

Step 3: Chapter 2 Guided Worksheet (Created by Parisa Watson)

Name: _____ Period _____ Date _____

Directions: As you read the chapter, fill in the blanks on the guided worksheet.

FIELD NOTE—BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- _____ now has the longest metro system on Earth—a system capable of transporting _____ people a day.
- China's biggest urban challenge may be _____ as it already has little to spare. ____% of water use today in China is for _____, while demand from urban centers is on the _____.

WHERE IN THE WORLD DO PEOPLE LIVE AND WHY?

- Demography is the study of _____. Demographers use _____ to measure population in relation to land area.
- _____ density is the total population of people per unit of land, while _____ density is the number of people per unit of arable land. The problem with using _____ is that it does not take into consideration internal clustering in a country. 98% of Egyptians live on just ____ % of the land.
- _____ maps are commonly used to show population distributions.
- The three main clusters of population _____, _____, _____ and a minor concentration of _____. The three main clusters are all found on the landmass of _____.
- A _____ refers to the large cluster of cities close together.
- In terms of the census, the concern is that people in _____ are undercounted.

WHY DO POPULATIONS RISE OR FALL IN PARTICULAR PLACES?

- _____ believed that the world did not have enough food because he believed food grew _____ while population grew _____.
- In general, countries with low population growth are located in _____ countries.
- Countries with high population growth are located in _____.
- Demographers use _____ to measure whether a population can replace its deaths with births. In order to reach replacement levels, this number needs to be _____ to keep a stable population. Almost everywhere on Earth, the number is _____.
- _____ is used to compare the population growth rate. In recent years, it has taken _____ time for this to occur.
- _____ refers to the number of deaths per thousand. _____ refers to the number of births per thousand.
- The difference between births and deaths is referred to as the rate of _____.

16. The demographic transition model (Figure 2.15) has low growth occurring in stage 1 because of _____ births and deaths. Stage 2 shows a decrease in the _____ rate, stage 3 has a population _____. Stage 4 has _____ growth as both birth and death rates are relatively _____, while stage 5 marks a population _____, with the _____ rate falling below the _____ rate.

WHY DOES POPULATION COMPOSITION MATTER?

17. The number of men and women along with their ages make up the _____ of a country. Geographers use _____ to represent these traits visually. They are displayed in percentages of each age group in _____ year increments by a _____ bar with _____ on the left and _____ on the right.
18. A population pyramid can instantly convey the _____ in a country.
19. A population pyramid for a less developed country looks _____ while a population pyramid for a more developed country looks like _____.

HOW DOES THE GEOGRAPHY OF HEALTH INFLUENCE POPULATION DYNAMICS?

20. One of the leading measures of the condition of a country's population is the _____. It is recorded as a baby's death during the first _____. Infant and child mortality reflect the overall _____ of a society.
21. Look at Figure 2.18. In the world, where are infant mortality rates the highest?

22. Within the United States, where are infant mortality rates the highest?

23. _____ is an indicator of well-being and is higher in more developed countries. They do not take into account _____ differences by country. In general, _____ outlive _____. Countries such as _____ have a high life expectancy.
24. Diseases can be grouped into categories. 65% of all diseases are _____, resulting from an invasion of parasites and their multiplication in the body. _____ is an infectious disease. The remainder can be divided into _____ or _____ diseases, the maladies of longevity and old age such as _____ disease. _____ or _____ we can trace to our ancestry. _____ is an example of such a disease.
25. There are two types of infectious diseases, _____ and _____. A vectored disease has a _____ such as the case of malaria with the mosquito.
26. Chronic diseases occur in countries with higher _____. Among them, _____, _____ and _____ are leading diseases in this category.
27. Low life expectancies in some parts of the world are caused by the ravages of diseases such as _____. Sub-Saharan Africa's high mortality rate is strongly influenced by _____. _____ is reshaping the population structure of the countries hardest hit by the disease.

HOW DO GOVERNMENTS AFFECT POPULATION CHANGE?

28. Over the past century, many of the world's _____ have instituted policies designed to influence the overall _____ rate or ethnic ratios within a population. _____ encourage large families. The _____ government offered cash subsidies for women who have 2 or 3 children. Russia's aging population led to a _____ of conception.
29. In the past, some governments designed _____, favoring certain populations over others. _____ was a drastic example of this policy.
30. Today many of the world's governments seek to reduce the rate of natural increase through various forms of _____. China's _____ policy is an example of such a policy.