

## 20 Multiple choice questions

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.