

## **Human Population**

**Assignment: DUE MONDAY, AUG. 23. Answer the following questions and define the Key Terms below.**

### **Questions**

1. Explain why the world's population would keep growing for at least another fifty years even if the replacement-level fertility rate of 2.1 was somehow reached globally tomorrow.
2. List at least five reasons why the world's death rate has declined over the past 100 years.
3. Distinguish between replacement-level fertility and total fertility rate. Describe how total fertility rate affects population growth. What are the factors listed in the book that affect a country's average birth rate and TFR?
4. Why is infant mortality the best measure of a society's quality of life? List three factors that keep the U.S. infant mortality rate higher than the rate in other comparable countries.
5. Draw the general shape of an age structure diagram for a country undergoing (a) rapid population growth, (b) slow population growth, (c) zero population growth, and (d) population decline.
6. What percentage of population is under age 15 in (a) the world, (b) developed countries, and (c) developing countries? Explain how age structure diagrams can be used to make population and economic projections.
7. List the four stages of the demographic transition. List three factors that may hinder the effectiveness of a demographic transition in influencing population size.
8. What is *family planning*, and what are the advantages of using this approach to reduce the birth rate? Describe the success of family planning in slowing population growth in Bangladesh.
9. Explain how empowering women can help reduce birth rates, poverty, and environmental degradation.
10. List eight potentially harmful ways in which humans modify natural ecosystems.

### **Key Terms** (Define the following words & concepts)

age structure (p. 178)	migration (p. 173, 177)
baby-boom period (p. 175)	mortality (p. 173)
birth rate (p. 173)	optimum sustainable population (p. 173)
crude birth rate (p. 173)	population change (p. 173)
crude death rate (p. 174)	postindustrial stage (p. 183)
cultural carrying capacity (p. 173)	postreproductive (p. 178)
death rate (p. 174)	preindustrial stage (p. 183)
demographic transition (p. 182)	prereproductive (p. 178)
demographic trap (p. 183)	replacement-level fertility (p. 174)
demographically divided world (p. 179)	reproductive (p. 178)
emigration (p. 177)	total fertility rate (TFR) (p. 174)
family planning (p. 184)	transitional stage (p. 183)
fertility (p. 174)	urbanization (p. 176)
gender imbalance (p. 187)	
immigration (p. 177)	
industrial stage (p. 183)	
infant mortality rate (p. 177)	
life expectancy (p. 177)	