

FOUNDATION YEAR

READING TEST

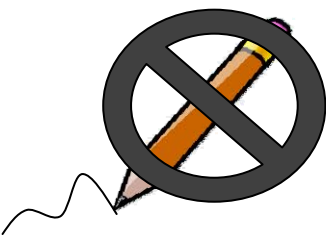
TITLE: **Population Pressures**

LEVEL: Final Exam

WHAT: **Practice Reading Exam including:**
Text
Worksheets
Answer Key

WHY: To give practice in multiple choice exam format
similar to the Foundation Year Reading Exam

HOW: Read the text and answer the questions.
Check your answers in the Answer Key.
If your answer doesn't match the Answer Key, refer to the script.



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THE PACKAGE

IF ANYTHING MISSING/DAMAGED, PLEASE CONTACT THE LSU STAFF

PRACTICE EXAMINATION - READING TEST

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

The questions in this section relate to the reading text: **Population Pressures**

There are seven parts in the reading section of the test:

Part 1: Skimming	(24 marks)
Part 2: Scanning	(12 marks)
Part 3: Vocabulary	(5 marks)
Part 4: Connectors	(5 marks)
Part 5: Reference	(5 marks)
Part 6: Summarising	(5 marks)
Part 7: University Wold List	(8 marks)

Time approximately: 60 minutes

POPULATION PRESSURES: A Complex Equation

5 In any global equation human beings are "the wild card", it is said. As primary consumers of the Earth's natural resources, people are both agents of development and victims of environmental degradation. They are also, potentially, the means of conservation.

10 Any development has an impact on the ecosystem. It would be naive to think otherwise. But there is growing concern among countries of both North and South that human numbers and activities are challenging the planet's capacity for sustainable development - the ability to meet present needs without depleting the resources to support future generations. "The relationship between population dynamics and the ecosystems on which the survival and well-being of people depend will be decisive in achieving sustainable development", says Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Brazil in June 1992.

15 World leaders need to consider the complex links between demographic trends, environment and development. Specifically, they need to create measures to stabilize global population and to support each country in achieving a sustainable balance between its population, its resources and the quality of life to which its citizens aspire.

20 For policy makers, the issue is how demographic pressures relate to economic growth, consumption patterns, poverty and environmental quality. With economic growth comes increased consumption. As developing countries produce and consume more of the basic necessities that the developed world now takes for granted - from adequate food and housing to refrigerators and cars - the challenge will be to make such consumption sustainable. Growing human numbers place greater demands on land and water, generate waste and pollution, and encroach on the habitats of non-human species which share the biosphere. Population interacts with every major issue affecting the health of economies, peoples and the planet - from faltering gross domestic product (GDP) to forest loss and global climate change.

Does Population Matter?

30 Throughout most of the 1970s and early 1980s, population growth rates slowed worldwide, while economic growth picked up. Family-planning programmes in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia were hailed as models of achievement.

By the end of the 1980s, however, lower death rates had all but canceled out reductions in fertility. And in actual numbers, population continued to increase rapidly, borne on the momentum of earlier growth. At the same time, debt-ridden economies stagnated.

As development prospects dimmed, resources were exhausted or degraded and infrastructure deteriorated or proved inadequate to support expanding populations. Growing numbers of migrants were forced onto marginal lands and into overcrowded cities: the World Bank estimates there may be as many as 14 million "environmental refugees" worldwide at present.

Few now deny that population belongs in the environment-development equation. **But** that's where agreement ends.

Economists for the most part have ignored or minimized the impact of population dynamics. Economic growth and technological improvements, in the traditional view, could extend almost indefinitely the Earth's capacity to support more people. The success of "Green Revolution" technologies that kept agricultural production ahead of population growth until the 1980s is often used to bolster this argument. Even the apparent limits of non-renewable resources could be overcome through ingenuity or substitution, proponents of this view claim. Market economics would be the engine to drive such change.

Most ecologists and population experts disagree. Population has been called everything from "the forgotten issue" on the environmental agenda to "today's number one environmental problem".

According to **this argument**, in a finite system - Earth - there are limits to even the so-called "renewable" resources needed for development. More people mean fewer resources and more pollution. Even technological fixes have their limits: the Green Revolution's high-yield, short-term gains were bought with toxic chemicals and soil-depleting methods that now call into question future productivity.

