

Exercise walk-through

Demographic Transition ■ 3.9

eXercise

You must be able to

- describe the four stages of the **demographic transition** 人口转变
- link each stage to birth and death rates
- connect the model to development

Method — The four stages

The **demographic transition** describes how birth and death rates change as a country develops:

- 1 **Pre-industrial** — high birth **and** high death rates; slow growth.
- 2 **Transitional** — death rate **falls** (better food, health); high births; **rapid growth**.
- 3 **Industrial** — birth rate falls (education, family planning); growth slows.
- 4 **Post-industrial** — low birth and low death rates; population stable or declining.

Method — Reading a country's stage

Match the country's birth and death rates to a stage. A country with rapidly falling deaths but high births is in **Stage 2** (fastest growth).

Method — The link to development

As countries develop (industrialize, educate, urbanize), they move from Stage 1 toward Stage 4, and growth slows.

Method — A worked identification

A wealthy country with low birth and death rates and a stable population is in **Stage 4**.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

In Stage 1, what are the birth and death rates like?

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

Both high **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

In which stage is population growth fastest?

Solution 2.2

Method: Reading a country's stage

Worked steps

Stage 2 (transitional) **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

What happens to the birth rate in Stage 3?

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

It falls **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A country with low birth and low death rates and a stable population is in

A Stage 1

B Stage 2

C Stage 3

D Stage 4

Solution 3.1

A Stage 1

B Stage 2

C Stage 3

D Stage 4



Worked steps

D — Stage 4.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A developing country's death rate has dropped sharply, but its birth rate is still high.

- (a) State the stage.
- (b) Explain why its population is growing rapidly.

Solution 3.2

Worked steps

(a) Stage 2 **B1**. (b) Deaths have fallen but births remain high, so the gap between them is large and the population grows rapidly **M1** **A1**.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 2 marks

Explain how development (education and family planning) moves a country from Stage 2 to Stage 3.

Solution 3.3

Method: The four stages

Worked steps

Education (especially of women) and access to family planning lower the birth rate, so the birth–death gap narrows and growth slows, moving the country into Stage 3

M1 **A1**.