Y6 - Why does population change?

Throughout the topic, children will:

- Identify the most densely and sparsely populated areas.
- Describe the increase in global population over time.
- Begin to describe what might influence the environments people live in.
- Define birth and death rates, suggesting what may influence them.
- Define migration, discussing push and pull factors.
- Explain why some people have no choice but to leave their homes.
- Describe the causes of climate change, explaining its impact on the global population.
- Suggest an action they can take to fight climate change.
- Calculate the length of a route to scale.
- Follow a selected route on an OS map.
- Use a variety of data collection methods, including using a Likert scale.
- Collect information from a member of the public.
- Create a digital map to plot and compare data collected from two locations.
- Suggest an idea to improve the environment.

Vocabulary

Air pollution—The level of harmful gases in the air.

Cartogram– A map where the size o countries changes to represent certain data.

Climate—Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.

Climate change- A change in the Earth's temperature, weather or rainfall over a long time.

Densely populated—An area that contains many people relative to its size.

Fossil fuels— Fuel, such as coal and gas, made from decomposed animals and plants.

Greenhouse gases- Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and increase the temperature of our planet.

Likert scale—A method of rating responses and opinions.

Migrants—People who move from one place to another.

Migration—The act of people moving from one place to another.

Noise pollution- The level of disturbing noise in an environment.

Population—The number of people living in a particular place.

Population density– The number of people living within a unit of area.

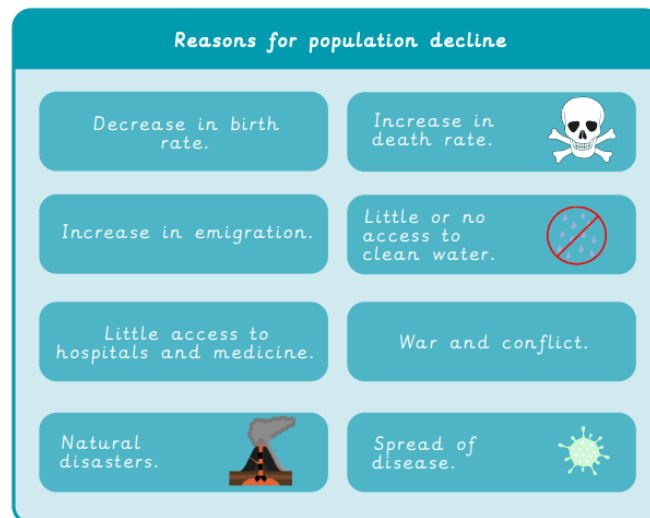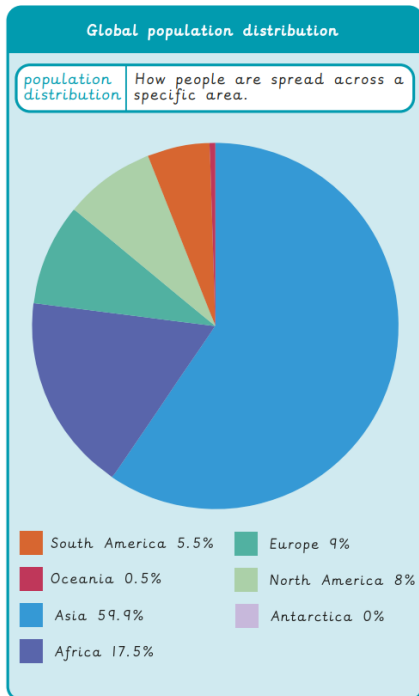**Population distribution**—How people are spread across a specific area.

Push factors—Negative factors that push people away from a place.

Pull factors—Positive factors that pull people towards a place.

Refugee—People forced to leave their country to find safety because of violence, conflict or war.

Region—An area that has similar physical or human features.

Sparsely populated—An area that has few people relative to its size.

Global population distribution

population distribution — How people are spread across a specific area.

- South America 5.5%
- Oceania 0.5%
- Asia 59.9%
- Africa 17.5%
- Europe 9%
- North America 8%
- Antarctica 0%

Reasons for population decline

- Decrease in birth rate.
- Increase in death rate.
- Increase in emigration.
- Little or no access to clean water.
- Little access to hospitals and medicine.
- War and conflict.
- Natural disasters.
- Spread of disease.

birth rate The average number of babies born per 1000 people every year.

death rate The average number of people dying per 1000 people every year.

Reasons for population growth

- Increase in birth rate.
- Decrease in death rate.
- Increase in immigration.
- Consistent access to food.
- A stable job and income.
- Clean, spacious housing.