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| Name:  Date:  School:  Facilitator: |

**6.03 Vocab Review**

**Complete the blanks with the correct vocabulary words. It includes terms from Lesson 6.01, 6.02 and 6.03.**

1. is the scientific study of population growth and change.
2. time is the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues.

1. is the "Number of events per Number at risk” of the event.
2. is all births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period.
3. Census       is the formal counting of a population by its government.
4. is the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center that are then remodeled for upper class apartments.
5. birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population.
6. developed nations are nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world including: Western Europe; Canada, United States, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia.
7. factors are negative aspects that make you consider leaving and       factors are positive aspects that draw you to migrate to it.
8. is a measure of the number of children born to a woman.
9. Total       rate is the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level.
10. Overspill of one urban area into another results in a       where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor.
11. is the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children.
12. Net       is all of the in-migration minus all the out-migration in a given population over a given time period.
13. is a perspective which opposes childbearing.
14. An antinatalist who agrees with Malthus but rejects his conservative and religious proscriptions is called a      -     .
15. is the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management.
16. The       death rate is the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population.
17. developed nations are located near or south of the Equator which have less wealth and more of the world's population of inhabitants including: Africa, India, Central and South America, most island nations, and most of Asia (Excluding China).
18. The             Theory claims that populations go through 3 distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates.
19. The arrival of a foreigner into a country they will reside in and likely become a citizen is called      , and the departure from your country of origin to reside in another is called      .
20. ratio is the number of young and elderly people in a population divided by the total adult population.
21. is the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities increases while the proportion of people living in the country side diminishes.
22. Population       is the number of people per square mile or square kilometer.
23. Upper class city dwellers moving out of the city beyond the suburbs and living in high-end housing in the countryside is called      .
24. Smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area are called      .
25. An “intimate community is called      , and “impersonal associations are called      .
26. solidarity is a shared conscious among society's members who each have a similar form of livelihood.
27. is a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society have vague norms.
28. Large population concentrations in cities which have influence of the city's various zones are       areas.
29. Intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there are called      .
30. City dwellers that group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves are called            .
31. is a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society.
32. The perspective which promotes birth and increased population is      .
33. An urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants is a      .