Name: Score:

20 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 20

What is the difference between immigration and emigration?

- Immigration is moving out of an area, while emigration is moving within an area.
- Immigration is moving into an area, while emigration is moving out of an area.
- Immigration is staying in an area, while emigration is moving to a different region.
- Immigration is moving between countries, while emigration is staying in one place.

Term 2 of 20

What are the three types of population distribution patterns?

- Population growth stops, and the size levels off.
- Random, uniform, and clumped.
- Birthrate, death rate, and the rate of immigration and emigration.
- Factors like food availability, water, and space.

Term 3 of 20

What is the effect of immigration on population size?

- It has no effect on the population size.
- It can increase the population size by adding individuals from elsewhere.
- It can decrease the population size by removing individuals.
- It can stabilize the population size by balancing emigration.

Term 4 of 20

What causes a population to grow exponentially?

- Stable climate and low genetic diversity.
- Overcrowding and disease outbreaks.
- Limited resources and high predator activity.
- Unlimited resources and protection from predators and disease.

Term 5 of 20

What happens to population size if the birthrate equals the death rate?

- The population may fluctuate unpredictably.
- The population may decline in size.
- The population may stay the same size.
- The population may grow rapidly.

Term 6 of 20

What is the role of limiting factors in population growth?

- They slow down growth when resources become scarce.
- They encourage growth by providing more resources.
- They maintain growth at a constant rate.
- They have no effect on population size.

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Term 7 of 20

What is the significance of understanding a population's geographic range?

- ○ It helps predict future climate patterns.
- ○ It assists in tracking migration routes of animals.
- ○ It helps scientists understand the organism's relationships with other species in its habitat.
- ○ It aids in managing water resources.

Term 8 of 20

What is the impact of a surplus of food on population dynamics?

- ○ It can lead to increased immigration into the population.
- ○ It can lead to decreased immigration into the population.
- ○ It has no impact on population dynamics.
- ○ It can cause emigration from the population.

Term 9 of 20

What happens during the first phase of logistic growth?

- ○ The population declines due to resource scarcity.
- ○ The population grows rapidly with unrestricted access to resources.
- ○ The population fluctuates randomly due to external factors.
- ○ The population stabilizes at a constant size.

Term 10 of 20

What is the shape of the logistic growth curve?

- ○ It is shaped like the letter U.
- ○ It is shaped like the letter S.
- ○ It is shaped like a bell Curve.
- ○ It is shaped like a straight Line.

Term 11 of 20

What happens when a population reaches its carrying capacity?

- ○ The population size fluctuates wildly due to external factors.
- ○ The birthrate exceeds the death rate, causing rapid growth.
- ○ The death rate surpasses the birth rate, reducing the population size.
- ○ The birthrate and death rate become equal, stabilizing the population size.

Term 12 of 20

What is the relationship between resources and population growth?

- ○ More resources typically lead to faster population growth.
- ○ Resources have no impact on population growth.
- ○ Fewer resources typically lead to faster population growth.
- ○ More resources typically lead to slower population growth.

Term 13 of 20

What is the importance of studying population age structure?

- ○ It helps predict resource consumption patterns.
- ○ It assesses the economic productivity of a population.
- ○ It determines the genetic diversity of a population.
- ○ It helps predict reproductive potential and population growth trends.

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Term 14 of 20

What occurs in the third phase of logistic growth?

- Population size doubles every generation.
- Population size fluctuates wildly.
- Population growth stops, and the size levels off.
- Population size decreases rapidly.

Term 15 of 20

How do birthrates and death rates influence population changes?

- A higher birthrate than death rate leads to population growth, while the opposite leads to decline.
- Equal birth and death rates lead to population growth.
- A higher death rate than birth rate leads to population stability.
- A lower birthrate than death rate leads to population stability.

Term 16 of 20

What is emigration?

- The movement of individuals out of an area, which can decrease population size.
- The movement of individuals into an area, increasing population size.
- The migration of individuals within an area, maintaining population size.
- The stabilization of population size due to equal birth and death rates.

Term 17 of 20

What is the effect of competition for resources on population growth?

- It can stabilize the size of a population.
- It can slow down the growth rate of a population.
- It can accelerate the growth rate of a population.
- It has no effect on the growth rate of a population.

Term 18 of 20

What is population distribution?

- A measure of population growth rate.
- A calculation of birth and death rates.
- A description of how individuals are spaced out across their range.
- An estimate of resource availability.

Term 19 of 20

What is population density?

- The rate of population growth over time.
- The total number of species in an area.
- The number of individuals per unit area.
- The size of an individual organism.

Term 20 of 20

What is exponential growth?

- A growth pattern where individuals reproduce only under stress.
- A stable growth pattern with constant population size.
- A growth pattern where individuals reproduce at an increasing rate under ideal conditions.
- A growth pattern where individuals reproduce at a decreasing rate.

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