Most policy makers now acknowledge that balancing population and resources locally and regionally is necessary to achieve sustainable development, but there is reluctance to prescribe how that should be done. Some population experts and environmental groups are more vocal, calling for global population "control". In a chapter of *The Population Explosion* titled "Why Isn't Everyone as Scared as We Are?" researchers Paul Ehrlich and Anne Ehrlich assert: "Arresting global population growth should be second in importance only to avoiding war on humanity's agenda."

Ultimately, however, the population-environment-development equation is too complex to reduce to causal explanations or global prescriptions. A group of social scientists representing both North and South recently suggested that what is needed is a far more "nuanced" understanding of the social and economic factors that mediate between people and the environment. "The 'population problem' does not just involve absolute numbers of people, or even just population densities or overall rates of increase", they state. "It also involves, in important ways, such factors as patterns of production, consumption, and distribution."

The Development Paradox

The complex interrelationship between population, environment and development is sometimes known as the *development paradox*: while development can slow population growth, population pressures can slow development by diverting natural

and economic resources.

80 "There is a global recognition that continuation of the present rates of population growth will deter most, if not all, efforts to reduce environmental degradation", an UNCED secretariat report states. "[And] the lack of development is a paradoxical contributor to increased population growth."

85 Important as **it** is, the population-environment-development linkage is hard to quantify. In one groundbreaking effort, the Government of Rwanda calculated the amount of money the country would save in its health, education and agriculture sectors over a 30-year period if a fertility reduction programme were implemented. **The result:** more than two years of Rwanda's current GNP.

Numbers Count

90 There are 5:48 billion people in the world today. Every second, three more are born. According to UN projections, some 97 million people will be added to the globe each year throughout the 1990s. By the end of the decade, human numbers will have grown by some 1 billion, the present populations of Africa and Latin America combined. World population, expected to reach 8.5 billion by 2025 and 10 billion by 2050, could pass 20 billion by 2150 unless checked.

95 But population size alone is not the point. More important is how fast, and where, population is growing.

100 Population increases exponentially. The average "doubling time" of countries in the developed world is 146 years. In developing countries it is just 37 years and, in some cases, far less. In Zambia-, Cote d'Ivoire and Saudi Arabia, for example, the population doubles every 18 years. Afghanistan, with the world's fastest-growing population, will have twice as many people in just 10 years.

105 Globally, population growth has slowed from a high of 2.1 per cent in the 1960s to 1.7 per cent at present. In many industrialized countries and a few developing countries, fertility has fallen below replacement levels. But even though the number of children born is decreasing, the number of women of childbearing age remains high - the result of past population growth. In some developing countries-particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and western Asia, where average family size is still six or more children - the "steamroller" effect of population momentum isn't expected to slow until well into the 21st century.

110 As much as 97 per cent of anticipated population growth between now and 2050 will take place in developing countries - the areas least able to cope with additional pressures on their economies and environments. With 4.1 billion people at present, developing areas already account for more than 80 per cent of the world total.

115 At a time when economic growth is stagnant, population growth remains rapid throughout parts of Asia, Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. What some call the "scissors effect" of poverty and population pressure stresses already marginal lands and urban infrastructures, and strains the ability of Governments to meet even the basic needs of their citizens.

120 A Matter of Choice

According to UNFPA, some 300 million women of reproductive age lack access to family planning. Providing couples with the means to limit family size could mean 2.2

million fewer births by the year 2010.

125 But access to family planning information and methods is not all that determines family size. **Such decisions** are also influenced by culture, religion, politics and economic circumstances. In Africa, for example, a child is seen as a blessing on a family's past and future-"one twig on the vast African tree of life", as former World Bank president Robert McNamara once put it. In traditional societies, children are
130 important contributors to the labour force, and are old-age insurance for their parents. Poverty increases the likelihood of larger families: wherever child survival remains risky, there is a pull to produce more.

Fundamentalist religions tend to be pro-natalist. Islamic countries of northern Africa and western Asia have some of the highest birth rates in the world. But increasingly,
135 couples' desires for smaller families are overriding religious dictates. Catholic countries, for example, show some of the world's lowest fertility rates. Italy's, at 1.4 births per woman, is well below replacement level.

How a society views women affects fertility. Where the status of women is low and tied to childbearing, birth rates tend to be higher, as in western Asia and parts of
140 Africa. Preferences for sons in some societies influence birth rates and child survival. In India, rural parents with three or more sons were found to be more than twice as likely to use family planning as those with only one son - and more than three times as likely as parents with three or more daughters and no sons.

