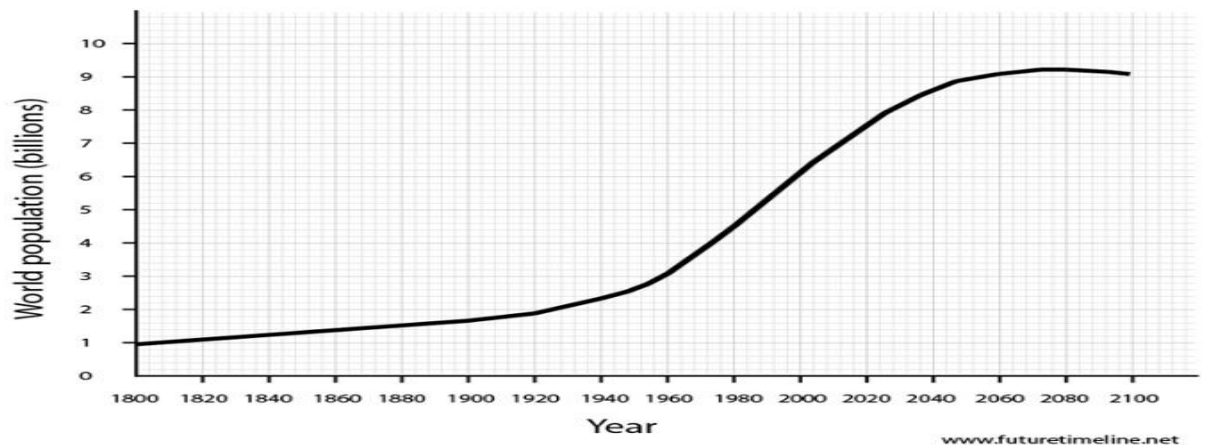


IGCSE Geography – Population Growth & Distribution



Task 1 – Using Geographypods, note down the five reasons why the population growth rate has started to slow.

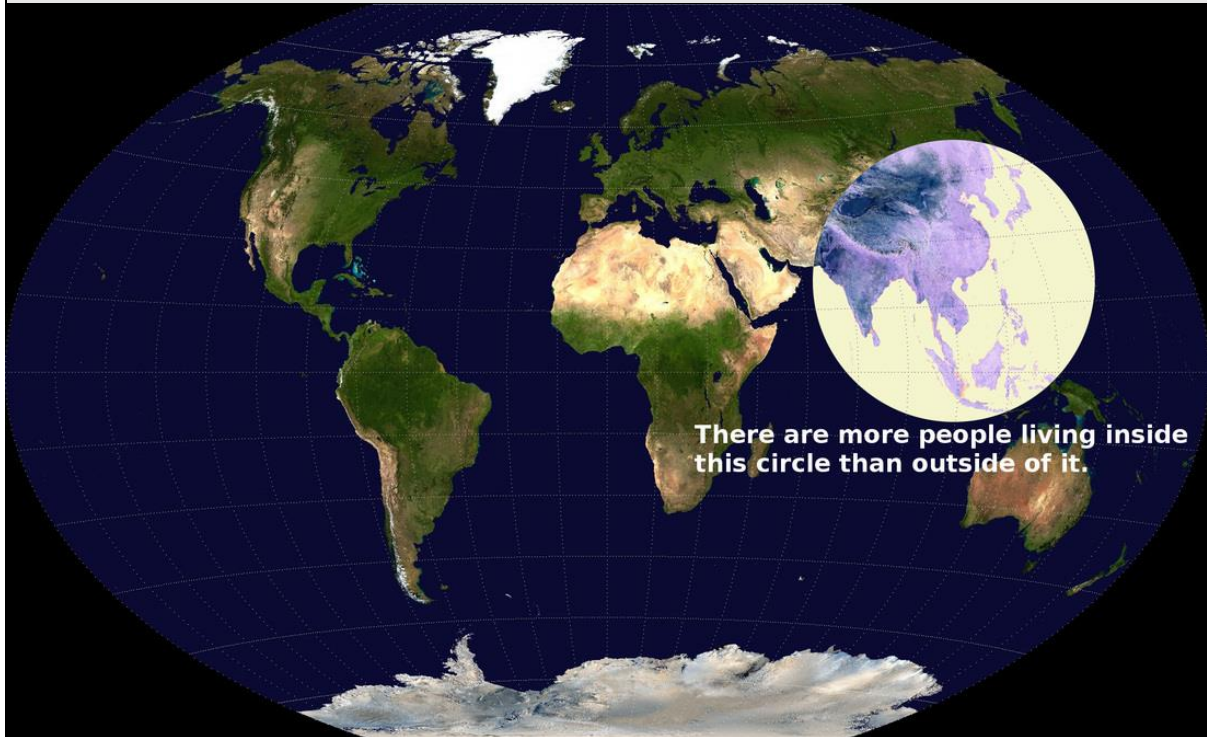
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Name

