**Chapter 7 Reading Guide**

**Vocabulary**

**Module 22**

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| 1. Demography | 2. Demographer | 3. Immigration | 4. Emigration |
| 5. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) | 6. Crude Death Rate (CDR) | 7. Doubling Time (rule of 70) | 8. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) |
| 9. Replacement Level Fertility | 10. Developed Country | 11. Developing Country | 12. Life Expectancy |
| 13. Infant Mortality | 14. Child Mortality | 15. Net Migration | 16. Age Structure Diagram |
| 17. Population Pyramid | 18. Population Momentum |  |  |

**Module 23**

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| 1. Theory of Demographic Transition | 2. Affluence | 3. Family Planning | 4. IPAT Equation |
| 5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 6. Urban Area |  |  |

**Opening Story**

1. In addition to population growth, economic development is increasing resource consumption in China. Which do you think plays a bigger role in achieving sustainability: managing population growth or economic development? Why?

2. Considering China’s growth, do you think the strict measures taken by the country’s government to reduce growth (such as the One Child Policy) are justified? Or is this a violation of human rights?

3. How did the “one child policy” in China work? What some negatives and positives of the One Child Policy?

4. Even though the total fertility rate of each person as declined there is still a problem with China’s affluence. Why is the t

**Module 22**

1. The population and resource problems facing China are playing out all over the world in poor countries. Is it possible for developed countries to help solve these problems, or must each country solve things for itself?
2. What was Malthus' prediction about the carrying capacity of the Earth, and was he so wrong?
3. In the long run, will Malthus be right? Can we continue raising carrying capacity in future? What growth limits exist?
4. What is the formula for growth rate in a specific country? Once the rate is known, how can doubling time be found?
5. Explain why replacement-level fertility can vary from country to country.
6. Which regions of the world have short life expectancies, which regions have long ones, and why? (Figure 22.5)
7. How do the age structures of poor, developing countries contrast with wealthy, developed ones? Wh
8. Why does China have such a unique shape to its age-structure diagram (Fig 22.8d)? How will this affect China's future?

**Module 22 Review Questions (pg 236)**

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**Module 23**

1. Explain the cause of the demographic transition and its effects on a country's population.
2. What happens to birth rates, death rates, and growth rates during each of the 4 stages of the demographic transition?

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Based on the differing approaches and results of Thailand, Kenya and China in promoting family planning to control their populations, what do you think the key is to most-effectively reducing population growth in developing countries?
2. How does the annual growth rate of developing countries differ from developed ones? Why?
3. Considering Figures 23.5, 23.6, and 23.7, which countries do you think have the most impact on the environment?
4. Where is most of the future growth of the population expected to occur? What types of countries? Which region(s)?
5. What do the 4 terms in the I = P x A x T equation stand for, and why is each important?
6. How can the technology factor of the equation work to either increase OR decrease a society's environmental impact?
7. Can societies increase population & affluence without affecting the environment? Is sustainable development possible?
8. *Working Towards Sustainability -* What can we learn from the success of Kerala in controlling population growth?

**Module 23 Review Questions (pg. 246)**

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**Chapter 7 AP Practice Exam (pg. 250)**

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