But as UNFPA points out, cultural imperatives on family size are changing around the globe. Experiences in Latin America and Asia show that where policies and programmes support choice - including maternal and child health and opportunities for women - values can change fast. In some countries men, too, are beginning to assume more responsibility for family planning. In the Republic of Korea, for example, the ratio of male contraceptive users to female is 1 to 2; formerly it was 1 to 5.
145

150 **Critical Decade, Critical Choices**

Governments as well as individuals are increasingly realizing that when the goal is a decent life within sustainable limits, too many children mean too few choices.

The 1990s have been called the "critical decade" for countries to take decisive action to balance population size and growth rates with available resources and the ability of their economies to provide for the needs of present and future generations. States a
155 paper prepared for UNCED by the British Government: "The great merit of introducing a demographic perspective into all policy and project planning is that it would introduce essential historical and forward-looking perspectives."

The World Commission on Environment and Development - the Brundtland Commission urged that "all should keep in mind that sustainable economic growth and equitable access to resources are two of the most certain routes toward lower fertility rates". Some countries have attempted to reduce fertility rates through coercive or draconian measures. But population policies that don't take into account the aspirations of their constituencies are ultimately doomed to failure, experts point
160 out. Governments which combine population programmes with health, education, employment and rural development projects - especially those that benefit women - are seeing the best results.
165

Among **such success stories** is Indonesia's. Fertility dropped from 5.6 births per woman in 1970 to 3.1 at present, as a result of a family planning effort that integrates

170 a broad range of benefits for women, from income-generating activities and health
measures to agriculture and literacy programmes. As women's educational
opportunities and participation in the workforce increased, their average marriage age
rose from 19 to 22 - another factor that tends to decrease family size. Indonesia is also
175 the first country to institutionalize the link between population and environment by
setting up a combined population-resources ministry.

The link between education and population size is strong. In Thailand, where the female
literacy rate is 96 per cent, fertility is just over 2 children per woman. **By contrast**, in
Pakistan, where female literacy is less than 25 per cent, the average number of children
per woman is 6. In Botswana, a woman with no education will produce, on average, 6
180 children, while one with at least a secondary school education will have 4.

Zimbabwe - another country which actively promotes women's development-has seen
its fertility rate drop from more than 7 children per woman in 1986 to just over 5. In
the Republic of Korea, the effect of social investment in women is particularly
dramatic: between the 1960s and 1988, the number of girls finishing secondary school
185 rose from 25 per cent to 86 per cent, while fertility fell from 5.4 children per woman
to below 2.

The Population Agenda

Now, policy makers in both North and South are discussing how to balance the
population-environment-development equation. There is widespread agreement that
190 even though the goal is *world-wide* sustainable development, action to achieve it must
be particular and local.

The Women's Action Agenda 21, adopted last November by the World Women's
Congress for a Healthy Planet, links women's rights with population policies. The
Agenda, to be considered by UNCED this spring, notes that some 500 million couples
195 around the world would like to plan family size but do not have access to the means to
do so. Local action should include "women-centred, women-managed reproductive
health care and family planning" and the provision of information.

A report by the UNCED secretariat also points to the link between economic
empowerment of women and their social progress: "Population and environment
200 programmes must act as catalysts to mobilize women, alleviate their burden and
improve their capacity to participate in and benefit from socio-economic
development."

Focusing on the needs and interests of women is clearly the key to successful
population planning. At the same time, any attempt to blame women's fertility for
205 environmental destruction is to be avoided. "This analysis, if unchallenged, lays the
groundwork for the re-emergence of top-down demographically-driven population
policies and programmes" that deny women's reproductive freedom, the Women's
Congress concluded. Population and a planet in balance: the equation is clearly
complex. It is urgent that governments recognise the complexity and, instead of
210 ignoring the problem as being "too difficult", implement previously successful
strategies and continue to seek further solutions.

