries
    3. Decreased in both more-developed and less-developed countries
    4. Decreased in more-developed and increased in less-developed countries
24. Scientists predict population sizes by using
    1. Survivorship, migration, life expectancy, and replacement structure
    2. Life expectancy, age structure, fertility rates, and migration
    3. Replacement rate, fertility rate, age rates, and survivorship
    4. Age structure, survivorship, fertility rate, and migration
25. Age structure data include all of the following except
    1. Members of a population who are between 5 and 11 years old
    2. The ratio of males to females in a population
    3. The amount of population change due to immigration or emigration
    4. The ratio of older people to younger people in a population
26. Define immigration.
27. Define population pyramid.
28. Define suburban sprawl.
29. Define industrialization.
30. Define exponential growth.

**Word Bank (Questions 31-42)**

**•**social, economic •medium, 9 billion •arable land

•slowly or not at all •fertility rates •fourth

•least-developed •scientific, industrial •life expectancy

•replacement level •population pyramid •sterilize

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the average number of children each parent must have in order to replace themselves in the population.
2. An increase in population could result from increased birth rate, increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or immigration.
3. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of demographic transition, the birth rate drops and the size of the population begins to decrease.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutions brought about changes that caused exponential growth of the world human population.
5. A shortage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can decrease the food supply available to a growing population.
6. The United Nations has designated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries to be given priority for foreign aid.
7. One way to stabilize the world population is to reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by improving women’s status and educational opportunities.
8. Many demographers predict a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population growth rate and a world population of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 2050.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps demographers predict which age groups will experience the most growth.
10. Type I and Type III survivorship curves indicate populations that are growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. An adequate supply of fuelwood helps to prevent disease by allowing water to be boiled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
12. The theory of demographic transition is based on the idea that industrial development causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ progress that affect population growth rates.