The World Population: Distribution, Density and Growth

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. About 90% of the world's people live on roughly what share of its land area?
   (a) 50% **(b)** 75% **(c)** 30% **(d)** 10%

2. Which example shows how landforms affects where people live?
   (a) flat plains like the Ganga plains attract people
   (b) cities offer jobs, schools and hospitals
   (c) industrial belts like Kobe–Osaka attract workers
   (d) mining areas like the Katanga–Zambia copper belt draw workers

3. Which of these is a push factor of migration?
   (a) peace and stability **(b)** better living conditions
   (c) better job opportunities **(d)** an unpleasant climate

4. Suppose a region of 670 sq km has 1,105,500 people. What is its density of population?
   (a) 1,650 persons per sq km **(b)** 1,660 persons per sq km
   (c) 67 persons per sq km **(d)** 16,500 persons per sq km

5. Suppose a town has a mid-year population of 376,000 and 11,280 live births in a year. What is its crude birth rate?
   (a) 300 per 1,000 **(b)** 30 per 1,000 **(c)** 35 per 1,000 **(d)** 27 per 1,000

6. What is meant by "actual growth"?
   (a) a rise in population between two dates
   (b) people who move out of a place
   (c) births minus deaths plus in-migration minus out-migration
   (d) the place people move from

7. Suppose a region had 2,300 births, 1,800 deaths, 1,600 people moving in and 300 moving out in a year. What was its actual growth?
   (a) 1,800 people **(b)** 5,400 people **(c)** 500 people **(d)** 2,400 people

8. Which of these is true of Stage I of demographic transition?
   (a) fertility and mortality are both low
   (b) the population is urban and literate
   (c) people deliberately control family size
   (d) life expectancy is low and most people farm

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name three geographical factors that influence the distribution of population.

10. How does each factor affect the distribution of population? (a) soils (b) minerals

11. Is each a geographical or an economic factor of population distribution? (a) climate (b) industrialisation

12. Explain each term: (a) negative growth (b) density of population

13. Suppose a town of 285,000 people had 11,400 births and 1,425 deaths in a year. Find its crude birth rate, crude death rate and natural growth rate (per 1,000).

14. Suppose a district's population grew from 344,000 to 371,520 between two censuses. What is the growth in numbers, and the growth rate?

15. Is each a push or a pull factor of migration? (a) natural disasters (b) peace and stability

16. Suppose Region A has 520 sq km and 306,800 people, and Region B has 160 sq km and 104,000 people. Which is denser, and by how many persons per sq km?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution of population in the world.

18. Match each with its effect: (a) landforms (b) soils (c) industrialisation. Choose from: flat plains like the Ganga plains attract people; fertile loamy soils support intensive farming; industrial belts like Kobe–Osaka attract workers.

19. Suppose a city of 336,000 people records 9,072 births, 3,024 deaths, 4,500 people moving in and 900 moving out in a year. (a) What is its natural growth? (b) What is its actual growth? (c) Name one pull factor that may draw migrants to it.

20. Name the stage of demographic transition for each, and explain why population grows fastest in Stage II: (a) people deliberately control family size (b) fertility and mortality are both low

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) 10%**	—
2	**(a) flat plains like the Ganga plains attract people**	—
3	**(d) an unpleasant climate**	—
4	**(a) 1,650 persons per sq km**	1,105,500 ÷ 670
5	**(b) 30 per 1,000**	11,280 ÷ 376,000 × 1,000
6	**(c) births minus deaths plus in-migration minus out-migration**	—
7	**(a) 1,800 people**	2,300 − 1,800 + 1,600 − 300
8	**(d) life expectancy is low and most people farm**	—
9	**Availability of water, landforms, climate and soils (any three).**	—
10	**(a) fertile loamy soils support intensive farming (b) mining areas like the Katanga–Zambia copper belt draw workers**	—
11	**(a) geographical (b) economic**	—
12	**(a) a fall in population between two dates (b) the number of people per square kilometre**	—
13	**CBR 40, CDR 5, natural growth 35 per 1,000**	÷ 285,000 × 1,000; 40 − 5
14	**27,520 people; 8%**	371,520 − 344,000; ÷ 344,000 × 100
15	**(a) push (b) pull**	—
16	**Region B, by 60 persons per sq km (A 590, B 650)**	population ÷ area for each
17	**Geographical (water, landforms, climate, soils), economic (minerals, urbanisation, industrialisation); people gather where these are favourable.**	—
18	**(a) flat plains like the Ganga plains attract people (b) fertile loamy soils support intensive farming (c) industrial belts like Kobe–Osaka attract workers**	—
19	**(a) 6,048 (b) 9,648 (c) e.g. better jobs, better living conditions, security**	9,072 − 3,024; + 4,500 − 900

Q	Answer	Working
20	**(a) Stage III (b) Stage III. In Stage II better health and sanitation cut deaths while births stay high.**	—