# 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. 1,000 |
| **crude death rate** /kruːd deθ reɪt/ | The **crude death rate** is the number of deaths per 1,000 people each year. 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** /ˌdeməˈgræfɪk 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. |

| Word | Example |
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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. 1952 |



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