Task 2i. Study the graphic and data on geographypods. In the space below, identify the three most populous countries in this circle.

ii. Try to identify three issues that could be caused by having such a high concentration of population in this area (circle).



Country 1:

Country 2:

Country 3:

Issue 1:

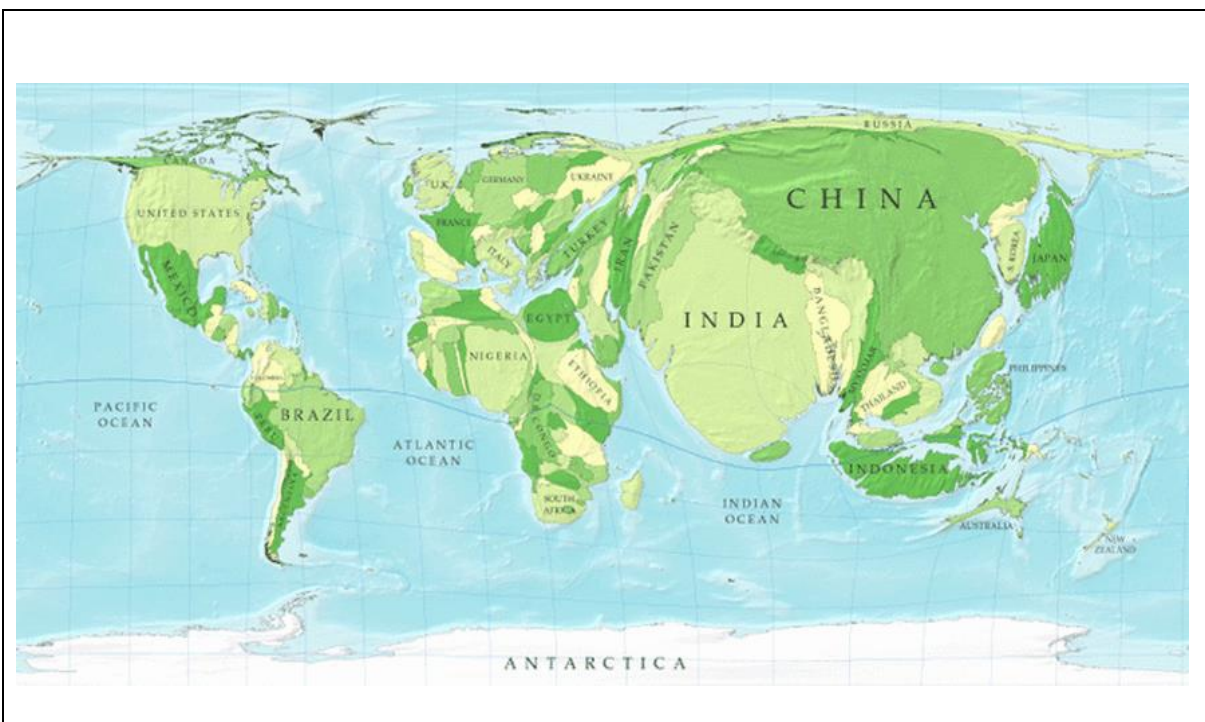
Issue 2:

