## Vocabulary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | birth rate | The number of births per 1000 people per year. |
| 2 | death rate | The number of deaths per 1000 people per year. |
| 3 | sparsely populated | Very few people live in the area. For example: rural areas such as the Scottish Highlands. |
| 4 | densely populated | Many people live in the area. For example: cities such as Manila in the Philippines and Milan in Italy. |
| 5 | natural increase | When there are more births than deaths, so the population grows. |
| 6 | natural decrease | When there are more deaths than births, so the population shrinks. |
| 7 | life expectancy | The average age that a person is expected to live to. |
| 8 | inequality | A lack of fairness or equality. |
| 9 | population | The people who live in a particular place. |
| 10 | migration | The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another. |
| 11 | population density | The number of people living in one square kilometer. |
| 12 | rural area | An area of countryside or a village. |
| 12 | urban area | An area of town or city. |

## Population Challenges

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|---|---|
| Rapidly growing population | 1. Hard for authorities to plan when populations grow quickly.<br>2. Increased pressure on resources, land and services (such as health and education).<br>3. Increased pollution. |
| Ageing population | 1. Increased pressure on health services.<br>2. Fewer people in the population working and paying taxes.<br>3. Increased poverty amongst older people. |
| Feeding the population | 1. One in eight people still go hungry every day.<br>2. Food is not evenly distributed.<br>3. A lot of food is wasted. |
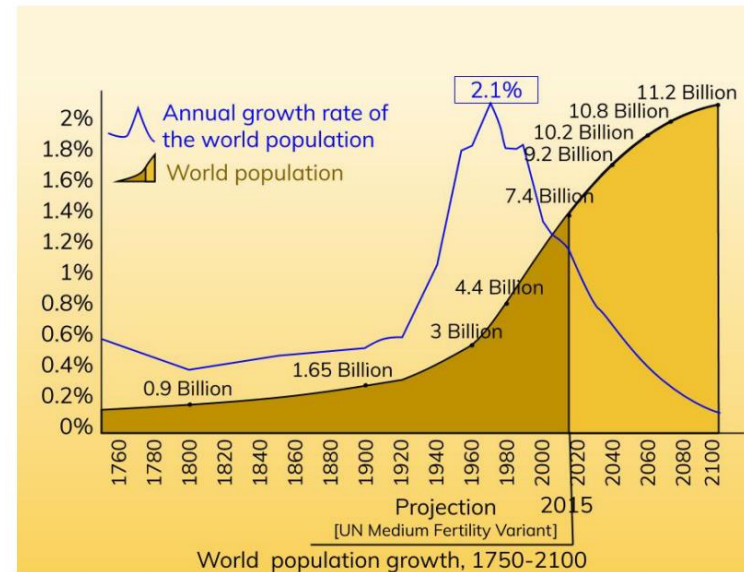


A graph that depicts the world population from 1750 – 2100.
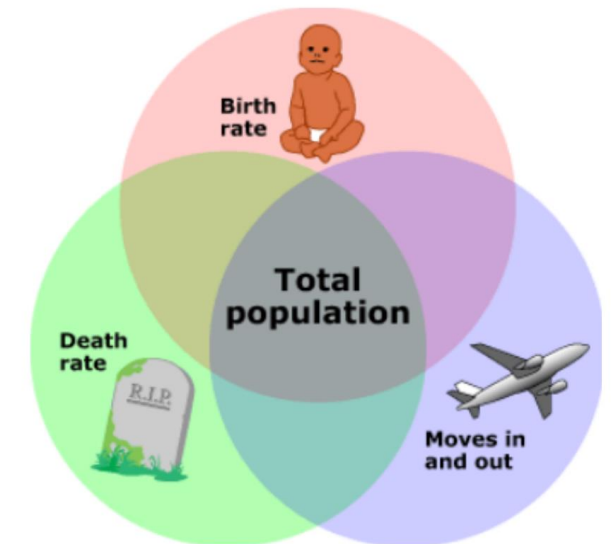


A Venn diagram that depicts the factors involved when considering the total population of an area.