Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

Multiple Choice

Write the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement on the line provided.

____ **1.** Which of the following is NOT one of the factors that play a role in population growth rate?
    a. immigration   c. emigration
    b. death rate   d. demography

____ **2.** One of the main characteristics of a population is its
    a. change over time.
    b. geographic distribution.
    c. dynamics.
    d. habitat.

____ **3.** Sea otters are important to the populations of
    a. kelp.   c. killer whales.
    b. sea urchins.   d. all of the above

____ **4.** The movement of organisms into a given area from another area is called
    a. immigration.   c. population shift.
    b. emigration.   d. carrying capacity.

____ **5.** When the birthrate in a population becomes higher than the death rate, the population growth rate
    a. increases.   c. levels off.
    b. decreases.   d. decreases, then levels off.

____ **6.** When individuals in a population reproduce at a constant rate, it produces a pattern of growth called
    a. logistic growth.   c. exponential growth.
    b. growth density.   d. carrying capacity.

____ **7.** The various growth phases through which most populations go are represented by a(an)
    a. logistic growth curve.
    b. exponential growth curve.
    c. demographic curve.
    d. age-structure curve.

____ **8.** Any factor in the environment that causes population growth to decrease is a
    a. carrying capacity.   c. limiting factor.
    b. limiting nutrient.   d. growth factor.

_____ **9.** Which of the following describes the largest number of individuals that an environment can support?

    a. carrying capacity.   c. emigration.

    b. immigration.   d. exponential growth.

_____**10.** Each of the following is a density-dependent limiting factor EXCEPT

    a. competition.   c. crowding.

    b. unusual weather.   d. disease.

_____**11.** Which of the following is a density-independent factor?

    a. earthquake   c. emigration

    b. disease   d. parasitism

_____**12.** Human population growth has slowed down in

    a. China.   c. India.

    b. the United States.   d. Africa.

_____**13.** Demography is the scientific study of

    a. parasitism and disease.

    b. modernized countries.

    c. human populations.

    d. economic transitions.

_____**14.** Which country has not yet completed the demographic transition?

    a. United States   c. Great Britain

    b. India   d. Japan

_____**15.** The anticipated human population by the year 2050 may be about

    a. 7.8 billion.   c. 9 trillion.

    b. 9 billion.   d. 78 billion.

Completion

Complete each statement on the line provided.

16. The number of individuals per unit area is a population's _____ .

17. Emigration can cause a population to _____ in size.

18. Under ideal conditions with unlimited resources, a population will grow _____ .

19. One of the best known mechanisms of population control is the _____ relationship.

20. A diagram that graphs the numbers of people of different age groups in the population is called a(an) _____ .

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Short Answer

In complete sentences, write the answers to the questions on the lines provided.

21. What are the four main characteristics of a population?

_____

_____

_____

_____

22. Describe the graph of exponential growth.

_____

_____

_____

_____

23. What is a limiting factor? Give two examples.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

24. Why did the human population begin growing exponentially about 500 years ago?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

25. What are some of the factors that economists believe will overcome the negative impacts of the growth of the human population?

_____

_____

_____

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_____

Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

Using Science Skills

Use the table below to answer the following questions on the lines provided.

Population Statistics in the United States From 1900 to 1990

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Live births per thousand	32.3	30.1	27.7	21.3	19.4	24.1	23.7	18.4	15.9	15.6
Deaths per thousand	17.1	14.7	13.0	11.3	10.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.8	8.7
Number of births over deaths	15.2	15.4	14.7	10.0	8.6	14.5	14.2	8.9	7.1	6.9
Life expectation at birth (yrs)	47.3	50.0	54.1	59.7	62.9	68.2	69.7	70.8	73.7	74.8
Increase in longevity since 1900 (yrs)		2.7	6.8	12.4	15.6	20.9	22.4	23.5	26.4	27.5

Figure 5-1

26. **Using Tables and Graphs** According to Figure 5-1, which year had the highest number of live births per thousand of population?

_____

27. **Analyzing Data** In Figure 5-1, what is unique about the number of deaths per thousand in 1960 and 1970?

_____

_____

28. **Interpreting Graphics** In which year was the number of births over deaths at its lowest point, according to Figure 5-1?

_____

29. **Drawing Conclusions** Examine the data in Figure 5-1. Does the number of births over deaths since 1950 increase or decrease? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

30. **Applying Concepts** Examine the data for life expectancy at birth in Figure 5-1. Over the period of time covered by the data, the death rate decreased steadily, and the birthrate has declined since 1950. What factors are responsible for the case that our population is not decreasing?

_____

_____

_____

_____