GRADE 9: TOPIC 2: POPULATION DYNAMICS.

---

1. What are the two factors that decrease the size of a population?

A: Births B: Immigration C: Emigration D: Deaths

---

2. What are the two factors that increase the size of a population?

A: Births B: Immigration C: Emigration D: Deaths

---

3. What do you mean by population dispersion?



A: How individuals in a population spread out in an area.

B: It is the population density in area.

C: It is the habitat dispersion of a population.

D: It is the community dispersion in an area.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

---

4. What do you understand by the word, "population"?



A: A group of organisms of the same species living in the same area.

B: A group of organisms of the same species living in the same community.

C: A group of organisms of the same species living in the same habitat.

D: A group of organisms of the same species living in the same neighborhood.

---

5. How can you calculate population density?

A: By dividing the size of an area by the number of individuals living in that area.

B: By dividing the habitat size by the community size.

C: By dividing the number of individuals living in an area by the size of the area.

D: By dividing the number of species living in an area by the size of the area.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. There are some factors which keep the population low, what do you call them?

A: Births B: Logistic growth C: Limiting factors D: Immigration

---

7. Why does the population NOT have exponential growth forever?

A: Because limiting factors keep the population low.

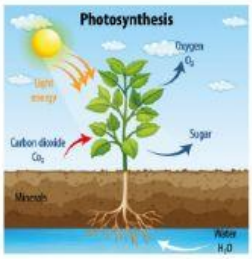
B: Because more space is made in a habitat when populations get really big.

C: Because there is less competition for resources.

D: Because there are always plenty of resources.

---

8. What are the two stages of photosynthesis?



A: Light dependent stage B: Light destroying stage C: Light creating stage

D: Light independent stage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

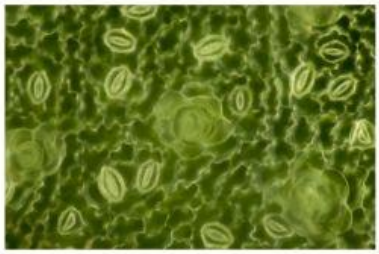
---

9. Plants convert light energy to food in the process called:

A: Osmosis B: photosynthesis C: Cellular respiration D: chemosynthesis

---

10. Plant leaves have small holes called ..... that can open and close to release Oxygen.



A: chloroplasts B: chlorophyll C: veins D: stomata

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. What is the name of the plant cell organelle where photosynthesis occurs?



A: Nucleus **B: Chloroplasts** **C: Cytoplasm** **D: Cell wall**

---

12. Which part of the plant is the place where photosynthesis occurs?

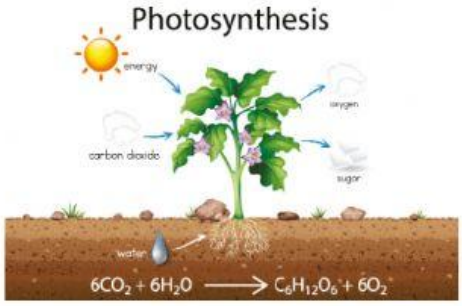


A: Root **B: Leaf** **C: flower** **D: Stem**

---

13. Which product of photosynthesis do plants make for animals and humans to breathe?

LIVEWORKSHEETS



A: Oxygen **B: Carbon dioxide** **C: water** **D: Glucose**

LIVEWORKSHEETS