Human populations and urban systems

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Environmental Systems and Societies · HL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
immigration /ˌɪmɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Immigration** brings new people into a country.
emigration /ˌemɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Emigration** is people leaving a country.
crude birth rate /kruːd bɜːθ reɪt/	The **crude birth rate** is the number of births per 1,000 people each year. $\frac{\text{births}}{1{,}000}$
crude death rate /kruːd deθ reɪt/	The **crude death rate** is the number of deaths per 1,000 people each year. $\frac{\text{deaths}}{1{,}000}$
natural increase rate	The **natural increase rate** is the birth rate minus the death rate.
doubling time /ˈdʌblɪŋ taɪm/	The **doubling time** is how long a population takes to become twice as large.
total fertility rate /ˈtəʊtl fɜːˈtɪlɪti reɪt/	The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children per woman.
replacement level /rɪˈpleɪsmənt ˈlevl/	A fertility rate of about 2.1 is **replacement level**. 2.1
demographic transition model /ˌdemәˈgræfɪk trænˈsɪʃn ˈmɒdl/	The **demographic transition model** shows birth and death rates falling as a country develops.
age-sex pyramid	An **age-sex pyramid** shows a population's age and sex structure.
dependency ratio /dɪˈpendənsi ˈreɪʃɪəʊ/	A high **dependency ratio** means many children and old people for each worker.

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pronatalist	A **pronatalist** policy encourages people to have more children.
antinatalist	An **antinatalist** policy encourages people to have fewer children.
ecological footprint /ˌekəˈlɒdʒɪkl ˈfʊtprɪnt/	Eating less beef can reduce an **ecological footprint**.
carrying capacity /ˈkærɪŋ kəˈpæsɪti/	Food supply limits the island's **carrying capacity** for rabbits.
urbanisation /ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Urbanisation** increases the share of people living in towns and cities.
push factor /pʊʃ ˈfæktə/	Few rural jobs are a **push factor** for migration.
pull factor	Better city schools are a **pull factor** for migration.
megacity /ˈmegəsɪti/	A **megacity** has more than ten million residents.
counter-urbanisation	In **counter-urbanisation**, people move out of big cities to smaller towns.
open system /ˈəʊpən ˈsɪstəm/	A city is an **open system**: food, energy and people flow in and out.
urban heat island /ˈɜːbən hiːt ˈaɪlənd/	An **urban heat island** makes the city warmer than the countryside.
impermeable surface	Rain cannot soak through an **impermeable surface** such as concrete.
urban sprawl /ˈɜːbən sprɔːl/	**Urban sprawl** spreads buildings across surrounding land.

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informal settlement	An **informal settlement** is built without permission, often with no clean water.
urban planning	**Urban planning** decides where homes, roads and parks should go.
sustainable city	A **sustainable city** meets people's needs without harming the environment.
indicator /ˈɪndɪkeɪtə/	Bus access is one **indicator** of transport services.
primary pollutant	Car exhaust is a **primary pollutant**: it comes straight from the source.
• **particulate matter** /pəˈtɪkjʊleɪt ˈmætə/	Smoke contains **particulate matter** that can enter the lungs.
volatile organic compound	A **volatile organic compound** evaporates from some paints.
secondary pollutant	A **secondary pollutant**, such as ground-level ozone, forms from other pollutants.
photochemical smog /ˌfəʊtəʊˈkemɪkl smɒg/	**Photochemical smog** forms in sunny, busy cities.
tropospheric ozone	**Tropospheric ozone** near the ground can harm lungs.
temperature inversion	A **temperature inversion** traps polluted air near the ground.
Great Smog of London	Coal smoke contributed to the **Great Smog of London** in 1952.

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acid deposition	**Acid deposition** damages forests and lakes.

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