



## 3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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### WORKSHEET 18

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Geography

Year: 13

<b>Strand</b>	GEO 2 Human Geography
<b>Sub strand</b>	GEO 13.2.1 Population
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Explore population patterns and calculate population data to make informed decisions

#### CHAPTER 6: Population (continued)

#### **Factors Affecting Population Density**

Physical/Natural Factors	Low Density	High Density
Relief (shape and height of land)	Rugged mountains : very cold, high plateau(Tibet) and worn-down shield lands(Canadian Shield)	Flat, lowland plains are attractive to settlements(Bangladesh) and areas surrounding some volcanoes(Mt Etna)
Climate	Very low rainfall (Sahara), areas with a long seasonal drought & irregular rain(Sahel), high humidity(Amazon), very cold areas with a short growing season(Northern Canada)	Reliable rainfall and well-distributed throughout the year, no temperature extremes and lengthy growing season(NW Europe), where sunshine or snow is enough to attract tourists and areas with a monsoon climate(SE Asia)
Vegetation	Coniferous forests of Northern Canada & rainforests of the tropics	Grasslands
Soils	Frozen soils (Arctic), thin mountain soils, leached, severely-eroded soils like in the Amazon.	Deep, humus-filled soils and river-deposited silt (Ganges delta)
Water Supplies	Lack permanent supply of clean water due to climate or no money and technology to build reservoirs and wells or lay pipes. Contamination by sewage, nitrates and salt.	Reliable water supply.

Diseases and Pests	May harm the population and limit the # living there. Malaria in Central Africa, HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa.	Some areas were initially relatively disease-and-pest-free; others had the capital and medical expertise to eradicate those which were a problem, e.g. The former Pontine Marshes in Rome.
Resources	Areas devoid of minerals and easily obtainable sources of energy rarely attract people or industry (Tibet)	Large mineral deposits, now or before. These resources usually led to the development of large-scale industry.
Human Factors	Low Density	High Density
Communications	Areas where it is difficult to construct and maintain transport systems tend to be sparsely populated. E.g. mountains(Bolivia), desert(Sahara) and forests(Amazon Basin)	Areas where it is easier to build canals, railways, roads, and airports have attracted settlements. Large natural ports have been developed for trade(Singapore)
Economic	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated such as the Amazon Rainforest.	Intense farming or industry can support large numbers of people on a small land area, good job opportunities.
Political	Areas where the state fails to invest sufficient money or to encourage development-either economically or socially. Unstable governments repel people, e.g. Afghanistan.	Stable governments such as Singapore. Decisions may affect population distribution e.g. By creating new cities by opening up 'pioneer' lands for development.

**Activity**

- Define these terms: choropleth map, dot map, population distribution, population density.
- Copy and complete the table below:

Factor	Ways it affects distribution & density
River	
Mineral deposits	
Rugged terrain	
Urban area	
- Refer to the Population Distribution and Population Density in UK and answer the following questions:
  - Name the two areas in the UK with high population densities.
  - Identify the cities in these two area.
  - Research on the two areas and find out other reasons for the high population densities.