

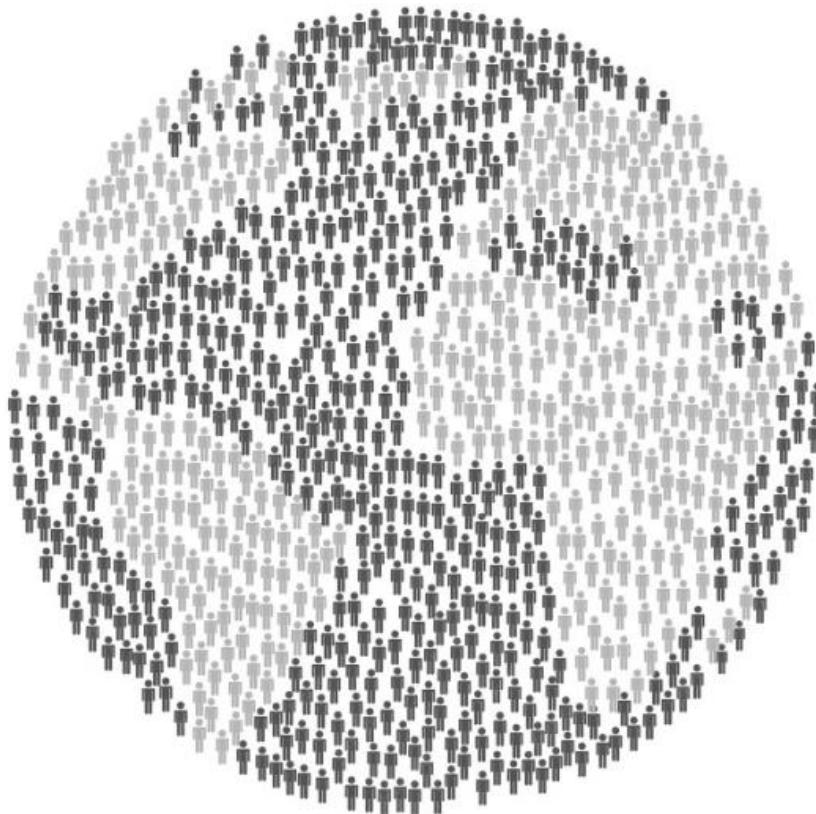
Name: _____

Tutor group: _____

Geography teacher: _____ Set: _____

Autumn term 1- Dedication

Topic: Population



Is our Earth Facing a Crisis?

Home Learning expectations

- Written by yourself, in your own words.
- Completed by the due date.
- Finished to the best of your ability.
- Closely read and followed the instructions.
- Green penned and improved when needed.
- Peer- or self-assessed when asked to.
- Presented clearly and neatly

Key terms:

You will be using these key geographical terms in class throughout this unit of work.

For task 4 you will be learning these words and their meanings for a quiz, which you will do in class the following week.

Key word	Definition
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1000 population per year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 population per year.
Fertility rate	The average number of children born per woman in a country.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births per year.
Life expectancy	Average number of years that a newborn child can expect to live.
Migration	The movement of people from one area to another.
Natural increase	The birth rate minus the death rate for a place. It is normally given as a % of the total population.
Pull factor	Something that attracts someone to an area.
Push factor	Something that makes someone want to leave an area.
Rural-urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the cities, normally to escape from poverty and to search for work.

Task 1- where in the world are the places in this topic?

Instructions: These are countries you may be studying during this unit of work. They have all been shaded on the map below. Use an atlas or the internet (e.g. Google maps) to find where they are, then **label** them in the boxes on the map below.

