**Unit 6, Day 2-Issues in Asia: Population and Natural Disasters**

1. Bell Ringer

a. Label the following on the map to the right:

1. India
2. China
3. Gobi Desert
4. Malay Archipelago
5. Himalaya mountains

b. Shade in all of the regions of the world that we have studied so far.

**Video 1 Notes Video 2 Notes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

3. Notes

**Fertility rate:**

* population stays the same if the fertility rate is: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**India:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ billion people (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s population)
* ½ country is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country
* Fertility rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children/woman
* Average \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people per square mile
* Many extended families live together

**Pakistan and Bangladesh :**

* Became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic differences
* Bangladesh has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people per square mile
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population increases
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increases lowers average birth rate

**China:**

* 1.4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
* fertility rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children/ woman
* World’s most populous country
* urbanization causes overcrowding in cities and not enough

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in rural areas

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child per family policy

**One Child Policy:**

* Causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(killing babies)
* Causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Highlights gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Japan:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million people 🡪 most live in urban areas along the coast
* Tokyo is the world’s most populous city (35 million people)

3. Practice Questions

1. **According to their birth rate of 1.4, the population in China is:**
2. Increasing
3. Increasing rapidly
4. Decreasing
5. Staying the same

**4. The One Child Policy might cause gender preference because:**

A. families want girls instead of boys

B. families can choose the gender of their child

C. families want a boy instead of a girl

D. it does not cause gender preference

3. **China has a lower population growth rate than India. This could be because:**

A. People want to have fewer children

B. the One Child Policy stops population growth

C. China’s population growth is not lower than India

D. Children die more now than they used to

2. **In India, half of the country is under the age of 25. This shows us:**

A. the life expectancy is very high

B. there is a high infant mortality rate

C. There are more young people than elderly people

D. it does not show us anything