

Discuss

1. What demographic changes take place as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system?
2. How many stages are there in the transition model?
3. Can this model predict future development in fertility rates?

Draw the graph of the demographic transition model and describe it.

Vocabulary for describing graphs

fluctuate	at high level	remain high / low	fall rapidly	rapid growth
vary	at low level	become steady	plummet	soar (<i>verb</i>)
		level off	decrease	rocket (<i>verb</i>)

LISTENING: Demographic Transition and Population Pyramids

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nonCD5GR9bw>

1. Watch the first part of the video and decide whether the statements are true or false.

2.14 - 4.30

- A) Stage 1: In the first stage birth and death rate vary.
- B) Stage 2: The drop of the death rate is due to improvements in education.
- C) Stage 3: The population grows because children are seen as a necessity.
- D) Stage 4: Natural increase of population approaches zero.
- E) Stage 5: Many countries are in shrinking population stage.
- F) Natural increase in stage 4 resembles natural increase in stage 1.

LISTENING: Hans Rosling: Global population growth, box by box

https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth

1. Vocabulary: Which well-known supermarket is this - [ai'kia] ?

What is: *emerging economy* *family planning* *child survival*

2. Professor Rosling talks about people in different countries and their dreams about what they want to buy. What do you think these wishes what to buy are?

- In developing countries:
- In newly industrialized countries/emerging economies:
- In the richest countries:

3. In your opinion, what can stop the global growth of the world population?

4. Compare your answers with the presentation. What does the professor say that people want? What is his idea of limiting the growth of the world population?

HOMEWORK: Demographic Transition - Stage One

Complete the missing terms. There are three extra words that will not be needed.

exceeding *determined* *fluctuated* *contribution* *mortality* *deaths*
nonexistent *siblings* *insurance* *education* *increased*

In pre-industrial society, death rates and birth rates were both high, and 1..... rapidly according to natural events, such as drought and disease, to produce a relatively constant and young population. Family planning and contraception were virtually 2.....; therefore, birth rates were essentially only limited by the ability of women to bear children. Emigration depressed death rates in some special cases (for example, Europe and particularly the Eastern United States during the 19th century), but, overall, death rates tended to match birth rates, often 3..... 40 per 1000 per year. Children contributed to the economy of the household from an early age by carrying water, firewood, and messages, caring for younger 4....., sweeping, washing dishes, preparing food, and working in the fields. The total cost of raising children barely exceeded their 5..... to the household. In addition, as they became adults they become a major input to the family business, mainly farming, and were the primary form of 6..... for adults in old age. In India, an adult son was all that prevented a widow from falling into poverty. While death rates remained high there was no question as to the need for children, even if the means to prevent them had existed.

During this stage, the society evolves in accordance with Malthusian paradigm, with population essentially 7..... by the food supply. Any fluctuations in food supply (either positive, for example, due to technology improvements, or negative, due to droughts and pest invasions) tend to translate directly into population fluctuations. Famines resulting in significant 8..... are frequent.

sources

<http://www.i-study.co.uk/Students/IB%20Population%20SoW.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographic_transition

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