**APES Study Guide: The Human Population and Urban Environments Vocabulary**

*(Know these terms)*

1. **Zero Population Growth:** the maintenance of a population at a constant level by limiting the number of live births to only what is needed to replace the existing population.
2. **Growth Rate:** the rate of increase in size per unit time
3. **Disparity:** a great difference
4. **Prediction:** a thing predicted; a forecast
5. **Dependency Ratio:** an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force and those typically in the labor force. It is used to measure the pressure on productive population.
6. **Developed:** advanced or elaborated to a specified degree.
7. **Crude Birthrate:** the total number of births per 1000 of a population each year.
8. **Crude Death Rate:** the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year
9. **Total Fertility Rate:** sometimes also called the fertility rate, period total fertility rate or total period fertility rate of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime
10. **Epidemiological Transition:** a phase of development witnessed by a sudden and stark increase in population growth rates brought about by medical innovation in disease or sickness therapy and treatment, followed by a re-leveling of population growth
11. **Replacement-Level Fertility:** the level of fertility at which each woman will, on average, be succeeded by one daughter who survives to have a daughter herself. This will depend on mortality conditions, but in countries where mortality below the age of reproduction is low, it is usually taken to be 2.3 children per woman.
12. **Baby Boom:** a temporary marked increase in the birth rate, esp. the one following World War II.
13. **Population Momentum:** refers to population growth at the national level which would occur even if levels of childbearing immediately declined to replacement level.
14. **Infant Mortality Rate:** the death rate during the first year of life
15. **Affluence:** the state of having a great deal of money; wealth
16. **Projection:** an estimate or forecast of a future situation or trend based on a study of present ones.
17. **Demography:** the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations
18. **Developing:** grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate.
19. **Immigration:** the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
20. **Emigration:** migration from a place (especially migration from your native country in order to settle in another)
21. **Demographic Transition:** refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system.
22. **Fertility Transition:**
23. **J-Curve:** used in several different fields to refer to a variety of unrelated J-shaped diagrams where a curve initially falls, but then rises to higher than the starting point
24. **Age-Structure Diagram** *(population profile)*
25. **Doubling Time:** the period of time required for a quantity to double in size or value.
26. **Population dynamics:** also called an age pyramid or age picture diagram, is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing.
27. **Fall Line:** a narrow zone that marks the geological boundary between an upland region and a plain, distinguished by the occurrence of falls and rapids where rivers and streams cross it
28. **City Planning:** the planning and control of the construction, growth, and development of a city or town.
29. **City park:** An urban park, also known as a municipal park or a public park, public open space or municipal gardens, is a park in cities and other incorporated places to offer recreation and green space to residents of, and visitors to, the municipality
30. **Green belt:** a green belt marking a level of proficiency in judo, karate, or other martial arts below that of a brown belt.
31. **Heat Island:** a metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas due to human activities.
32. **Family Planning:** the practice of controlling the number of children in a family and the intervals between their births, particularly by means of artificial contraception or voluntary sterilization.
33. **Birth Control:** the practice of preventing unwanted pregnancies, typically by use of contraception.
34. **Demography:** the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.
35. **Logistic growth curve:** a common sigmoid function, given its name in 1844 or 1845 by Pierre François Verhulst who studied it in relation to population growth. A generalized logistic curve can model the “S-shaped” behavior of growth of some population P.
36. **Urban Sprawl:** the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas.
37. **Urbanization:** the condition of being urbanized
38. **Urban forestry:** the careful care and management of urban forests, i.e., tree populations in urban settings for the purpose of improving the urban environment. Urban forestry advocates the role of trees as a critical part of the urban infrastructure.

**Know these (approximate) numbers**

1. **How many people live in the world today**? ~ 7.1 billion people
2. **How many people live in poverty?** ~ more than 3 billion people
3. **What is the current rate of world population growth?** ~ 1.14%
4. **What is the demographic constant used to calculate population doubling time?** The rule of 70
5. **What percent of the world wealth is controlled by developed and developing countries respectively?** 1% own 40% of all wealth
6. **What proportion of the human population lives in developing countries?** 80%

**Practice**

1. **What is infant mortality rate and why is it considered an indicator of quality of life?**
* Infant mortality is the death of children under the age of one year. It is considered an indicator of quality of life because babies died from many illnesses and complications we could not treat. Also because infants in LEDCs (Lower Economically Developed Countries) are born into families that don’t have necessary resources to keep them alive for very long.
1. **Distinguish between age-structure diagrams representing several different populations. Explain how the shape of each diagram indicates characteristics of the population.**

- The age-structure diagrams showed the population of babies, teenager, middle-age, old age people. The bigger the shape is, the higher the population growth rates .

1. **What is the function of the World Bank?**
* Granting reconstruction loans to war devastated countries
* Granting developmental loans to underdeveloped countries
* Providing loans to government for agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, water supply, educations, health, etc.
* Providing loans to private concerns for specified projects
* Promoting foreign investment by guaranteeing loans provided by other organizations.
* Providing technical, economic and monetary advice to member countries for specific projects
* Encouraging industrial development of underdeveloped countries by promoting economic reforms