

**20 Multiple choice questions**

Term

What is the difference between immigration and emigration?

1 of 20

- 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

What are the three types of population distribution patterns?

2 of 20

- 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

What is the effect of immigration on population size?

3 of 20

- 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

What causes a population to grow exponentially?

4 of 20

- 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

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

5 of 20

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

Term

What is the role of limiting factors in population growth?

6 of 20

- 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.**

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Term

What occurs in the third phase of logistic growth?

14 of 20

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

Term

How do birthrates and death rates influence population changes?

15 of 20

- 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

What is emigration?

16 of 20

- 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

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

17 of 20

- 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

What is population distribution?

18 of 20

- 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

What is population density?

19 of 20

- 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

What is exponential growth?

20 of 20

- 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.**