



Dr. Blosa Science

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The Science Foundation College
Uganda East Africa
Senior one to senior six
+256 778 633 682, 753 802709
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General paper Logic quiz 29

Study the table below showing demographic characteristic of selected countries and answer the following questions

Country /classification	Birth rate per 1000 population	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live birth	Death rate per 1000 population	Life expectancy at birth	
				male	female
DEVELOPED					
United Kingdom (UK)	13.6	8.4	11.5	71.7	77.5
United State of America(USA)	16.2	9.7	8.7	71.4	78.3
France	13.6	7.4	9.4	71.6	79.8
Developing					
Uganda	50.1	103.0	15.4	49.4	52.7
Kenya	53.9	72.0	11.9	56.5	60.5
Tanzania	50.5	106.0	14.0	51.3	54.7

Adapted: UN Statistical Yearbook, World Annual Data (1991)

Questions:

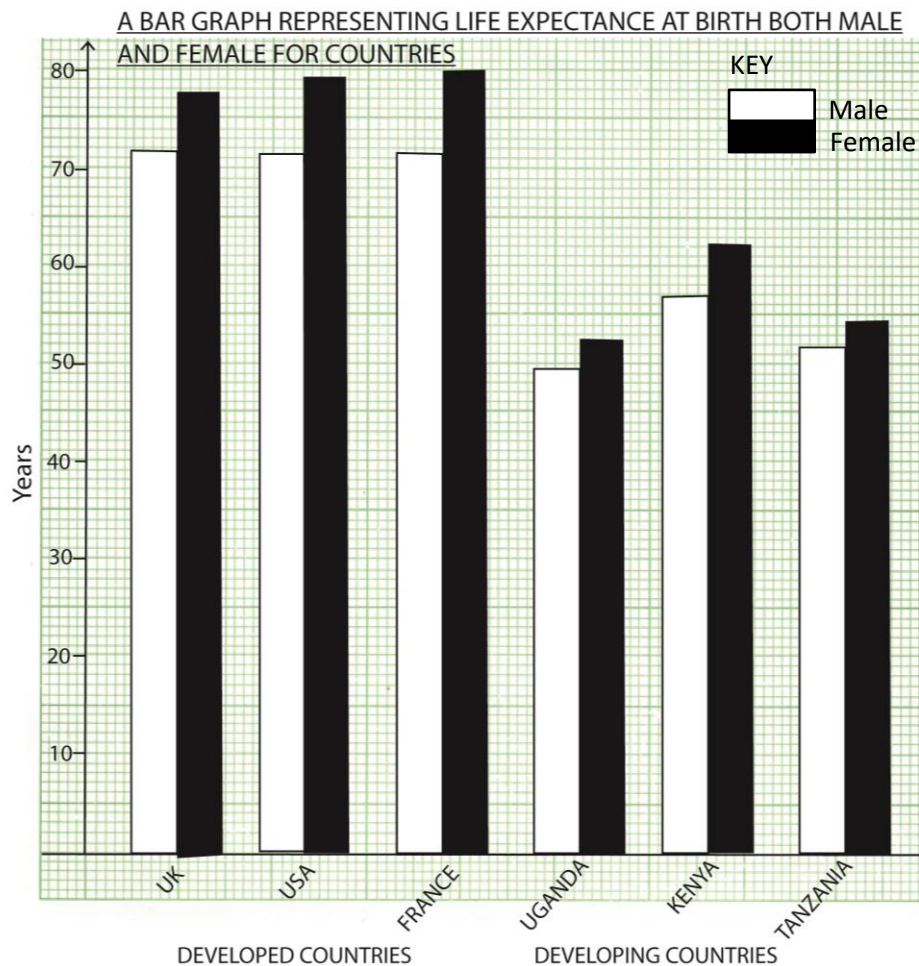
- (a) State the country with the
 - (i) Highest birth rate
 - (ii) Lowest infant mortality rate
 - (iii) Highest overall life expectancy
- (b) Draw a group bar graph to represent life expectancy at birth for both female and males for the countries shown in the table
- (c) Account for the differences in life expectancy at birth between the developing and developed countries.
- (d) Outline the problems which have resulted from
 - (i) High birth rate in developing countries;
 - (ii) Low birth rates in developing countries.