Issue 3:

Name

Task 3 - Define 'Population Distribution'

Task 4 - Define 'Population Density'



Task 5 - Write a good quality description of the distribution of the world's most populous countries. Try to identify countries that have swelled hugely and those that have almost disappeared.

Name

Task 6 - Population density is influenced by a number of factors. Try to explain why the following factors are important in determining whether people can survive in an area or not:

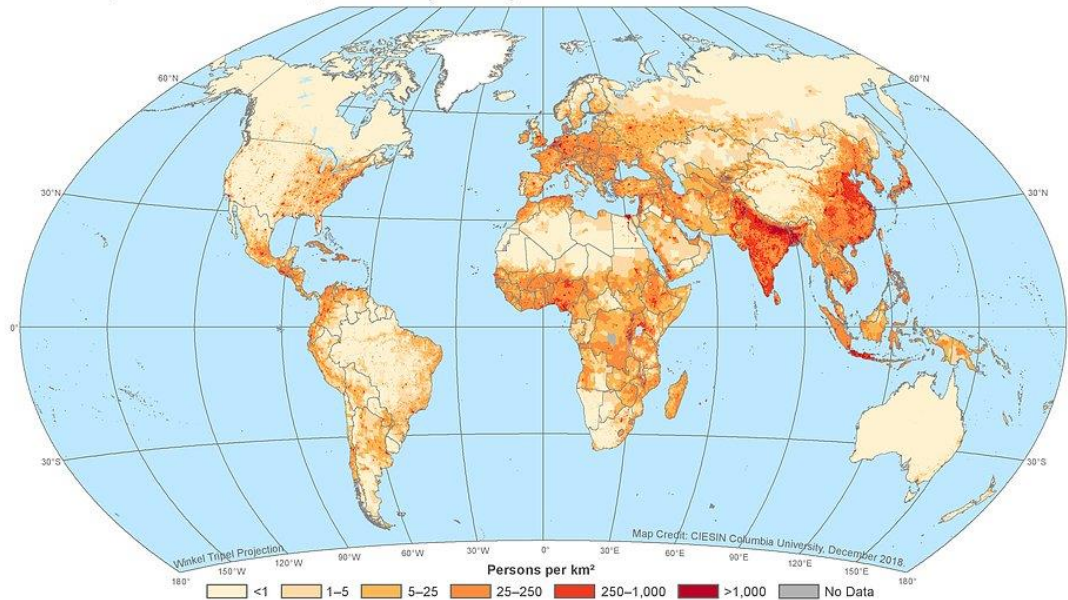
Factor	Explain how it influences population density	Example of place in the world where it causes high population density	Example of place in the world where it causes low population density
Availability of freshwater.			
Communications (roads, railways, airports).			
Proximity to the coastline.			
Cities and their opportunities.			
The shape (relief) of the land.			

Name

Task 7 - Using the embedded map below, label (using text boxes & arrows) the two different areas of the world where each of the five factors above is / is not available.

Population Density, v4.11, 2020

Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4)



Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): Population Density, Revision 11 consists of estimates of human population density based on counts consistent with national censuses and population registers for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. A proportional allocation gridding algorithm, utilizing approximately 13.5 million national and sub-national administrative units, is used to assign population counts to 30 arc-second (approximately 1 km at the equator) pixels. The population count rasters are divided by the land area raster to produce population density rasters with pixel values representing persons per square kilometer.

Center for International Earth Science Information Network Data Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. 2018. Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): Population Density, Revision 11, Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <https://doi.org/10.7927/H49C6VHW>.
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