



Key Terms	
Exponential growth	When something increases more with passing time - rapid growth.
Distribution	The way something is arranged or located.
Population density	The average number of people in a certain area.
Densely populated	Crowded closely together.
Sparsely populated	Settled at widely-spaced intervals.
Population pyramid	A graph which shows the age and gender structure of a population.
Population structure	The number of males and females in each age group that are found within a specific place.
Aging population	When the average age of a population is rising.
Demographic Transition Model (DTM)	shows population changes over time. There are five stages in the DTM and these stages can be linked to levels of development.
Rural-Urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the city.

Overall: What are the impacts of population change?

Key Questions
<p>What is happening to global population growth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the causes of global population growth? Should we be concerned about global population growth?
<p>How does urbanisation link to development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do people live and why? How does development affect population structure? What is the DTM? How does the DTM link population and development? How are urbanisation patterns changing? Where is urbanisation and counter-urbanisation happening and why?
<p>What is globalisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How and why is the world becoming more globalised? How does globalisation affect people and the environment?

Key Terms	
Pull factor	A factor which attracts people to move to a new place.
Push factor	A factor that encourages people to leave the place in which they live and to move elsewhere.
Globalisation	The way in which the world has become more interconnected. It refers to how people communicate as well as world trade, international investment and the sharing of ideas.
TNC (TransNational Corporation)	A company that operates in many different countries.
Exploit	To make full use of, or to take advantage of.
Trade	The exchange of goods for money between producers and consumers.
Materials	Things that are used, sometimes to make other things.
Resources	Anything material that is useful to people.
Interdependent	Countries which rely upon each other to trade goods and services.
Infrastructure	The basic structures needed for an area to function, for example roads and communications.



LINKS

BBC Bitesize KS3 [Population & Migration](#)
 BBC Bitesize KS3 [Globalisation](#)