

Population

Word	Definition	Translation
abandon	to leave a place, especially because it is difficult or dangerous to stay there.	
accommodate	to provide a place or room for someone to stay in.	
adult	someone who is no longer a child and is legally responsible for their actions.	
afford	if you can afford something, you have enough money to be able to pay for it. This word usually follows 'can', 'could', or 'be able to'.	
aged	someone who is aged 18, 35, 70 etc is 18, 35, 70 etc years old.	
amenity	something that makes it comfortable or enjoyable to live or work somewhere.	
antibiotic	a drug that cures illnesses and infections caused by bacteria. Doctors often give people a course of antibiotics, when they have to take a fixed amount of medicine each day for several days.	
assimilate	to feel that you belong to the new community that you have started to live in, or to make someone feel like this.	
available	able to be obtained, taken, or used.	
average	the amount, level, standard etc that is typical of a group of people or things.	
basic	basic products and services are ones that everyone needs such as food, medicine, and fuel.	
birth rate	the official number of births in a particular year or place.	
blight	1 a serious disease affecting plants and crops. 2 something that damages or spoils something else.	
breastfeed	to feed a baby with milk from your breasts rather than bottle-feeding it.	
built-up	a built-up area has a lot of buildings in it.	
bustee	another spelling of basti - a slum	
census	an occasion when government officials count all the people in a country and record information about them.	
childbearing	the process of being pregnant and giving birth to children.	
childhood	the time of your life when you are a child.	
citizen	someone who has the right to live permanently in a particular country.	
civil rights	the basic rights that all people in a society have, for example the right to be treated fairly by the law.	
colonize	to take control of another country by going to live there or by sending people to live there.	
commute	to travel regularly to and from work.	
concentration	a large number of people or things in one area or a large amount of a particular thing.	
conquer	to take control of land or people using soldiers.	
contagious	a contagious disease spreads from one person to another through touch or through the air.	
crowded	containing a lot of people, especially too many.	

cure	a medicine or treatment that makes someone who is ill become healthy.	
death rate	the number of deaths in a particular area in one year.	
debt	the total amount of money that the government of a country owes to banks and to other countries that it has borrowed from.	
decline	a reduction in the amount or quality of something.	
decolonization	the process by which a colony becomes independent from the country that used to control it.	
decrease	1 to become less. 2 to reduce something.	
define	to describe clearly and exactly what something is.	
demand	the amount of a product or service that people want, or the fact that they want it.	
demographic	relating to populations.	
density	the amount of something in a place.	
dependency	a country that is controlled by another country.	
descendant	a relative of a person who lived in the past.	
diarrhoea	an illness in which you pass solid waste from your body too often and in a liquid form.	
dirty	not clean	
disaster	something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people.	
distribution	the process of spreading something over an area or the way in which it is spread.	
diversity	the fact that very different people or things exist within a group or place.	
dysentery	a serious disease that affects your bowels and makes you go to the toilet very frequently and become very weak.	
elderly	the elderly = old people.	
emigrate	to leave your country in order to live in another country.	
equality	the state of being equal, especially in having the same rights, status, and opportunities.	
facility	something such as a room or piece of equipment that is provided at a place for people to use.	
family planning	the practice of controlling the number of children that you have by using contraceptives (=drugs, objects, or methods that stop a woman becoming pregnant).	
famine	a serious lack of food that continues for a long time and causes many people in a country to become ill or die.	
favela	a poor area of a town in Brazil where the houses are in very bad condition.	
fertility	1 a woman's ability to have babies.	
flourish	to grow well and be healthy.	
gender	the fact of being either male or female.	
growth	an increase in the size, number, or development of something	
health care	the services that look after people's health.	
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus: a virus that can cause Aids and is usually passed to someone else by having sex.	

household income	the total money that all the people living in one home get from working or from investing money.	
illiterate	someone who is illiterate cannot read or write.	
immigration	the process in which people come to a country in order to live there permanently.	
increase	to become larger in amount or number.	
industrialization	the process of a country developing industries or making them more modern.	
infant mortality rate	the number of deaths of children under a year old in a particular society. It is expressed as the number of deaths out of every 1,000 live births.	
infrastructure	the set of systems within a place or organization that affect how well it operates, for example the telephone and transport systems in a country.	
inhabitant	a person or animal that lives in a particular place.	
lack	to not have any or enough of something you need or want.	
life expectancy	the length of time that someone is likely to live.	
literacy	the ability to read and write.	
majority	the age at which someone legally becomes an adult.	
malnutrition	a medical condition in which you are weak or ill because you do not eat enough or do not eat enough of the right foods.	
migration	the process by which people or animals migrate to another place or country.	
mixed-race	involving people of different races.	
nuclear family	a family unit that consists of a mother, a father, and their children.	
nutrition	food considered as something that keeps you healthy.	
overcrowded	containing too many people or things.	
overpopulation	the state of there being too many people living in a place.	
peer group	a group of people of the same age, social class, or education.	
per capita	based on calculations that show the average amount for each person affected.	
population density	the number of people per square kilometre of land area.	
push factor	a force which acts to drive people away from a place (opposite = the pull factor).	
refugee	someone who leaves their country, especially during a war or other threatening event.	
scattered	spread over a large area.	
scavenge	to search through things that other people have thrown away in order to see if there is anything that you want.	
settler	someone who goes to live in a place where not many people live, and starts to make it into a community	
shanty town	an area where very poor people live in shanties (= a badly built house made from sheets of wood, metal, or other thin material).	

shelter	a temporary place to live for people who do not have their own homes, or for animals who have been treated in a cruel way.	
slum	a poor area of a town where the houses are in very bad condition.	
sparse	existing in small amounts, or very spread out.	
squatter	someone who lives in a place without permission and without paying the owner.	
stable	not changing frequently and not likely to suddenly become worse.	
starvation	a situation in which a person or animal suffers or dies because they do not have enough to eat.	
stationary	not moving.	
transition	the process of changing from one situation, form, or state to another.	
underdeveloped	an underdeveloped country or region is poor and does not have modern industries or advanced technology. Many people consider this to be an offensive word, and prefer to use the word developing.	
undernourished	someone who is undernourished is not healthy because they do not get enough food.	
underpopulated	an underpopulated area has very few people living in it, especially with the result that there are not enough people to do all the work.	
undeveloped	an undeveloped country is poor and does not have modern industries or advanced technology.	
vaccine	a substance put into the body, usually by injection, in order to provide protection against a disease.	
workforce	the total number of people who work in a particular company, industry, or area.	