**Population**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. An example of a population is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | all trees in a forest. | c. | all plants in a forest. |
| b. | all maple trees in a forest. | d. | all animals in a forest. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. The density of a population is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the number of individuals born every year. |
| b. | the proportion of males and females. |
| c. | the number of individuals living in cities. |
| d. | the number of individuals per unit area. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. The relationship between a Canadian lynx and a snowshoe hare is an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | parasite and host. | c. | competition. |
| b. | predator and prey. | d. | mutualism. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. In which of the following relationships is neither species harmed?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | predation | c. | parasitism |
| b. | competition | d. | commensalism |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following populations has a random dispersion?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | flock of flamingoes | c. | herd of bison |
| b. | pine trees in a pine forest | d. | solitary snakes in a desert |

\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following would most likely cause a large number of density-independent deaths in a population?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | winter storms | c. | predators |
| b. | disease-carrying insects | d. | limited resources |

\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following organisms has the highest reproductive potential?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | dogs | c. | bacteria |
| b. | elephants | d. | humans |

\_\_\_\_ 8. The number of wild horses per square kilometer in a prairie is the horse populations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | density. | c. | size. |
| b. | dispersion. | d. | birth rate. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. If over a long period of time, each pair of adults in a population had only two offspring and the offspring lived to reproduce, the population would

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | grow. | c. | remain the same. |
| b. | shrink. | d. | disperse randomly. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following has the greatest effect on reproductive potential?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | producing more offspring at a time | c. | having a longer life span |
| b. | reproducing more often | d. | reproducing earlier in life |

\_\_\_\_ 11. The carrying capacity of an environment for a particular species at a particular time is determined by the

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | number of individuals in the species. | c. | reproductive potential of the species. |
| b. | distribution of the population. | d. | supply of the most limited resources. |

\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is one of the main properties used to describe a population?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | number of individuals | c. | number of species |
| b. | color of individuals | d. | kind of adaptations |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Competition for food *cannot* occur

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | between two populations. |
| b. | among members of the same population. |
| c. | among populations whose niches overlap. |
| d. | between animals from two different ecosystems. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. The difference between a predator and a parasite is that a predator

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | usually kills and eats its prey. | c. | lives in or on a host. |
| b. | benefits from another organism. | d. | harms another organism. |

\_\_\_\_ 15. Professionals who study and make predictions about human populations are called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | stenographers. | c. | geologists. |
| b. | demographers. | d. | populists. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. It took 50 years for Earth’s human population to double from 1 billion to 2 billion. How long did it take for the population to double again to 4 billion?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 100 years | c. | 44 years |
| b. | 75 years | d. | 25 years |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Which factor contributed most to the exponential growth of the human population?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | more food, better hygiene | c. | higher fertility rates |
| b. | higher birth rates | d. | increased immigration |

\_\_\_\_ 18. A population pyramid is created by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | studying a group of people and noting when each member dies. |
| b. | graphing the distribution of ages in a population at a specific time. |
| c. | calculating the number of children a woman gives birth to in her lifetime. |
| d. | estimating the demand for services within a community. |

\_\_\_\_ 19. Educating women worldwide has lowered birthrates partly because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | educated women need to bear many children to ensure that some will survive. |
| b. | educated women may learn family-planning techniques. |
| c. | educated women contribute less to their family income. |
| d. | All of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 20. Because birth rates have begun to fall, Earth’s population will

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | soon stabilize at the level it is today—about 6 billion. |
| b. | begin to decrease until it reaches 5 billion. |
| c. | increase for a short time and then decrease to current levels. |
| d. | stabilize somewhere around 9 billion by 2050. |

\_\_\_\_ 21. Growth rates for different parts of the world vary depending on the level of development of the region. Which region is experiencing the biggest increase in population?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Europe | c. | Asia |
| b. | North America | d. | Australia |

\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following makes it difficult to reduce population growth?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | High literacy rates result in women wanting to have more children. |
| b. | Population sizes will not decline until some people start having to do without food and other necessities of life. |
| c. | Many people live in cities, where large families are an advantage. |
| d. | Many people have low literacy and limited access to healthcare. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following is a reason that wood is considered a limited resource in many developing countries?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Wood is used in place of money to buy food. |
| b. | Fuelwood allows people to purify their water by boiling it. |
| c. | Excess wood is used to construct shantytowns. |
| d. | People cut down trees faster than they can grow. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. Countries with high growth rates usually have an age structure that has

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | an even distribution over all ages. |
| b. | more older people than young people. |
| c. | more younger people than older people. |
| d. | more middle-aged people than younger people. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following diseases is often spread through unsafe public water sources?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | dysentery | c. | chicken pox |
| b. | influenza | d. | AIDS |

\_\_\_\_ 26. Scientists predict population sizes by using

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | survivorship, migration, life expectancy, and replacement structure. |
| b. | age structure, fertility rate, and migration. |
| c. | replacement rate, fertility rate, age rates, and survivorship. |
| d. | age structure, survivorship, fertility rate, and migration. |

\_\_\_\_ 27. World population growth will eventually stop when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the population reaches 9 billion. |
| b. | most countries have replacement-level fertility rates. |
| c. | most countries have higher death rates. |
| d. | the worldwide infant mortality rate increases. |

\_\_\_\_ 28. During Stage 2 of a population’s demographic transition, the death rate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | increases. | c. | remains the same. |
| b. | decreases. | d. | is zero. |

\_\_\_\_ 29. Less-developed countries suffer more from rapid population growth because they are less likely to have the \_\_\_\_\_ to support the population.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | fertility rates | c. | infrastructure |
| b. | cultural values | d. | family-planning methods |

**Population**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 2. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 3. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 3

 4. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 3

 5. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 4

 7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 3

 8. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 3

 10. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 3

 11. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 4

 12. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 13. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 3

 14. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 4

 15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 2

 16. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 17. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 1

 18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 3

 19. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 5

 20. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 4

 21. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 2

 22. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 3

 23. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 1

 24. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 3

 25. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 1

 26. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 2

 27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 4

 28. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 1

OBJ: 4

 29. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: 2

OBJ: 1