Ethiopia

Germany

China

India

United Kingdom

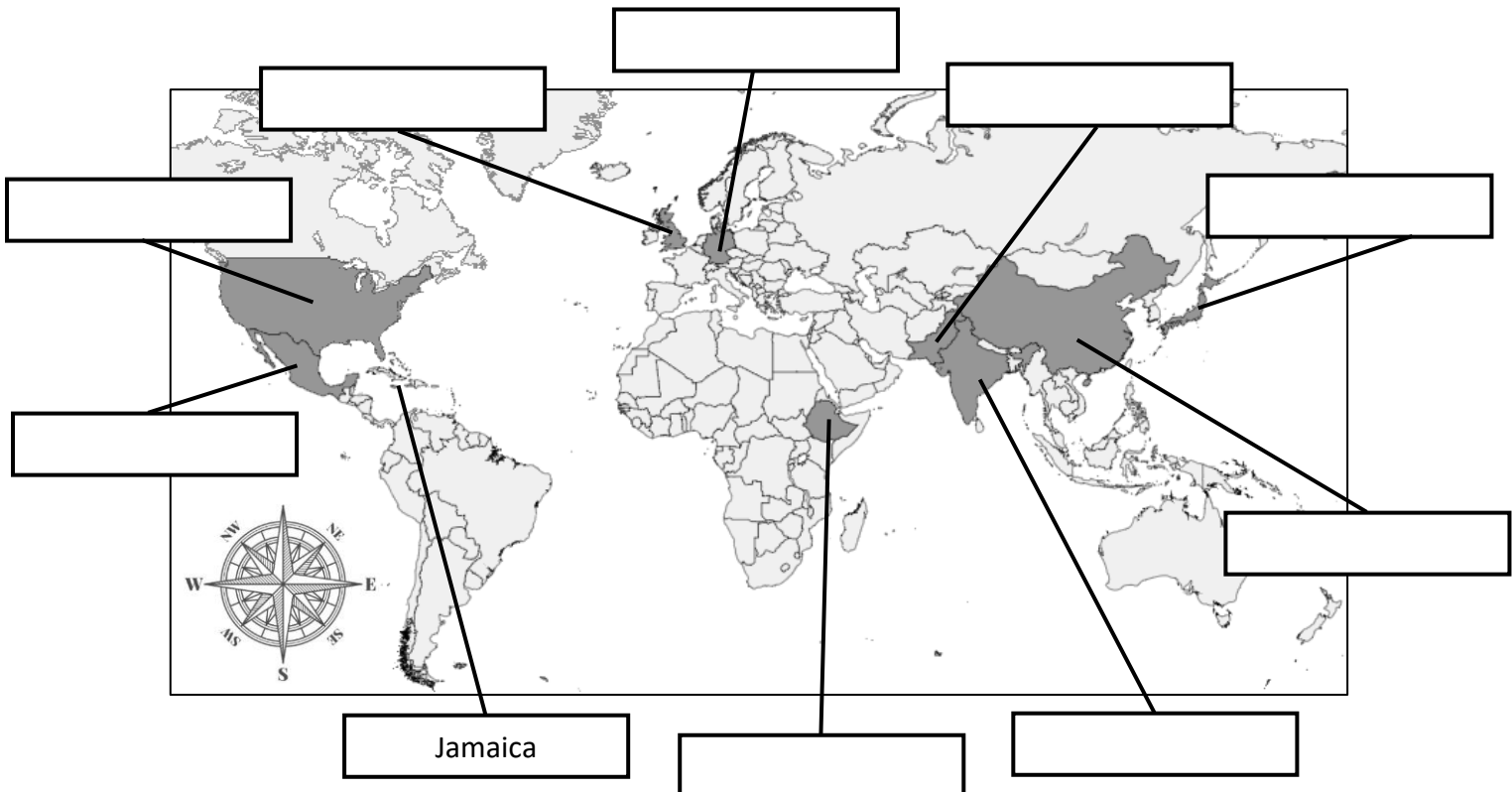
Japan

Mexico

USA

Jamaica

Pakistan



Choose **one** of the countries from the list above (not the UK) and complete these sentences to describe its location. You will need to use an atlas or a map on the internet to help you.

Chosen country: _____

It is in the continent of _____

It is in the (use compass points) _____ of the continent.

It has a border with (is next to) _____

Which oceans or seas is it in/next to? _____

To get there from the UK, you would go (compass direction) _____.

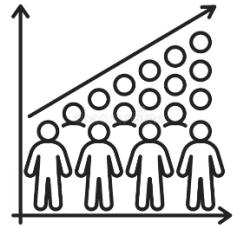
Self-assessment:

What went well:

Even better if:

Task 2- How do populations change?

Instructions: Use the classwork you've done in your exercise book to help you answer these recall questions:



1. Approximately how many people live on the Earth?

_____ billion

2. Why is it impossible to give a completely accurate number for Q1? Tick **two**:

- ☐ People are being born and dying all the time ☐ It is such a big number, too high to count
☐ Many countries don't have accurate records of births and deaths ☐ Nobody really cares enough

3. How has the number of people living on the Earth changed over time? Tick **one**:

- ☐ Decreased ☐ Stayed the same ☐ Increased a small amount ☐ Increased a lot

4. Name the two countries with the largest populations.

_____ and _____

5. Which of these would be a good type of graph to show the changes in the Earth's population over time?

- Tick **one**: ☐ Bar chart ☐ Pie chart ☐ Line graph ☐ Scattergraph

6. Which continent did humans first live in?

- Tick **one**: ☐ Antarctica ☐ Africa ☐ Asia ☐ Europe

7. Give **two factors** which would cause a country to have a **high birth rate**.

- ☐ Lack of access to contraception ☐ An ageing population
☐ Raising children is expensive ☐ Religions encourage large families

8. Give **two factors** which would cause a country to have a **high death rate**.

- ☐ Vaccination has wiped out many diseases ☐ Disease and plague
☐ Religions encourage large families ☐ No clean water or sewage disposal

9. Give **two reasons** why developed countries usually have **low birth rates**.

- ☐ Couples marry and have children later ☐ Many children are needed to work on farms
☐ Women go out to work ☐ Plenty of food is available

10. Name **one** region of the UK with a low population density, and suggest why few people live there.

- ☐ The south-east, because it has flat land ☐ The Scottish Highlands, because it is mountainous
☐ The West Midlands, because there are lots of jobs ☐ London, because it is polluted

Peer assessment by _____ **One area I think you could improve further is:**

- ☐ Changes to world population (Q1-6) ☐ Birth and death rates (Q7-9)
☐ Population density (Q10) ☐ Something else _____

Task 3- China's one-child policy

Instructions: Read the news article on Teams and answer the following questions.

1. When did the write of the article grow up in China?

☐ 1940s-50s

☐ 1960s-70s

☐ 1980s-90s

2. How many children did people on average used to have before the policy?

☐ Just 1

☐ 2 or 3

☐ 4 or 5

☐ 6+



3. Who led China from 1949 until his death in 1976?

4. Why did he want such a large population?

☐ To support the ageing population

☐ He thought babies were cute

☐ To make China a powerful country with many workers

☐ To create jobs for teachers

5. Who decided that China's huge population was a problem?

6. On what date did the government start to encourage people to only have one child?

7. How many births does the government believe they have prevented?

8. In some cases what did people who did have a second child have to do? Choose **two**.

☐ Teach them to work in factories

☐ Register them as someone else's child

☐ Pay a large fine

☐ Support more pensioners

9. What do some people believe would have happened naturally anyway (without the policy)?

☐ The population growth would have decreased

☐ People would have got new jobs

☐ People would have made complaints

☐ Schools would close down

10. What are some of the problems that China now faces? Choose **two**.

☐ Negative attitudes about children

☐ Men can't find wives as there is a gender imbalance

☐ An ageing population

☐ Lack of school places for children

Optional challenge: time for some research! What is the population situation like now in China?

