

Use the cartograms and maps on pages 45-49 in your text to answer the following questions:

1. What is a population cartogram? _____

2. What are the two largest countries in population in the world? _____

3. Comparing the US to the UK on the population cartogram which country is larger (or are they relatively the same size)? _____

4. Comparing the population distribution map [p. 46] and climate map [p. 32] what is the correlation between the location of deserts and population density? _____

Where is your theory supported (be specific)? _____

Where is it not (be specific)? _____

5. What part of Europe is sparsely settled? _____
Why? _____

6. Where do most of the people live in Canada? _____

7. What could explain the obvious line just west of the Mississippi River that divides the US between heavily settled areas and less densely settled areas? _____

8. What is the definition of ecumene? _____

How did ecumene change from 5000 B.C. to A.D. 1900? _____

What percentage of Earth's surface is occupied by three fourths [3/4] of the world's population? _____

9. Define the following terms:

Arithmetic Density: _____

Physiological Density: _____

Agricultural Density _____

Arable _____

10. What continents (physical) do not have any countries with arithmetic densities of over 100 people/sq. km. (excluding Antarctica)? _____

11. The arithmetic density in the US is 32 people/sq. km. and for Egypt it is 80 people/sq. km., but the physiological densities vary greatly with the US at 175 people/sq. km. and Egypt at 2,296 people/sq. km. What does this mean? _____

12. Is the Netherlands meeting the needs of their people even though their arithmetic density is high at 400 people/sq. km.? _____

13. Which countries have high physiological densities (over 2000 people/sq.km. of arable land) **and** agricultural densities (over 100 farmers/sq.km of arable land)? _____

AP Human Geography

A. Define the following terms:

1. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) : _____

2. Crude Death Rate (CDR) : _____

3. Natural Increase Rate (NIR) : _____

4. Growth Rate : _____

5. Doubling Time : _____

6. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : _____

7. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : _____

8. Life Expectancy : _____

9. Dependency Ratio : _____

B. Use the maps and graphs to on page 50-73 in your text to answer the following questions [Since Antarctica has no official population exclude Antarctica in your analysis.]:

1. Which continent(s) do **not** have countries and territories with NIR's of over 2%? _____

2. In which continent(s) do most of the countries have NIR below 0? _____

What is happening to their populations? _____

3. Which Asian country(countries) (excluding Russia) has a NIR below 0? _____

4. In which continent(s) do most of the countries have NIR's of 2.0% or above?

5. South Sudan is shown as gray (no data) on the NIR map. Why would data not be available to this country? _____

6. Roughly, what years are considered as "child bearing" years for women? _____
7. In which continent(s) do most of the countries have CBR's at 4.0% (40/1000) or above? _____

The TFR at 4.0% and above? _____
8. In which Asian countries are the CBR's over 4.0% **and** the TFR over 4.0%? _____

In Oceania? _____
9. Which country/countries in Africa have TFR's of under 2.0%? _____

10. Which continent(s) do not have countries with CDR's over 15 deaths/1000? _____

11. Which continent has the highest CDR's? _____
Which country has a CDR's of over 15 deaths/1000 in Asia? _____
Which countries in Europe? _____
12. In which continent do the majority of the countries have high dependency ratios due to having over 40% of their population under the age of 15? _____
13. What was the only country between 1990 and 2012 whose CBR increased? _____
14. In which continent are the IMR's the highest? _____

15. In which continent do most of the countries have Life Expectancies at birth of below 60?
 _____ Which country, outside of this continent, has a Life Expectancy at birth of below 60? _____ Why do you think this is the case?

16. Which region of the world has high rates of NI, CBR, TRF, CDR, IMR, dependency rates, and number of tuberculosis (TB) cases **and** low rates of life expectancies, health care expenditures and ratio of physicians to patients? _____

17. Which two regions have the lowest rates of immunizations for measles? _____

	Developed Countries	Developing Countries
NIR	0.2	1.4
CBR	11	22
TFR	1.7	2.6
IFM	5	48
Life Expectance	78 years	68 years
CDR	10	8
Under age 15	16.0 %	29 %
Age 65 and above	16.0 %	6 %

18. Why would developed countries have a higher death rate than developing countries? _____

A. Define the following terms:

- a. Migration : _____

- b. Immigrants: _____

- c. Emigrants: _____

- d. Net Migration: _____

- e. International Migration: _____

- f. Internal Migration: _____

- g. Interregional Migration: _____

- h. Intraregional Migration: _____

- i. Refugee: _____

- j. Internally Displaced Person (IDP) : _____

- k. Asylum seeker: _____

B. Using the maps and diagrams in Chapter 3 in your text to answer the following questions:

1. In an analysis of the global migration patterns [Fig 3-5], which regions received most of the international migrants from 2000-2005? _____
Which regions continue to lose population? _____
2. Which countries in North and Latin America showed net gains of immigrants from 2000 to 2005? _____

3. Explain the migration pattern in Africa. Why isn't there a large outflow of people from the continent? _____
Also, what explains the fact that 18 countries show gains and over 25 countries show losses?

