

Name _____
Hour _____

Chapter 5 Review

Multiple Choice Answer the following questions from page 135 in your textbook.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Modified True/False Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the sentence or statement true.

____ 11. The number of individuals per unit area is a population's growth rate.

____ 12. If the death rate of a population is greater than the birthrate, the population shrinks.

____ 13. There are about four million births per year in the United States. This statistic is a population dynamic called growth rate.

____ 14. Logistic growth occurs when a population's growth slows or stops, following a period of rapid growth.

____ 15. Under conditions of logistic growth, population size will rise and fall around an average point called the Carrying Capacity.

____ 16. The exponential model of population growth accounts for the influence of Carrying Capacity.

____ 17. One of the best-known mechanisms of population control is the parasite/host relationship.

____ 18. Predators can limit the size of populations by weakening their hosts, causing disease or death.

____ 19. Human activities, such as damming rivers, are density-independent limiting factors.

____ 20. Density-dependent limiting factors affect all populations, whether the population size is two or a hundred.

____ 21. Resource shortages triggered by increasing population size are density-independent limiting factors.

____ 22. The size of the human population tends to increase with time.

____ 23. The human population grew slowly from the beginning of human existence, and then began to grow exponentially about 200 years ago.

____ 24. The population of a country whose age structure has many more children than people over 40 years of age will probably decrease rapidly in the future.

____ 25. An indication that a country has completed the demographic transition is a low birthrate and a low death rate.

Completion Complete each sentence or statement.

26. A population can be characterized by its geographic distribution, density, growth rate, and _____.

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

28. When an individual moves into one population from a different population, it is called _____.
29. Under ideal conditions with unlimited resources, a population will grow _____.
30. Zero population growth is a characteristic of _____ Population growth.
31. A population of bacteria with a limited supply of nutrients will eventually show growth typical of the _____ model.
32. If an entire wolf population dies, the moose population on which it preys will grow to the environment's _____.
33. Competition, predation, parasitism, and _____ are density-dependent limiting factors.
34. Density-dependent _____ factors in natural populations help keep them from increasing indefinitely.
35. The rise-and-fall cycle of a predator-prey relationship is a density-_____ relationship.
36. A diagram that illustrates how many people of different ages and gender are presently living in a country is called a(an) _____.
37. The change in growth rate that results from the change in birthrates and death rates is known as a _____.
38. During early human history, the growth rate was low because the birthrate was high and the death rate was _____.
39. Social and _____ factors explain why some countries have high growth rates, whereas other countries grow slowly or not at all.
40. The exponential growth rate of some countries indicates that these countries have not yet fully _____ socially and economically.

Identifying Processes Identify the term as either a density-dependent limiting factor or a density-independent limiting factor. Explain how each term is a limiting factor on population growth.

41. competition _____

42. natural disasters _____

43. parasitism and disease _____

44. human activities _____

45. unusual weather _____

46. predation _____

47. seasonal cycles _____
