

GRADE 9: TOPIC 2: POPULATION DYNAMICS.

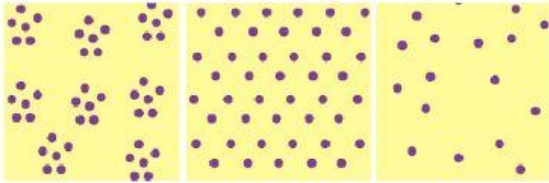
1. What are the two factors that decrease the size of a population?

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.

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.
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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.
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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?

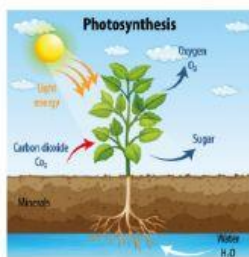
A: Because limiting factors keep the population low.

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

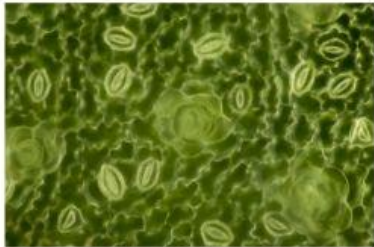
C: Light creating stage

D: Light independent stage

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

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?



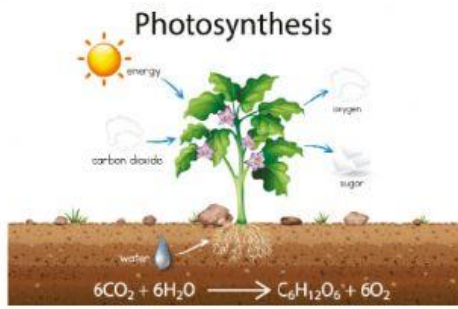
A: Root

B: Leaf

C: flower

D: Stem

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



A: Oxygen

B: Carbon dioxide

C: water

D: Glucose
