**Demographic transition model**

| 1. What is the demographic transition model? | | |
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|  | A. A model of geographical changes over time. |  |
|  | B. A model predicting economic growth. |  |
|  | C. A model representing population changes over time through different stages. |  |
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| 2. Which stage has low birth and death rates with potential population decline? | | |
|  | A. Stage 2 |  |
|  | B. Stage 3 |  |
|  | C. Stage 5 |  |
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| 3. How does the model explain population changes? | | |
|  | A. By analysing economic data. |  |
|  | B. By predicting technological advancements. |  |
|  | C. Through stages characterised by birth and death rates. |  |

| 4. What is a limitation of the demographic transition model? | | |
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|  | A. It does not account for cultural variations. |  |
|  | B. It is too specific to Western countries. |  |
|  | C. It predicts future population sizes. |  |
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| 5. Which stage is marked by high birth rates and declining death rates? | | |
|  | A. Stage 1 |  |
|  | B. Stage 2 |  |
|  | C. Stage 4 |  |
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| 6. What keyword describes the process by which a country improves the well-being of its people? | | |
|  | A. Birth rate |  |
|  | B. Economic development |  |
|  | C. Population decline |  |