Suggested answers

(a) State the country with the

- (i) Highest birth rate - Kenya
- (ii) Lowest infant mortality rate - France
- (iii) Highest overall life expectancy - France

(b) Draw a group bar graph to represent life expectancy at birth for both female and males for the countries shown in the table



(c) Account for the differences in life expectancy at birth between the developing and developed countries.

Developed countries tend to have higher life expectancy compared to developing countries due to a combination of factors:

1. **Healthcare Quality:** Developed countries generally have better healthcare systems, including advanced medical technology, well-trained healthcare professionals, and accessible medical facilities.
2. **Nutrition:** Higher standards of living in developed countries often result in better nutrition and food security, contributing to overall health.
3. **Sanitation and Hygiene:** Improved sanitation, clean water supply, and effective waste management in developed countries reduce the spread of infectious diseases.
4. **Education:** Higher levels of education in developed countries promote better understanding of health practices, disease prevention, and the importance of medical care.
5. **Economic Stability:** Economic prosperity allows for better living conditions, access to healthcare, and the ability to afford healthy lifestyles.
6. **Public Health Programs:** Developed countries invest in public health initiatives, including vaccination programs, health education, and preventive care.
7. **Lifestyle Factors:** Differences in lifestyle, such as lower rates of smoking, better diet, and more opportunities for physical activity, contribute to longer life expectancy.

Government Policies: Supportive policies, including social welfare programs, health insurance, and elderly care services, help maintain a higher standard of health and longevity.

(d) Outline the problems which have resulted from

- (i) High birth rate in developing countries;

High birth rates in developing countries can lead to several significant challenges:

1. **Strain on Resources:** High birth rates can put pressure on limited resources such as food, water, and energy, leading to shortages and increased prices.
2. **Healthcare Burden:** An increased population can overwhelm healthcare systems, making it difficult to provide adequate medical care and services.
3. **Education Strain:** High birth rates can result in overcrowded schools and strained educational resources, affecting the quality of education.
4. **Economic Pressure:** Providing for a rapidly growing population can strain government budgets, limiting funds available for infrastructure, social services, and development projects.
5. **Unemployment:** A high birth rate can lead to a larger workforce than the economy can absorb, resulting in higher unemployment rates.
6. **Poverty Cycle:** Families with many children may struggle to provide adequate care and education, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

7. **Environmental Impact:** Increased population growth can lead to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and greater pollution, impacting the environment.
8. **Urbanization:** Rapid population growth often leads to urbanization, with many people moving to cities in search of better opportunities, leading to overcrowded and under-resourced urban areas.
9. **Infrastructure Overload:** The demand for housing, transportation, and basic services can outpace the ability of governments and communities to build and maintain necessary infrastructure.

(ii) Low birth rates in developing countries.

Low birth rates in developed countries can lead to several significant challenges:

1. **Aging Population:** With fewer young people and a growing elderly population, there is increased pressure on healthcare and social services to support older adults.
2. **Labor Shortages:** A decline in the working-age population can result in labor shortages, impacting economic productivity and growth.
3. **Economic Strain:** With fewer people entering the workforce, there may be fewer taxpayers, which can strain public finances and social welfare systems.
4. **Pension System Pressure:** An increasing number of retirees relative to the working population can put pressure on pension systems, potentially leading to higher taxes or reduced benefits.
5. **Reduced Consumer Demand:** A smaller population can lead to reduced consumer demand, affecting businesses and economic dynamism.
6. **Innovation Slowdown:** Fewer young people can mean less innovation and slower adoption of new technologies.
7. **Social and Cultural Shifts:** Changes in family structures and community dynamics can result from lower birth rates, affecting social cohesion and support systems.
8. **Urban Decline:** Some areas may experience population decline, leading to underused infrastructure, school closures, and reduced economic activity.

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