



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.
Natural Increase	When birth rate is higher than death rate so the population increases.

Overall: What are the impacts of population change?

Key Questions
What is happening to global population growth? - What is happening to global population growth? - How is the global population distributed & why? - How does development affect population structure? - Should we be concerned about global population change? - What is the DTM? - How does the DTM link population and development?
How does a country's level of development influence the rate of urbanisation? - How are urbanisation patterns changing and why? - Where is urbanisation and counter-urbanisation happening and why? - What is counter-urbanisation and where is it happening?
Understanding the process of urban and economic change on the Asian continent - How and why is the world becoming more globalised? - How does globalisation affect people and the environment?

Key Terms	
Urbanisation	When more people live in urban areas compared to rural areas within a country.
Counter-urbanisation	Learn about the movement of people out of cities, to the surrounding areas, since 1950 in high-income countries.
HIC; LIC; NEE	High Income Country Low Income Country Newly Emerging Economy
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.
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.