

Fundamentals of Demography

Geography · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. What is the term for the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year?

- A) Crude birth rate
- B) Fertility rate
- C) Replacement level
- D) Natural increase

2. Which demographic indicator measures the average number of children a woman would have in her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates?

- A) Crude birth rate
- B) Total fertility rate
- C) Infant mortality rate
- D) Dependency ratio

3. What is the primary factor that causes a population to experience 'natural increase'?

- A) High migration rates
- B) Birth rate exceeding death rate
- C) Increased urbanisation
- D) Improved literacy rates

4. What does a 'population pyramid' with a very wide base and a narrow top primarily indicate?

- A) An aging population
- B) High birth rates and lower life expectancy
- C) Zero population growth
- D) Negative population growth

5. Which stage of the Demographic Transition Model is characterised by both high birth and high death rates, resulting in little population growth?

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4

6. What is the term used to describe the movement of people from rural areas to cities?

- A) Emigration
- B) Immigration
- C) Urbanisation
- D) Suburbanisation

7. What is a 'push factor' in migration?

- A) Better job opportunities
- B) Political stability
- C) Lack of social services
- D) Access to high-quality healthcare

8. Which demographic measure is calculated by dividing the total population by the total land area?

- A) Population density
- B) Crude death rate
- C) Urban growth rate
- D) Net migration rate

9. In demography, what is the 'replacement level' fertility rate required for a population to remain stable?

- A) 1.1
- B) 2.1
- C) 3.5
- D) 4.2

10. What is an 'aging population' primarily defined by?

- A) A high percentage of children
- B) An increase in the median age of the population
- C) High levels of international migration
- D) A decrease in total population size

11. Which of the following is considered a 'pull factor' for international migration?

- A) Drought
- B) War
- C) Religious persecution
- D) Economic prosperity

12. What does the 'dependency ratio' compare?

- A) Urban vs rural populations
- B) Births vs deaths
- C) Working-age population vs non-working age population
- D) Men vs women in the workforce

13. What happens to the death rate during Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model?

- A) It remains very high
- B) It begins to fall rapidly
- C) It rises due to overcrowding
- D) It stays equal to the birth rate

14. What is the term for the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births?

- A) Crude death rate
- B) Infant mortality rate
- C) Child mortality rate
- D) Life expectancy

15. What is 'net migration' defined as?

- A) The total number of people who move
- B) The sum of births and deaths
- C) The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants
- D) The total number of people living in cities