Self-assessment:

What went well:

Even better if:

Task 4- Learning your glossary words

Instructions: You need to **learn the glossary key terms from page 2** of this booklet for a quiz next week. To help you do this, answer the following recall questions:



Part 1: Answer the questions

1. If a population pyramid has a narrow base, what does this tell us about:

- a) the birth rate? ☐ High ☐ Low
b) the number of young people? ☐ Many ☐ Few

2. What's the difference between **rural** and **urban** areas? Use the words in the box to fill in the gaps.

Hounslow Shere rural urban

_____ areas are countryside places. An example would be _____.

_____ areas are towns and cities. An example would be _____.

3. Give 2 reasons why the male and female sides of a population pyramid might be different.

- ☐ Women have a higher life expectancy ☐ Drought and famine
☐ Women may work on farms ☐ Many men may have died in wars

4. What type of migration causes **urbanisation** (an increase in the % of people living in urban areas instead of the countryside)?

5. How do we work out the natural increase of a country?

_____ - _____

Part 2: Use the following key terms from your glossary to complete these sentences.

birth rate (use this twice!) life expectancy push factor rural-urban migration

6. Many children in Spain have no brothers or sisters because the country has a low _____.

7. _____ meant that a lot of people had moved from Anna's village to the city.

8. The hospital has recently opened a new maternity unit because there is such a high _____.

9. Many people are living to celebrating their 90th birthdays in the UK, as it has a high _____.

10. A natural disaster was one _____ that made Salma decide to migrate away from her home.

Quiz to test this learning: completed in class and assessed by your teacher

Your score:

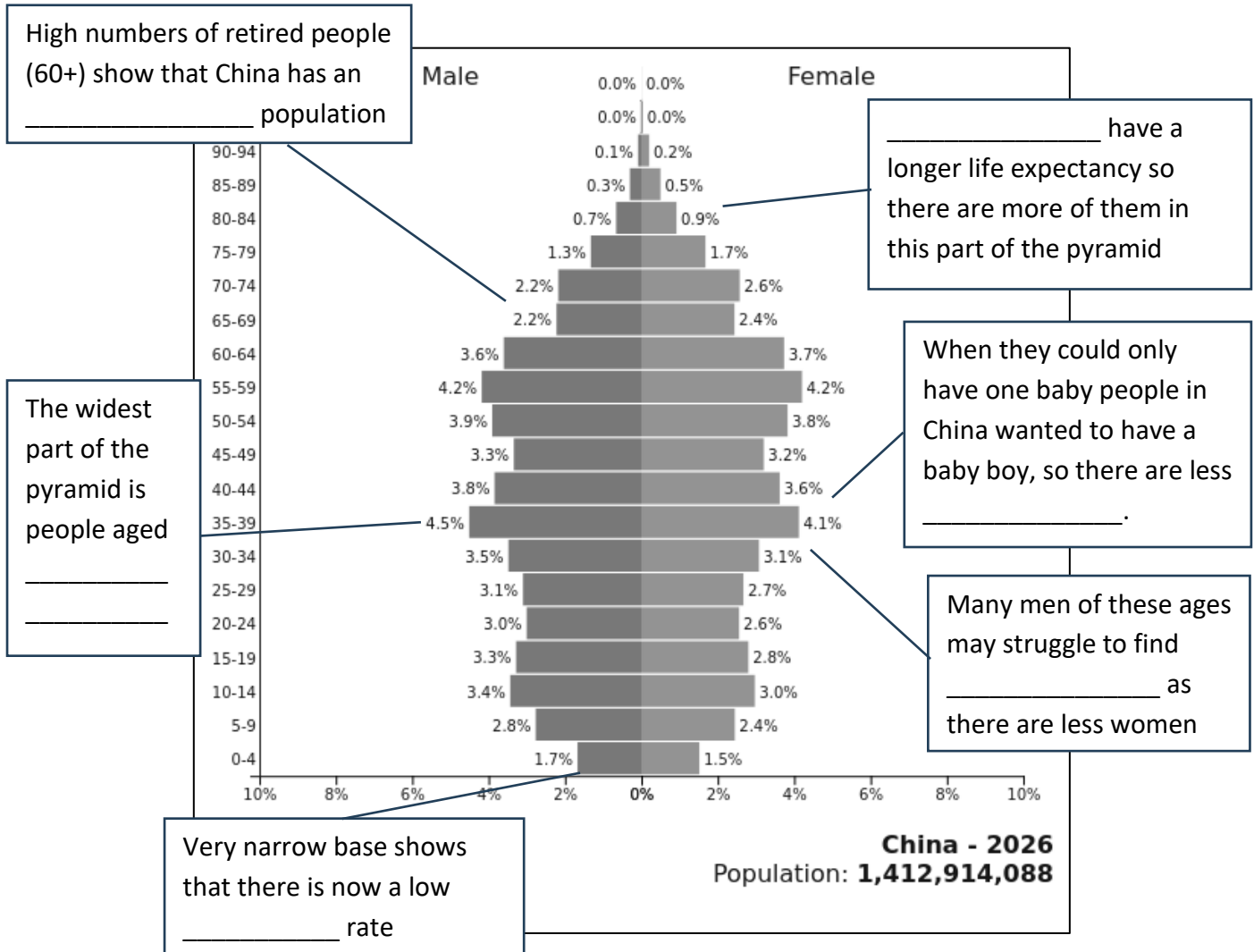
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Task 5- China's population pyramid