Reference:

Earth Summit in Focus (February 1992) No 6 United Conference on Environment and
Development

Adapted from the United Nations Department of Public Information by Gabi Diugu March 2000

QUESTIONS

PART 1: READING FOR THE MAIN IDEA (SKIMMING)

Instruction: Read the text and answer the following questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. The best overall title for the text would be:
 - a) Populate or Perish
 - b) Population and the World's Ecosystem
 - c) The Development of Population Policies by the UN
 - d) The Political Implications of Population Growth
2. The 'complex equation' mentioned in the title is best defined in which sentence from the text?
 - a) As primary consumers of the Earth's natural resources, people are both agents of development and victims of environmental degradation. (line 2)
 - b) World leaders need to consider the complex links between demographic trends, environment and development. (line 15)
 - c) For policy makers, the issue is how demographic pressures relate to economic growth, consumption patterns, poverty and environmental quality. (line 19)
 - d) Population interacts with every major issue affecting the health of economies, people and the planet - from faltering gross domestic product [GDP] to forest loss and global climate change. (line 26)
3. Which of the following is the best summary of the ideas express in the second section, sub-titled Does Population Matter?
 - a) Countries which have introduced successful family planning programmes should be taken as models.
 - b) Economists differ from ecologists and population experts about the importance of population size for development and the environment.
 - c) The majority of policy-makers are now finding ways to balance population and resources.
 - d) It is impossible to reduce the problem of population growth, the environment and the needs of development.
4. What is the most important aspect of population growth in numerical terms according to the text?
 - a) the fact that population will reach 20 billion by 2150
 - b) the fact that population is doubling every 146 years
 - c) the fact that globally population growth has slowed
 - d) the fact that population growth is fastest in the poorest countries.
5. The sub-title A Matter of Choice refers to:
 - a) the ability of women to choose how many children to have
 - b) the ability of governments to choose the best family planning programmes
 - c) the choice of religious groups of different attitudes to family planning
 - d) the need for men to take responsibility for family planning
6. The conclusion reached in the last section, The Population Agenda is that
 - a) the best policy is local action that focuses on women's needs
 - b) the goal must be world-wide sustainable development to balance the equation
 - c) policy makers need to provide family planning means to the 500 million couples in the world that want it.
 - d) governments and experts need to recognise the problem of population growth urgently and to implement 'top-down' solutions.

PART 2: READING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION (SCANNING)

Instruction: Read the text and answer the following questions. Circle the correct answer.

7. The term 'the development paradox' (the second subtitle) is best explained as
 - a) the complex interaction between population, environment and development
 - b) development slows population growth, but at the same time population growth slows development

- c) lack of development contributes to the way in which population grows.
- d) the difficulty of quantifying the link between population, environment and development

8. This article was written

- a) this year
- b) before 1990
- c) in 1992
- d) at an unknown time

9. The Brundtland Commission (lines 160 to 162) argued that

- a) countries should use strict measures to control population
- b) sustainable economic growth is more important than population control
- c) access to economic resources lowers population growth
- d) population policies will fail if they are not sustainable

10. Indonesia (line 168) is used as an example of

- a) a successful family planning programme
- b) an effective programme of benefits for women
- c) a policy of increased education opportunities to lower the marriage age
- d) the institutionalisation of the link between population and the environment

PART 3: VOCABULARY

Instruction: Select the most appropriate meaning from the following words as they are used in the text. Line numbers are given for each word.

11. demographic (line 15 and line 19)

- a) relating to size of populations
- b) socio-political
- c) relating to the style of government
- d) socio-economic

12. encroach on the habitats (line 25)

- a) affect the habits
- b) alter the customs
- c) intrude on the living space
- d) control the environment

13. “nuanced” (line 70)

- a) complicated
- b) detailed
- c) new
- d) simplified

14. paradox (line 77)

- a) apparent contradiction
- b) complex interaction
- c) problematic situation
- d) method of planning

15. quantify (line 85)

- a) increase
- b) decrease
- c) measure
- d) connect

PART 4: CONNECTORS

Instruction: Select the most appropriate replacement for each of the following connectors in the text. Line numbers are given for each word.

16. But (that's where agreement ends.) (line 42)

- a) In fact
- b) In any case
- c) Under the circumstances
- d) Nonetheless

17. Ultimately, however.... (line 67)

- a) But in the end
- b) Finally, nevertheless
- c) At the same time, though
- d) Moreover, in fact

18. By contrast (line 177)

- a) On the contrary
- b) By comparison
- c) Nevertheless
- d) At the same time

For the next two sentences, choose which connector would best introduce the sentence. Line numbers are given for where the sentences appear in the text.

19. _____ most ecologists and population experts disagree. (line 52)

- a) For example
- b) However
- c) In spite of this
- d) On the contrary

20. _____ most policy makers now acknowledge that.... (line 60)

- a) For example
- b) In addition
- c) In spite of this
- d) In fact

PART 5: REFERENCE

Instruction: Select the most appropriate choice for what the reference word is referring to. Line numbers are given for each word.

