## Geography Unit Test

## Unit 1: Changing Population

Name: $\qquad$

## Section A: Answer all questions. When relevant, answers should refer to case studies or examples.

The bar graph shows the total number of people in the world who are classified by the United Nations (UN) as forced migrants.

[Source: adapted from UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), www.economist.com]

1) Describe the trends in numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) between 1990 and 2010 as shown on the graph. [3]
2) State the key factor that determines whether a forced migrant is a refugee or an internally displaced person (IDP). [1]
3) Suggest one political and one environmental cause of the rapid increase in the total number of forced migrants since 2011. [2 + 2]
4) Define Crude Birth Rate. [2]

[Source: Richard Rhoda and Tony Burton. Geo-Mexico: The Geography and Dynamics of Modern Mexico. Sombrero Books, 2010.]
5) Estimate the rate of natural increase in 2010. [1]
6) State the year in which the natural increase rate is projected to become negative. [1]
7) Distinguish between a population projection and population momentum. [2]
8) Suggest two reasons why governments need population projections. [2 + 2]
9) Explain two negative consequences for the cities projected to experience very rapid growth. [2 + 2]
10) Explain two reasons why the life expectancy in many low-income and middle-income countries is increasing. [2+2]

Section B: Answer one question. When relevant, answers should refer to case studies or examples.

1) "Physical factors have the greatest impact on population distribution." Discuss this statement.
2) "To the local population, megacities have more advantages than disadvantages." Discuss this statement.
