

Name: _____

Geography

Homework Booklet



Year 7

Term 2: Population

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No

Geography Homework Tasks Term 2

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Population	The number of people who live in a place.
Population distribution	How the people in a country are spread around.
Population density	The average number of people living in a place, per square kilometre.
Overpopulation	When the population of a place becomes too large for it to be supported by the number of resources available, such as water and food.
Migration	The movement of people from one area to another, this could be within a country or between countries.
Choropleth map	A shaded map, where darker shades show lots of something, e.g. people, and lighter shades show less of something.
Population pyramid	A type of graph that shows the age and sex structure of a country.
Relief	The height and shape of the land.

Homework 2 — Complete the guided reading activity below.
You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

Homework 3 - Learn the facts below, and in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

Take 10

China's One Child Policy

Case study knowledge is important. Learn these 10 facts and apply them to your 6 and 8 mark questions.

<p>In 1979 the one child rule was introduced to China.</p> 	<p>Some would argue that it has not been successful because it has resulted in an ageing population.</p> 
<p>The one child policy is an anti-natal policy, encouraging people to limit their family size.</p> 	<p>The policy has resulted in a gender imbalance in China, with there being more boys than girls.</p> 
<p>The policy was introduced due to the high fertility rate of 5.7 in the 1960s.</p> 	<p>In 2015, the policy was changed to allow people to have two children.</p> 
<p>If people had a second child they would be fined around £3000.</p> 	<p>The birth rate has continued to fall, due to the high costs involved in raising children.</p> 
<p>Some would argue the policy has been a success as the fertility rate has now fallen to 1.5.</p> 	<p>In 2016, the policy was changed to allow people to have 3 children. Will it work?</p> 



What was China's One Child Policy?

In 2015, China finally decided to end its one-child policy and allow all couples to have two children.

This Chinese government policy meant that families were only allowed to have one child. This one-child policy is estimated by the Chinese government to have prevented around 400 million births since it began.

As China's population approached one billion in the late 1970s, the government became concerned about what effect this number of people would have on its plans for economic growth, as China wanted to become a wealthier country. China was overpopulated, which meant that there was not enough food and resources to go around. It also put pressure on important services such as hospitals and schools.

Although other family planning programs had already been implemented, helping to reduce the birth rate, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping decided stronger action was needed. The one-child policy was introduced in 1979.

The government generally enforced it by providing financial and employment incentives to those who followed the policy, making contraceptives widely available and fining those who violated the rules. However, there were also more serious measures taken sometimes, such as forcing women to have abortions and carrying out mass sterilisations. It is also important to note that the policy was more strictly implemented in China's urban areas.

Lots of campaigners in China and other countries argued that the policy was a violation of human rights. They believed that everyone has the right to have as many children as they want to have. Also, the policy meant that poorer people were worse off, as richer families were able to just pay fines so they could get around the restrictions.

Traditionally, many people in China believe that males are more important than females. This meant that female babies were sometimes killed or given up for adoption, so that a woman could try again to have a boy. Consequently, there is a big gender gap in China there are a lot more boys than girls. It sometimes even means that there might only be one girl in a class in school.

What was the name of the policy China introduced?

What did the one-child policy mean for couples?

Name two ways China made sure people kept to the rule

Challenge: Why was it considered to be a violation of human rights?

Why did China need a one-child policy?

What might have happened to a woman if she'd had a second child?

Why was it unfair on poorer people?

What are three sophisticated words you read in the article that you're going to steal for your own writing in the future?



Topic overview

- How has the global population changed over time?
- What do we mean by population distribution?
- How have birth rates and death rates changes?
- What is a population pyramid?
- What happens when there are too many people?
- How can we manage population growth?
- Are there too many old people in the UK?
- How does migration affect people and places?
- How will our population change in the future?

Keywords

- **Population:** how many people live in a place.
- **Population distribution:** how the people in a country are spread around.
- **Population density:** the average number of people living in a place, per square kilometre.
- **Overpopulation:** when the population of an area becomes too large for it to be supported by the number of resources available, such as water and food.
- **Migration:** the movement of people from one area to another, this could be within a country or between countries.

Global population change



Humans first appeared about 200,000 years ago. The blue line on the graph above shows that our population particularly began to grow since 10,000 BC. **Birth rates** have fallen in the UK over time, this is because families are choosing to have less children as they no longer need them to work for them, there is also more chance of children surviving due to better health care and women are now able to build careers for themselves rather than staying at home. **Death rates** are also falling as medical care improves and lifestyles become healthier.

Population distribution

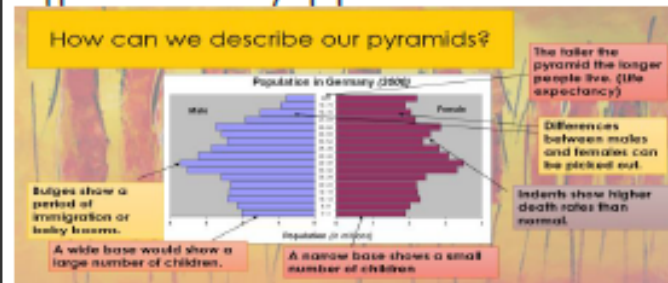
The map below is a **choropleth map**, or a shaded map, where the darker shades show where many people live (**densely populated**) and the lighter shades show where there are fewer people living (**sparsely populated**). Many different factors affect how many people live in a place. These include the **relief** of the land (how mountainous it is), the **climate** (how hot or cold, and wet or dry, it is), and the **accessibility** to other countries (how easy it is to trade with others).

- Why do you think the UK is densely populated?
- Why do you think China is densely populated?
- Why is Australia sparsely populated?
- Why are many African countries sparsely populated?



Population pyramids

Population pyramids show us the age-sex structure of a country. They offer us many clues about what has happened to a country's population over time.



Population pyramids vary in shape depending on how developed a country is. **Lower Income Countries (LICs)** tend to have a wide base and narrow as the age increases, whereas, **Higher Income Countries (HICs)** tend to have a narrower base than LICs and a broader width towards the top.

