Name: _____ DO NOT WRITE ON THIS Chapter 5 Study Guide

1. Population size stabilizes at the _____, the maximum number of individuals of a given species
   a. Density c. Distribution
   b. Logistic growth d. Carrying capacity
2. _____ occurs when population growth slows and then stops after a period of exponential growth has occurred.
   a. Density c. Distribution
   b. Logistic growth d. Carrying capacity
3. _____ is the movement of individuals into an area.
   a. Growth rate c. Emigration
   b. Exponential growth d. Immigration
4. _____ is the movement of individuals out of an area.
   a. Growth rate c. Emigration
   b. Exponential growth d. Immigration
5. Which of the following tells you population density?
   a. The number of births per year c. The number of deaths per year
   b. The number of frogs in a pond d. The number of bacteria per square millimeter
6. Which of the following is NOT one of the factors that pay a role in population growth rate?
   a. Immigration c. Emigration
   b. Death rate d. Demography
7. Water lilies do not grow in desert sand because water availability to these plants in the desert is
   a. limiting factor c. A competition factor
   b. The carrying capacity d. The logistic growth curve
8. Which would be least likely to be affected by a density-dependent limiting factor?
   a. A small, scattered population c. A population with a high immigration rate.
   b. A population with a high birthrate d. A large, dense population
9. Which of the following is a density-independent limiting factor?
   a. Struggle for food or water c. The eruption of a volcano
   b. Predator/prey relationships d. Parasitism and disease
10. There are 150 Saguaro cactus plants per square kilometer in a certain area of an Arizona desert. Which population characteristic it this?
    a. Growth rate c. Age structure
    b. Geographic range d. Population density
11. Which are 2 ways population can decrease in size?
    a. Immigration and emigration c. decreased birth rate and emigration
    b. Increased death rate and emigration d. emigration and increased birth rate

12. During some kinds of population growth, the size of each generation of offspring is larger than the generation before it. So, as the population gets larger, it grows more quickly. This situation is called
    a. Logistic growth c. Exponential growth
    b. Growth density d. Multiple growth
13. Sea otters live in the ocean. Which of the following is NOT likely to be a limiting factor on the sea otter population?
    a. Disease c. Drought
    b. Competition d. Predation
14. Which will reduce competition within a species' population?
    a. Fewer individuals c. Fewer resources
    b. Higher birthrate d. High population density
15. Which of the following is a density-independent limiting factor?
    a. Earthquake c. Emigration
    b. Disease d. Parasitism
16. Demography is the scientific study of
    a. Parasitism and disease c. Human populations
    b. Modernized countries d. None of the above
17. Demographic transition is change from high birthrates and high death rates to
    a. Exponential growth c. Low birthrates and high death rates
    b. Low birthrates and low death rates d. Indefinite growth
18. The human population grew slowly from the beginning, and then began to grow exponentially during the second half of what century?
    a. Eighteenth c. Twentieth
    b. Nineteenth d. Twenty-first

19. The area inhabited by a population is known as its
    a. Growth rate
    b. Geographic range
    c. Age structure
    d. Population density
20. The demographic transition is considered complete when
    a. Population growth stops
    b. The birthrate is greater than the death rate
    c. The death rate begins to fall
    d. The death rate is greater than the birthrate

Fill in the blank

21. _____is the area in which a population lives.
22. _____ is the number of individuals per unit.
23. _____determines whether a population grows, shrinks, or stays the same size.
24. _____ is the number of males and females of each age in a population.
25. How the individuals are spaced in their range is a population's_____.
26. What data does an age structure diagram show? _____
27. The various growth phases through which most populations go are represented on a _____.
28. A _____ controls the growth of a population.
29. Examples of _____limiting factors include competition, predation, herbivory, parasitism, and disease.
30. Examples of _____ limiting factors include unusual weather and natural disasters.

• Limiting Factor • Density-dependent • Density- independent • Demography • Demographic transition	• Population density • Geographic Range • Population density • Growth Rate • Age Structure • Immigration • Emigration