1. ________________________________ factor that causes population growth to decrease

2. ________________________________ scientific study of human populations

3. ________________________________ change in population from high birth/death rates to low birth/death rates

4. ________________________________ the regulation of a population by predation

5. ________________________________ the number of individuals per unit area

6. ________________________________ largest number of individuals of a population that an environment can support.

7. ________________________________ movement of individuals out of an area

8. ________________________________ movement of individuals into an area

9. ________________________________ growth pattern that occurs when individuals in a population reproduce at a constant rate

10. ________________________________ growth pattern in which a populations growth rate slows following a period of exponential growth.

11. ________________________________ visual representation of the number of individuals within each age group for a country

12. ________________________________ one factor that kept the human population growth rate low before the Industrial Revolution

13. ________________________________ limiting factor that depends on population size

14. ________________________________ limiting factor that affects all populations in similar ways
15. ________ There are 150 Saguaro cacti plants per square kilometer in a certain area of Arizona desert. To which population characteristic does this information refer?
   a. Growth rate
   b. Geographic distribution
   c. Age structure
   d. Population density

16. ________ What does the range of a population tell you that density does not?
   a. The number that live in an area
   b. The areas inhabited by a population
   c. The births per unit area
   d. The deaths per unit area

17. ________ What can cause a population to grow?
   a. The birthrate becomes higher than the death rate.
   b. The birthrate stays the same and the death rate increases.
   c. The birthrate becomes lower than the death rate.
   d. The birthrate and the death rate remain the same.

18. ________ When individuals in a population reproduce at a constant rate, it produces a growth pattern called.
   a. Logistic growth
   b. Growth density
   c. Demographic growth
   d. Exponential growth

19. ________ What are two ways a population can decrease in size?
   a. Immigration and emigration
   b. Increased death rate and immigration
   c. Decreased birthrate and emigration
   d. Emigration and increased birthrate

20. ________ As resources in a population become less available population growth
    a. becomes negative
    b. increases slowly
    c. reaches carrying capacity
    d. enters a phase of exponential growth

21. ________ Which of the following is not likely to be a limiting factor on the sea otter population?
    a. Disease
    b. Competition
    c. Drought
    d. Predation
22. ________ Which will reduce competition with a species population?
   a. Fewer individuals
   b. Higher birthrate
   c. Fewer resources
   d. Higher population density.

23. ________ If a population grows larger than the carrying capacity of the environment, the
   a. death rate may rise
   b. birthrate may rise
   c. population will grow faster
   d. carrying capacity will change

24. ________ Which would be least likely to be affected by a density-dependent limiting factor?
   a. A small, scattered population
   b. A population with a high birthrate
   c. A large, dense population
   d. A population with a high immigration rate

25. ________ Demographic transition is change from high birthrates and high death rates to
   a. exponential growth
   b. low birthrate and low death rate
   c. low birthrate and high death rate
   d. indefinite growth

26. ________ About 500 years ago, the world’s population started
   a. decreasing
   b. to reach carrying capacity
   c. growing more rapidly
   d. to level off

27. ________ In Rwanda, there are more young children than teenagers, and more teenagers than adults. This age structure indicates a population that
   a. has stopped growing
   b. will double in 30 years
   c. has a steady growth rate
   d. will decrease in 30 years
28. ________ Demography is the scientific study of
   a. parasitism and disease
   b. modernized countries
   c. human populations
   d. economic transitions
   e.

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

30. ________ Which of the following is NOT one of the factors that play a role in population growth rate?
   a. Immigration
   b. Death rate
   c. Emigration
   d. Demography

31. Draw a graph representing exponential growth. Label both sides.

32. Draw a graph representing logistic growth. Label both sides.

33. What are the four main characteristics of a population?
34. Why did the human population begin growing exponentially about 500 years ago?

35. How does population growth in the United States compare with that of China and India?
Chapter 5 Practice Test ANSWER KEY

1. Limiting factor
2. Demography
3. Demographic transition
4. Predator-prey relationship
5. Population density
6. Carrying capacity
7. Emigration
8. Immigration
9. Exponential growth
10. Logistic growth
11. Age structure diagram
12. Any one of the following: disease, poor nutrition, few jobs, poor medical care and hygiene
13. Density-dependent limiting factor
14. Density-independent limiting factor
15. D. population density
16. B. the areas inhabited by a population
17. A. the birthrate becomes higher than the death rate
18. D. exponential growth
19. C. decreased birthrate and emigration
20. C. reaches carrying capacity
21. C. drought
22. A. fewer individuals
23. A. The death rate may rise
24. A. A small, scattered population
25. B. low birth rate and low death rate
26. C. growing more rapidly
27. B. will double in 30 years
28. C. human populations
29. B. geographic distribution
30. D. demography
31. See book
32. See book
33. Geographic distribution, population density, growth rate, age structure
34. During most of human history, population growth was slow. Food was hard to find and there was no cure or treatment for diseases. Death rates and birthrates were high. With the beginning of agriculture, life became easier. The food supply became more reliable. With the Industrial Revolution, other advances, such as medicine and improved healthcare and sanitation, reduced the death rate and made it possible to live longer. This is when the human population began to grow exponentially.
35. Population growth has slowed in the United States, but China and India are only in the beginning stage of demographic transition where the population is still growing rapidly.