

Global population growth, box by box

By Hans Rosling



Links to video files:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fTznEIZRkLg> or

http://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth?language=en



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Hans Rosling

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hans Rosling (born 27 July 1948)^[1] is a Swedish medical doctor, academic, statistician and public speaker. He is Professor of International Health at [Karolinska Institute](#)^[2] and co-founder and chairman of the [Gapminder Foundation](#), which developed the [Trendalyzer](#) software system.

Image source:

http://img.tedcdn.com/r/images.ted.com/images/ted/181970_800x600.jpg?ll=1&quality=89&w=800

Task 1

You are going to listen to a TED presentation by Hans Rosling, a Swedish medical doctor, academician and public speaker. Over the years, he has delivered several different TED presentations. This one deals with global population growth and the challenges it presents.

Listen to the presentation and take notes under the following headings.

Part 1. World population: 1960 to 2010. The industrialised world, the developing and the emerging economies.

- The world and population in 1960
- The world and population in 2010
- The world in 2050

Authentic Listening

Part 2. Birth rate and the survival rate.

- Family size and population growth
- Child survival rate across the world and population growth
- Can we stop population growth?

Task 2

Answer the following questions using your notes. Alternatively, you might want to listen again and complete the tasks while listening.

Questions 1 – 12

Listen to the first 4 and a half minutes of the talk and fill the gaps with the relevant information about the world in the 1960s and how it changed by 2010.

In 1960, the world population reached [1] _____ with [2] _____ living in the industrialised world. There was a huge [3] _____ back then between the industrialised and the developing world. The population of the industrialised world was [4] _____, wealthy, educated and had small [5] _____. And while the Swedes were saving to buy a [6] _____, in the developing world people's aspiration was to have enough [7] _____ to feed the family and enough money to buy a pair of [8] _____.

By 2010 the world population grew by [9] _____ people and as a result of economic growth the aspirations in the West have changed from buying a car to a [10] _____ in a remote place. At the same time some poor countries developed and became known as [11] _____. Their population now aspire to buy a [12] _____. Yet there are still [12] _____ people who find buying food and shoes as challenging as it was [13] _____ years ago. What we are seeing now is a wide [14] _____ between the very poorest and the very affluent.

Authentic Listening

Questions 15-17

Listen to the next part of the talk (1 minute) and decide whether the following statements about emerging economies are *True* or *False*.

15. ____ By 2050 Chinese economy will stagnate.
16. ____ By 2050 Japan will catch up with China.
17. ____ By 2050 the emerging economies countries might move all the way to the top.

Questions 18 - 22

The rest of the talk deals with population growths and specifically with the number of children per family and the survival rate. Listen and answer the questions.

18. Which of the following 3 groups makes the biggest contribution to population growth?
 - The poor countries
 - The emerging economies
 - The developed countries
19. When Hans Rosling refers to *poor child survival* rate in certain countries, what does he mean?
20. How high is child survival rate in the developed and emerging economies countries?
21. How long will it take for the world population to double, if measures are not taken?
22. According to Hans Rosling, there is only one thing that can stop population growth. What is it?