4. Which Asian country shows the largest gains in migrants? _____
Why? _____
5. Which region in Europe experienced a net loss of migrants between 2000 and 2005 [excluding Russia]? _____
6. Prior to the 1960's most immigrants to the US [Fig 3-7] came from _____
7. Why were there fewer immigrants to the US between 1938 and 1950? _____

8. Since the 1980's most immigrants to the US came from which regions of the world?

9. Reading the text on page 83, which four Asian countries provide most Asian immigrants to the United States each year? _____

Which Latin America country? _____
10. Which states receive most of the immigrants into the US? _____

11. The center of US population [Fig 3-9] was located in which state in 1790? _____
_____ In 2010? _____
12. Within the US looking at interregional migration [Fig 3-10], which region received the most immigrants in 1995? _____
Why did this area receive more people from the other three regions within the US in 1995?

In 2010? _____
Why did the flow of emigration slow to this region in 2010? _____

13. Which region within the US lost the most people in 1995? _____

In 2010? _____

14. In calculating the total loses and gains for each region which region within the US had the largest net loss in 1995? _____

In 2010? _____

15. In 2010, did more people migrate from the city to the suburbs or from the suburbs to the city in the US [Fig. 3-22]? _____

16. What was the total number of migrants?

Migrants	Cities	Suburbs	Non-metropolitan areas
Total Number To			
Total Number From			

Based on these numbers which area is growing? _____

Which area is declining? _____

17. Where are most migrants with China moving from [Fig. 3-17]? _____

Why? _____

18. Which part of Brazil is growing rapidly in population [Fig. 3-18]? _____

Why? _____

19. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which regions are most of the refugees fleeing [Fig. 3-25]? _____

Why don't more refugees come to the United States? _____

20. Which two countries had the largest number of refugees fleeing their countries in 2012?

Bonus: Which country was probably added in 2015? _____

21. Why are most of the countries that are labeled as sources of refugees located next to countries that are indicated as destinations of refugees? _____

22. Which country in Latin America was a source of refugees? _____
Where did most of these refugees flee to? _____

23. Which countries in Sub Saharan Africa are both a source and a destination for refugees?

In East Asia? _____

24. Which countries had more than 100,000 IDP's in 2012 in Sub Saharan Africa? _____

In Asia? _____

In Eastern Europe? _____

Review the map on page 300 in your text and the College Board World Regions Map to help identify the various regions of the world. These regions will help you identify the regions in your answers.

I. Define the following terms:

a. Development : _____

b. Developed Country—also known as a _____ (MDC)

c. Developing Country—also known as a _____ (LDC)

d. Human Development Index (HDI) _____

e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : _____

f. Gross National Income (GNI) : _____

g. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) : _____

h. Life Expectancy: _____

i. Literacy: _____

j. Gender Inequality Index (GII) : _____

k. Per Capita: _____

II. Use the maps and diagrams in Chapter 9 (and Chapter 2) to answer the following questions:

1. Explain what the Human Development Index (HDI) is based on. _____

2. Which part of the world has the highest HDI [Fig. 9-3]? _____

- The lowest? _____

3. On the HDI map [Fig. 9-2] countries with HDI's of over 0.79 are considered a MDC. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is shown with a HDI of over 0.79. Which other country from an LDC region has a HDI of over 79%? _____

STANDARD OF LIVING

4. Are there any correlations between the GNI per capita rates [Fig. 9.4] and the HDI? _____

5. List 3 LDC's in Asia that have per capita GNI's of \$20,000 and above? _____

- Which countries in Latin America have below \$5,000 per capita GNI? [excluding territories]

6. Which region has the highest level of motor vehicle ownership [Fig. 9-7]? _____
_____ The lowest? _____
7. Which region has the highest level of cell phone ownership [Fig. 9-8]? _____
_____ The lowest? _____
8. What is the number of internet users per 1000 people in developed countries? _____
_____ In developing countries? _____

LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE

9. Which region has the highest life expectancies [Fig. 9-10]? _____
The lowest? _____

[Also based on information from Chapter 2.]

10. How many physicians per 10,000 people do the following countries have [Fig. 2-45]?

COUNTRY	PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 PEOPLE
a. United States	
b. United Kingdom	
c. Mexico	
d. Argentina	
e. Brazil	
f. India	
g. China (P.R. of)	
h. Australia	
i. Japan	
j. Egypt	
k. Saudi Arabia	
l. Sudan	

ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

11. Complete the following table using Figures 9-11, 9-12 and 9-14

COUNTRY	Years of Schooling	Expected Years of Schooling	Pupil/Teacher Ratio, Primary School	Literacy Rate
a. United States				
b. United Kingdom				
c. Mexico				
d. Argentina				
e. Brazil				
f. India				
g. China (P.R. of)				
h. Australia				
i. Japan				
j. Egypt				
k. Saudi Arabia				
l. Sudan				

12. What are the indicators of gender differences?

- a. _____
 - i. Percentage of seats held by women in the national legislature (political)
 - ii. The percentage of women who have completed high school. (social)
- b. _____
 - i. Female labor force participation rate (economic)
- c. _____
 - i. Maternal mortality ratio (demographic)
 - ii. Adolescent fertility rate (demographic)

13. Complete the following table:

	Region with the lowest rates	Region with the highest rates
% of seats held by women in the national legislature		
Ratio of female to male rates of secondary education		
Ratio of female to male labor force participation		
Maternal mortality ratio		
Adolescent fertility rate		

14. In which regions of the world do women have the highest levels of equality? _____

Why does China have such a low GII? _____

15. In which regions of the world do women have the highest levels of inequality? _____

Why do women have such a high GII in those areas? _____
