

2. Population and Migration Patterns and Processes Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Physiological density divides the population by...
 - ☐ total land area
 - ☐ arable (farmable) land
 - ☐ number of cities
 - ☐ number of farmers
2. A typical problem of a very **densely** populated area is...
 - ☐ too few taxpayers for services
 - ☐ strain on housing, water, and services
 - ☐ hospitals 100 km apart
 - ☐ no workers at all
3. A population pyramid with a very wide base shows...
 - ☐ an ageing, shrinking population
 - ☐ high birth rates and rapid growth
 - ☐ no children at all
 - ☐ equal numbers in every age
4. CBR = 28 and CDR = 8 per 1,000. What is the rate of natural increase, as a percent?
_____ %
5. In Stage 2, the population booms mainly because...
 - ☐ the birth rate suddenly rises
 - ☐ the death rate falls while births stay high
 - ☐ migration increases
 - ☐ the death rate rises
6. According to Malthus, population grows _____ while food grows _____.
 - ☐ linearly ... exponentially
 - ☐ exponentially ... linearly
 - ☐ not at all ... rapidly
 - ☐ randomly ... steadily

7. Most people live in deserts, high mountains, and polar regions.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Sparsely populated areas can struggle to fund services because few taxpayers cover a wide area.

☐ True ☐ False

9. The dependency ratio counts the young and the old as dependents.

☐ True ☐ False

10. If a country's RNI is 2%, roughly how many years until its population doubles (rule of 70)?

_____ years

AP Human Geography

1. **arable (farmable) land**

Physiological density = people $\div$ farmable land, so it shows pressure on food supply.

2. **strain on housing, water, and services**

Crowding strains housing, water, jobs, and services.

3. **high birth rates and rapid growth**

A wide base = many young people = high birth rate = rapid growth.

4. **2.0 %**

RNI = $(28 - 8) \div 10 = 2.0\%$.

5. **the death rate falls while births stay high**

Falling deaths + still-high births open a wide gap $\rightarrow$ the boom.

6. **exponentially ... linearly**

Population **exponential** (1,2,4,8), food **linear** (1,2,3,4) — so population outruns food.

7. **False**

People cluster in mid-latitude, low-lying, well-watered land; harsh areas repel settlement.

8. **True**

Low density spreads few taxpayers thinly, making roads, schools, and hospitals costly.

9. **True**

Dependents = under 15 and over 64; the working-age support them.

10. **35 years**

Doubling time $\approx 70 \div 2 = 35$ years.