Instructions: Look at the population pyramid below, showing China's population in 2026. Thinking about what you've learned about population pyramids, complete the labels.

Some words to use (you will not need all of these): men women ageing young

wives children 35-39 30-34 birth death



Challenge: Choose a population pyramid from the classwork in your exercise book to compare to China's pyramid. Give two differences between that pyramid and China's.

Ideas you could use: *China's pyramid has a narrower/wider base than...*

China's pyramid has more/less elderly people than...

1. _____
2. _____

Peer assessment by _____ One area I think you could improve further is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Identifying features of the pyramids | ☐ Completing reasons for features of the pyramids |
| ☐ Comparing population pyramids | ☐ Something else _____ |

Task 6- Population news article

Instructions: use what you have learned in this unit of work to write a short news article summarising China's one-child policy. If you need more space use the back of your booklet.

CHINA'S ONE-CHILD POLICY: THE LEGACY

China's one-child policy ended in 2016. More than ten years later, what are the lasting impacts?

Background info: what was the policy? When did it happen? Why was it put in place?

What was successful about it? What problems did it cause?

Why did China decide to end the policy?

What has happened to China's birth rate since the policy ended? What problem does China now have with its population?

What's your opinion about it? Was it a great idea or a big mistake? Why?

Self-assessment:

What went well:

Even better if:

Task 7- Unit recap and overview

Instructions: Use the classwork you've done in your exercise book to help you answer these recall questions:

1. What sort of country would you expect to have a population pyramid with a wide base?

☐ Developing

☐ Emerging

☐ Developed



2. Why did China stop its one-child policy?

3. Name two countries with an ageing population

1. _____

2. _____

4. What are pensions?

5. Give 2 benefits of an ageing population

6. Give 2 problems of an ageing population



7. Name two countries where a lot of migrants came from to live in Hounslow.

1. _____

2. _____

8. When did the Windrush migration happen?

☐ During the industrial revolution

☐ After WW1

☐ After WW2

☐ After Brexit

9. Why were migrants in the Windrush generation needed in the UK?

10. Give one problem the Windrush migrants faced when they arrived in the UK.



Peer assessment by _____ **One area I think you could improve further is:**

☐ Ageing population (Q3-6)

☐ Migration (Q7-10)

☐ Something else _____