

Geography
Unit 3 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is there population growth?

2. What is mortality rate?

3. What does a population pyramid represent?

4. What is birth rate and how is it gotten?

5. What is population distribution and which factors cause it?

6. What is absolute population?

7. What is population density?

8. What does population concentration refer to?

9. What is population dispersion?

10. List some rural characteristics.

11. List some urban characteristics.

12. Explain three social problems of the world's population.

13. Explain causes and consequences of migration.

14. In migration, which are the expulsion countries and the attraction ones?

15. What is multiculturalism?

16. Explain the difference among traditional, contemporary and emergent cultures.

17. Why is intercultural coexistence important right now?

18. What is cultural homogenization?

19. What is the role of publicity and media in cultural homogenization?

20. Mention some examples of the world's cultural manifestations changes.

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Unit 3 Assessment Answer Key

Students are expected to give in their own words, the following information:

1. To birthrates higher than mortality rates as well as people with higher income in a country according to the number of people who leave that country.
2. It is the number of deaths that occur in a period of time. It is gotten dividing the number of deaths in a country in a year by the previous total population divided by one thousand.
3. In a population pyramid, it is represented the information regarding the number of men and women who live in a country by age segment; which will help analyze a country's population life conditions.
4. It is the number or births that occur at a given period of time. It is gotten dividing the number of births per year in a country by the total previous population divided by one thousand.
5. It is the way in which inhabitants occupy their country's surface and it depends on natural factors (physical and geographical features), social factors (development opportunities) and economical factors (favorable conditions to do productive activities).
6. The total inhabitants of a country.
7. It is the number of inhabitants that exist per square kilometer.
8. To the proximity of different human settlements within a region.
9. Spacing in towns or cities in a specific area.
10. Rural life means life in the country. Therefore, main activities include agriculture, cattle industry, not industrialized manufacturing. There is great cultural wealth and people preserve traditions. People are usually participative and change-reluctant.
11. City life means life in the city. Therefore, main activities include industry and services. People accept changes and new customs. Their culture has multiple influences.
12. Marginalization, malnourishing, discrimination.
13. Migration occurs because of demographic, economical, political, religious, personal or social reasons. Some consequences may be population growth or reduction, birth rate reduction, mortality growth and scarce labor, among others.
14. Expulsion countries are the ones from which people migrate seeking for better life conditions. Attraction countries are the ones to which people go to settle.
15. It is respectful, peaceful, harmonic coexistence of diverse cultures that live in the same country or region.
16. Traditional cultures are the ones from ethnic groups. Contemporary cultures constitute the majority of current cultures and they derive from traditional ones; they have adopted technological elements that imply social and economical changes. Emergent cultures are groups with high income that have access to the latest technological and scientific innovations.
17. Different cultures interaction makes it possible to mutually benefit and coexist in a respectful way under the principle of equality. Coexistence results essential to avoid risks derived from incomprehension, discrimination and racism.

18. Culture homogenization is the unification of different cultural practices that do not necessarily identify individual cultures. The dominant culture nowadays is the American one, whose manifestations have spread throughout the world.
19. Products and services diffusion all over the world such as TV shows, music, movies, clothes, food, drink and electronics, among others.
20. Introduction of new celebrations, changes in the way of dress and talk, consumption of other kinds of food, transmission of sports events, massive shows.