21. this argument (line 55)

- a) the forgotten issue
- b) that earth is a finite system
- c) that population is the world's most important environmental problem
- d) that there are limits to even the renewable resources needed for development

22. it (line 84)

- a) the UNCED secretariat
- b) the lack of development
- c) the contribution to increased population growth
- d) the population-environment-development linkage

23. The result..... (of what?) (line 88)

- a) of the government of Rwanda's calculation
- b) of the amount of money Rwanda would save on health etc.

- c) of a fertility reduction programme being implemented
- d) of Rwanda's ground-breaking effort

24. Such decisions (line 126)

- a) about access to family planning
- b) about family size
- c) about culture, religion, politics and economics
- d) about the value of children

25. Such success stories (line 169)

- a) like Indonesia's
- b) population policies which take their constituents' aspirations into account
- c) governments which have good results by combining population programmes with other social projects
- d) governments which create programmes to benefit women

PART 6: SUMMARISING

Instruction: For each excerpt from the text, decide which alternative gives the best summary.

26. "For policy makers, the issue is how demographic pressures relate to economic growth, consumption patterns, poverty and environmental quality. With economic growth comes increased consumption. As developing countries produce and consume more of the basic necessities that the developed world now takes for granted - from adequate food and housing to refrigerators and cars - the challenge will be to make such consumption sustainable. Growing human numbers place greater demands on land and water, generate waste and pollution, and encroach on the habitats of non-human species which share the biosphere."

- a) *Policy makers need to know the relationship between population pressures and development and environmental issues. This is because both increased development and increased populations have a major negative impact on all aspects of the environment and so it is a major challenge to make increased consumption caused by both of these factors sustainable.*
- b) *It is an issue for policy makers to know how demographic pressures are related to economic growth, consumption patterns, poverty and the environment. Economic growth leads to increased consumption and developing countries, as they produce and consume more basic necessities, will increase the challenge of making such consumption sustainable. In other words, population interacts with all the major issues affecting the health of economies, people and the whole planet Earth.*
- c) *If we have increased numbers of people living in the world and the people in developing countries want to have all the same benefits like cars and refrigerators as the people in the rich countries then we are going to have serious trouble because the environment simply can't handle the pressure. We'll be destroying the places where animals live, making more waste and pollution and even using up our water supplies. It's essential for policy planners to do something about it.*

27. "But access to family planning information and methods is not all that determines family size. Such decisions are also influenced by culture, religion, politics and economic circumstances. In Africa, for example, a child is seen as a blessing on a family's past and future - "one twig on the vast African tree of life", as former World Bank president Robert McNamara once put it. In traditional societies, children are more important contributors to the labour force, and are old-age insurance for their parents. Poverty increases the likelihood of larger families: wherever child survival remains risky, there is a pull to produce more."

- a) *Family size in Africa is determined by culture because in these traditional societies children are seen as one twig on the vast African tree of life, as said by Robert McNamara, former World Bank president. They are also an important contributor to the labour force and an old-age insurance for their parents. For this reason family planning information is not the only thing that determines family size.*
- b) *Family size depends not only on the availability of family planning information, but also on the attitudes and needs of a society. In poor societies with high infant mortality, such as in Africa, it is seen as important to have many children to supply both labour for the family and support in old age for the parents. Cultural attitudes also support large families.*

- c) *It's not only a matter of getting hold of the information to keep the number of children down. It's also a matter of the culture and other ideas of the people in the place. For example in Africa people think that kids are a great blessing to the family, and besides they need them to help in the work of the fields etc. In a situation where lots of children die young, it's necessary to have lots of them so that some survive to help the parents when they grow old. And anyway, people just love big families.*

PART 7: UNIVERSITY WORD LIST

Instruction: *In the following summary of the text from line 46 to line 68, select the most appropriate word from the choice given for each space:*

While some economists may argue that it is not (28) _____
to (29) _____ a negative effect of global population growth in this
coming century simply on the basis of the (30) _____
(31) _____ the majority of experts (32) _____ that the
population explosion is a(n) (33) _____ of (34) _____
concern which should take (35) _____ over all other environmental
problems.

