Name: Score:

20 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 20

Limiting factors

- Conditions that can restrict population growth, such as food scarcity, predators, and diseases.
- No predators, no disease, and unlimited resources such as food, water, and shelter.
- Limiting factors that affect all populations similarly regardless of their size or density.
- They are important density-dependent factors that regulate the size of prey populations based on predation rates.

Term 2 of 20

What are the four factors that contribute to population growth or decline?

- Births, emigration, deaths, and immigration.
- Births, hibernation, competition, and decline.
- Migration, hibernation, reproduction, and mortality.
- Immigration, adaptation, starvation, and death rates.

Term 3 of 20

Demographic Transition

- The transition from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates as a country develops.
- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.
- The population can grow exponentially.
- The population size is growing.

Term 4 of 20

Population structure

- To find the composition of a population, count the number of males and females of each age.
- Occurs when individuals are grouped together, often to avoid predators.
- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.
- The population size is growing.

Term 5 of 20

What is density in the context of populations?

- Density refers to the energy consumption per unit area.
- Density refers to the biomass per individual.
- Density refers to the genetic diversity per unit area.
- Density refers to the number of individuals per unit area.

Term 6 of 20

Demography

- Occurs when the location of an individual in a population is independent of other individuals.
- To find the composition of a population, count the number of males and females of each age.
- Examines characteristics of human populations and attempts to explain how those populations will change over time.
- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 7 of 20

Factors affecting population growth

- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.
- The population is affected similarly regardless of its size or density, often leading to population decline.
- The population size is growing.
- They are important density-dependent factors that regulate the size of prey populations based on predation rates.

Term 8 of 20

What is carrying capacity?

- The age range in which individuals are capable of reproducing.
- The maximum number of individuals of a particular species that an environment can support.
- The number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year.
- The number of individuals per unit area.

Term 9 of 20

What is extirpation?

- The local extinction of a species from a geographic area.
- The adaptation of a species to a changing environment.
- The increase in a species' population in a new area.
- The global extinction of a species.

Term 10 of 20

Population

- The area in which a population lives.
- The number of individuals in a population.
- The rate at which a population grows.
- The genetic diversity within a population.

Term 11 of 20

What are the two types of limiting factors?

- Births, emigration, deaths, and immigration.
- Random, uniform, and clumped distribution.
- Density-dependent and density-independent factors.
- Natural disasters (e.g., wildfires, earthquakes) and usual weather events (e.g., hurricanes, droughts).

Term 12 of 20

What is the relationship between limiting factors and population extinction?

- Limiting factors can reduce population sizes to below carrying capacity, potentially leading to extinction.
- Limiting factors stabilize population sizes at maximum capacity.
- Limiting factors have no impact on population sizes or extinction.
- Limiting factors increase population sizes above carrying capacity, leading to growth.

Term 13 of 20

What can happen if carrying capacity falls too low?

- Populations can thrive and expand beyond their original range.
- Populations can adapt and increase in size.
- Populations can be wiped out, leading to species extinction.
- Populations can stabilize at a higher carrying capacity.

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Term 14 of 20

Population growth trends

- The patterns of population increase or decrease over time.
- The population size is decreasing.
- The population size is growing.
- The population size is unchanged.

Term 15 of 20

Survival to adulthood

- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.
- No predators, no disease, and unlimited resources such as food, water, and shelter.
- Historically, only half the children in the world survived to adulthood due to high death rates.
- The population size is growing.

Term 16 of 20

What is random distribution in populations?

- Occurs when the location of an individual in a population is independent of other individuals.
- Happens when individuals are attracted to specific environmental conditions.
- Results from individuals grouping together for protection.
- Occurs when individuals are evenly spaced due to resource competition.

Term 17 of 20

Global human population

- The number of individuals per unit area.
- The population can grow exponentially.
- The total number of humans currently living on Earth, which reached 8 billion this year.
- The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year.

Term 18 of 20

What are the phases of logistic growth?

- Phase I: Exponential growth, Phase II: Growth slows down, Phase III: Growth stops.
- Results when individuals compete for space/resources with other individuals.
- Occurs when the location of an individual in a population is independent of other individuals.
- They are important density-dependent factors that regulate the size of prey populations based on predation rates.

Term 19 of 20

Reproductive age

- The maximum number of individuals of a particular species that an environment can support.
- To find the composition of a population, count the number of males and females of each age.
- Birthrates, death rates, and age structure are key factors that help predict population growth.
- The age range in which individuals are capable of reproducing.

Term 20 of 20

What are the three major patterns of distribution in populations?

- Uniform, stratified, and dispersed distribution.
- Random, uniform, and clumped distribution.
- Gradient, aggregated, and isolated distribution.
- Linear, clustered, and random distribution.

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