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 x-axis?
   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 Crude Birth Rate (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 Crude Death Rate (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 Crude Birth Rate (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
Directions: Use this graph for Questions 6 – 10 on the China’s One Child Policy Assessment.


Source: China Statistical Yearbook (various years), Beijing