28)

- a) valid
- b) tolerated
- c) obvious
- d) compulsory

29)

- a) predict
- b) incline
- c) pervade
- d) dispense

30)

- a) preliminary
- b) prevailing
- c) controversial
- d) approximate

31)

- a) intellect
- b) hierarchies
- c) circumstances
- d) stereotypes

32)

- a) reinforce
- b) transform
- c) conclude
- d) survey

33)

- a) issue
- b) transition
- c) criterion
- d) analogy

34)

- a) domestic
- b) civic
- c) preliminary
- d) vital

35)

- a) prestige
- b) priority
- c) privilege
- d) credibility

ANSWER KEY

Answers in Bold

PART 1: READING FOR THE MAIN IDEA (SKIMMING)

1. The best overall title for the text would be
 - a) Contrary meaning
 - b) Population and the World's Ecosystem**
 - c) Too narrow
 - d) Too narrow -not just political
2. The 'complex equation' mentioned in the title is defined in which sentence from the text?
 - a) focuses only on people
 - b) focuses only on world leaders
 - c) focuses only on policy makers
 - d) Population interacts with every major issue affecting the health of economies, people and the planet - from faltering gross domestic product [GDP] to forest loss and global climate change. (line 26)**
3. Which of the following is the best summary of the ideas expressed in the second section, sub-titled Does Population Matter?
 - a) not the main idea of the text
 - b) Economists differ from ecologists and population experts about the importance of population size for development and the environment**
 - c) Not true - the text does not say this
 - d) Opposite idea of the text
4. What is the most important aspect of population growth in numerical terms according to the text?
 - a) only a possibility
 - b) only in developed countries
 - c) not true
 - d) the fact that population growth is fastest in the poorest countries**
5. The sub-title *A Matter of Choice* refers to:
 - a) the ability of women to choose how many children to have** (the main idea of that section)
 - b) Not discussed
 - c) They do *not* choose
 - d) A point made in addition to the main point ("In some countries men, too,...")
6. The conclusion reached in the last section, *The Population Agenda* is that
 - a) the best policy is local action that focuses on women's needs**
 - b) No clear meaning to "balance the equation"
 - c) Not part of the main idea - a sub-point
 - d) The article is arguing for "bottom-up" solutions rather than "top-down" solutions

PART 2: READING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION (SCANNING)

7. The term 'the development paradox' (the second subtitle) is best explained as
 - a) No - a paradox is not an equation
 - b) development slows population growth, but at the same time population growth slows development**
 - c) Correct, - but only half the paradox
 - d) Wrong concept
8. **This article was written** (Check the reference at the end of the article!)
 - a) this year
 - b) before 1990
 - c) in 1992**
 - d) at an unknown time
9. The Brundtland Commission (lines 161 to 164) argued that
 - a) "strict measures" correctly paraphrases "coercive or draconian measures", but although it is done in reference to some countries, it is *not* recommended by the Brundtland Commission
 - b) misses the point of the argument
 - c) access to economic resources lowers population growth**
 - d) Sustainable goes with "economic growth"

10. Indonesia (line 170) is used as an example of
- a) **a successful family planning programme**
 - b) Only part of the story
 - c) Confused
 - d) This is a method Indonesia has used, but not the actual reason that it is considered a success

PART 3: (VOCABULARY)

11. a) relating to size of populations
12. c) intrude on the living space
13. b) detailed
14. a) apparent contradiction
15. c) measure

PART 4: (CONNECTORS)

16. d) Nonetheless
17. a) But in the end
18. b) By comparison
19. b) However
20. d) In fact

PART 5: (REFERENCE)

21. d) that there are limits to even the renewable resources needed for development
22. d) the population-environment-development linkage
23. a) of the government of Rwanda's calculation
24. b) about family size
25. c) governments which have good results by combining population programmes with other social projects

PART 6: (SUMMARISING)

26. a) *Policy makers need to know the relationship between population pressures and development and environmental issues. This is because both increased development and increased populations have a major negative impact on all aspects of the environment and so it is a major challenge to make increased consumption caused by both of these factors sustainable.*
27. b) *Family size depends not only on the availability of family planning information, but also on the attitudes and needs of a society. In poor societies with high infant mortality, such as in Africa, it is seen as important to have many children to supply both labour for the family and support in old age for the parents. Cultural attitudes also support large families.*

PART 7: (UNIVERSITY WORD LIST)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 28. valid | 29. predict |
| 30. prevailing | 31. circumstances |
| 32. conclude | 33. issue |
| 34. vital | 35. priority |