**Demographic transition model**

| 1. What is the birth rate? | | |
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|  | A. The increase in population per 1,000 people in a year. |  |
|  | B. The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year. |  |
|  | C. The number of live births per 1,000 people in a year. |  |
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| 2. What does natural increase refer to in population studies? | | |
|  | A. The difference between birth rate and death rate. |  |
|  | B. The number of births in a given year. |  |
|  | C. The total population growth including migration. |  |
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| 3. What is the expected trend in birth rates for Advanced Countries (ACs)? | | |
|  | A. Fluctuating birth rates |  |
|  | B. High birth rates |  |
|  | C. Low birth rates |  |

| 4. What is the expected trend in death rates for Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs)? | | |
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|  | A. High death rates |  |
|  | B. Low death rates |  |
|  | C. Stable death rates |  |
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| 5. How do birth rates in LIDCs typically compare to ACs? | | |
|  | A. Higher birth rates in LIDCs |  |
|  | B. Lower birth rates in LIDCs |  |
|  | C. Similar birth rates in LIDCs |  |
|  |  |  |
| 6. What can often result from low birth and death rates in ACs? | | |
|  | A. High infant mortality |  |
|  | B. Population ageing |  |
|  | C. Rapid population growth |  |