

1. Explain the difference between **renewable resources** and **nonrenewable resources**.

What are the **two** major misuses of resources geographers observe?

2.

3.

*In the table below, explain and give a bulleted list of details about each **pillar of sustainability***

<b>3 Pillars of Sustainability</b>	
4. <b>Environment</b> <i>(conservation vs. preservation)</i>	
5. <b>Economy</b>	
6. <b>Society</b>	

Explain **two** major criticisms about sustainability

7.

8.

9. What are the types of **climates** geographers identify? (by letter and name)

10. In what major way does climate influence human activities? (Give an example)

11. Why are human geographers interested in ecosystems involving interaction of humans with the biosphere and abiotic spheres?

For example- soil: What are the **two** major problems with which geographers are concerned as far as soil is concerned?

12.

13.

Complete the two case studies below using [pages 36-37](#) which describe **human modifications** of and **adaptations** to the local environment. To do so, annotate the blank maps and bullet in brief notes to the right of each.

#### 14. The Netherlands



#### 15. Southern Florida



1. The world's population is highly clustered, or concentrated in certain regions. **FOUR** major population concentrations are identified in the text. **Shade** and **label** the areas of these concentrations on the map in **red**.
2. **TWO** smaller concentrations, or emerging clusters, are also identified. **Shade** and **label** these areas on the map in **blue**.



In the boxes below, make note of significant facts, features, countries involved, and characteristics of the **four** most important population concentrations and **two** secondary ones.

<p>3. <b>EAST ASIA</b></p>	<p>4. <b>SOUTH ASIA</b></p>	<p>5. <b>WEST AFRICA</b></p>
<p>6. <b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b></p>	<p>7. <b>EUROPE</b></p>	<p>8. <b>EASTERN NORTH AMERICA</b></p>

In the table below, list the four “lands” which are sparsely populated on earth. For each region, explain the reason which makes it inhospitable for human habitation.

<b>Sparingly Populated Land</b>	<b>Reason(s) for Inhospitability</b>
9. Dry Lands	
10. Wet Lands	
11. Cold Lands	
12. High Lands	

13. Use the maps on page 47 to prepare a sketch map that shows **non-ecumene** and **very sparsely inhabited lands**.



14. What occurs when the rate of physiological density increases?

**Chapter 2 Key Issue 2: Why Is Global Population Increasing?**

*Pages 50-55*

15. What is the NIR (natural increase rate) today?

16. When did the global NIR peak?

17. About how many people are being added to the world's population each year?

18. In what world regions is most growth occurring?

19. What is the global "average" TFR?

20. Note the rates and locations of the global “highs and lows” in TFR.
  
21. The shape of a pyramid is primarily determined by what demographic rate?
  
22. What age groups are categorized as “dependent”?
  
23. What does the “graying” of a population refer to?
  
24. What types of countries/regions are likely to have more males than females?
  
25. Why?

**Chapter 2 Key Issue 3: Why Does Population Growth Vary Among Regions?**

*Pages 56-63*

1. The **demographic transition** is a \_\_\_\_\_ with several \_\_\_\_\_ and every \_\_\_\_\_ is in one of the stages.

Fill in the chart below with characteristics describing each stage in the demographic transition model (CBR, CDR, NIR, etc.). Characterize the amount of growth of each stage (low, high, decreasing (aka moderate) etc.).

<b>Demographic Transition Model</b>			
2. Stage 1	3. Stage 2	4. Stage 3	5. Stage 4

In the chart below, which represents the four stages of demographic transition, identify the country and where it is located which is in that stage and briefly describe how it got to that stage? Use the DTM samples and population pyramids on pages 56-57 to help you with this.

Stages of the Demographic Transition Model			
Stage 1	6. Stage 2	7. Stage 3	8. Stage 4
No country in stage 1			

In what sense can we say that the first break came to **different world regions** for **different reasons** and in **different ways**?

9. It came to Europe and North America...

10. It came to Africa, Asia, and Latin America...

The CBR has declined rapidly since 1990. **Identify the two** strategies that have been successful in reducing birth rates and **explain why** they have been successful.

11.

12.

Complete the table below to describe the views/theories of various population theorists:

13. Thomas Malthus	14. Neo-Malthusians	15. Critics of Malthus

16. Where has Malthus's theory proven right?

17. In what ways was Malthus mistaken?

Examine Japan's population:

18. How is Japan's population expected to change by 2050?

19. Why is this expected to happen?

20. Why is it problematic for Japan?

Identify the two "**big breaks**" in the demographic transition and their **causes**.

21. The first break...

22. The second break...

23. What would characterize a possible stage 5 of the DTM?

In the chart below, summarize/bullet key points of India's and China's population policies

24. India	25. China

1. What is *epidemiologic transition*?

Complete the table below with notes on the stages of epidemiologic transition:

2. Stage 1	3. Stage 2	4. Stage 3	5. Stage 4	6. Possible Stage 5

Two important indicators of health in a country are infant mortality rate (IMR) and life expectancy.

7. Define *infant mortality rate*:

8. Define *life expectancy*:

9. How are these mortality rates distributed globally, in terms of the developed and developing worlds?

10. Compare and contrast reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries.