Name _____Date _____Period _____
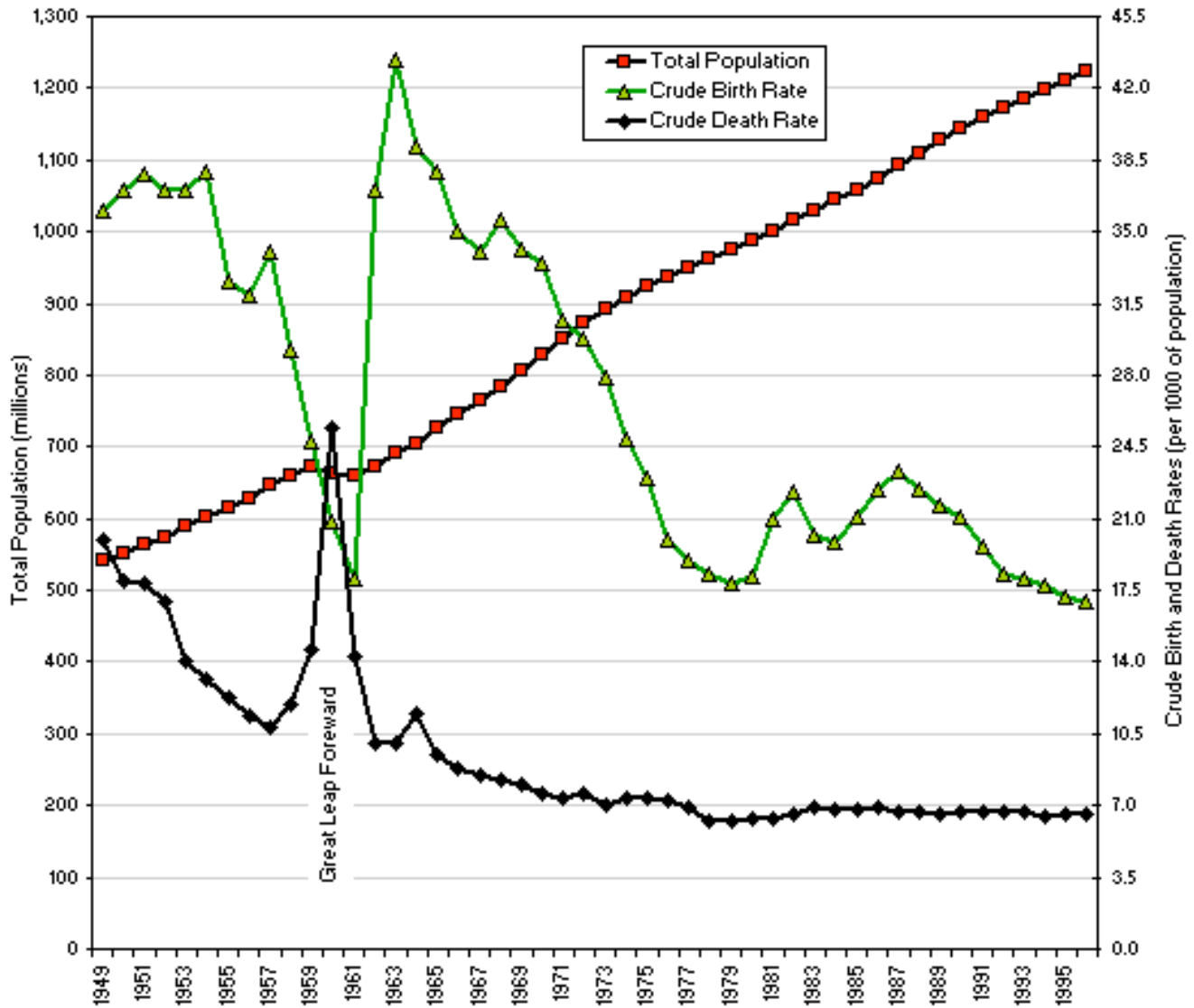
China's One Child Policy Assessment

_____ 1. What is the specialized branch of geography that studies human populations?

    A. Geomorphology
    B. Demography
    C. Genealogy
    D. Cultural Diffusion

_____ 2. What is the single most important factor in determining a country's population growth?

    A. Total Fertility Rate
    B. The Census
    C. Crude Birth Rate
    D. Growth Rate

_____ 3. The amount of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to births, deaths, and migration is called:

    A. Crude Birth Rate
    B. Crude Death Rate
    C. Growth Rate
    D. Total Fertility Rate

_____ 4. The One Child Policy has successfully lowered China's Total Fertility Rate. Why, then is China's population predicted to grow until the year 2050?

    A. China has recently loosened up its immigration policies, allowing thousands of immigrants to move into their country.
    B. The One Child Policy will be temporarily "lifted" from 2005 to 2015, allowing Chinese couples to have two children during this time period.
    C. Population momentum will drive China's growth until 2030 due to the high concentration of people in their childbearing years.
    D. Ethnic minorities that are currently allowed to have 2-4 children per family will lose this protection. By 2050, the One Child Policy will be strictly enforced for all ethnic groups.

_____ 5. What replacement level rate must a country maintain to reach population stability?

    A. A total fertility rate of 1.5
    B. A total fertility rate of 2.1
    C. A total fertility rate of 2.8
    D. A total fertility rate of 3.5

Directions: For questions 6 – 10, use the provided graph entitled "Population growth, crude birth and death rates, 1949 – 1996."

_____ 6. What information can be found on the <u>x-axis</u>?

    A. Crude Birth and Death Rates
    B. Total Population
    C. Total Fertility Rate
    D. Years

_____ 7. What was China's population in 1970?

    A. 28 million
    B. 34 million
    C. 800 million
    D. 980 million

_____ 8. What was China's <u>Crude Birth Rate</u> (CBR) in 1990?

    A. 6.9 births per 1000
    B. 21 births per 1000
    C. 40 births per 1000
    D. 600 births per 1000

_____ 9. During what year did China's <u>Crude Death Rate</u> (CDR) begin to stabilize at 7.0 deaths per 1000?

    A. 1960
    B. 1962
    C. 1970
    D. 1994

_____ 10. From 1970 to 1980, China's overall trend in <u>Crude Birth Rate</u> (CBR) can be described as:

    A. An increasing trend
    B. A decreasing trend
    C. A stabilizing trend
    D. An initial increasing trend followed by a decreasing trend

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Population growth, crude birth and death rates, 1949 – 1996

Source: China Statistical Yearbook (various years), Beijing

Graph for China's One Child Policy Assessment

ARIZONA
GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE

Name _____Date _____Period _____

China's One Child Policy Assessment – _Answer Key_

B 1. What is the specialized branch of geography that studies human populations?

  E. Geomorphology
  F. Demography
  G. Genealogy
  H. Cultural Diffusion

A 2. What is the single most important factor in determining a country's population growth?

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  G. Crude Birth Rate
  H. Growth Rate

C 3. The amount of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to births, deaths, and migration is called:

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Directions: For questions 6 – 10, use the provided graph entitled "Population growth, crude birth and death rates, 1949 – 1996."

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  F. Total Population
  G. Total Fertility Rate
  H. Years

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  H. 1994

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  F. A decreasing trend
  G. A stabilizing trend
  H. An initial increasing trend followed by a decreasing trend

Note to Teacher - Student Mastery will be assessed as a score of 80% or higher as follows:

♦ A score of 4 (or higher) out of 5 on Questions 1 – 5, show student mastery of the Geography component of this lesson.

♦ A score of 4 (or higher) out of 5 on Questions 6 – 10, show student mastery of the Math component of this lesson.