

Skills Worksheet

Concept Review**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. interaction between two species in which both are harmed | a. density |
| _____ 2. the functional role of a species within an ecosystem | b. growth rate |
| _____ 3. one of the three main properties of a population | c. reproductive potential |
| _____ 4. development of adaptations as a result of symbiotic relationships | d. carrying capacity |
| _____ 5. maximum population that an ecosystem can support indefinitely | e. density independent regulation |
| _____ 6. close interaction between two species in which one organism benefits while the other organism is harmed | f. niche |
| _____ 7. the ratio of births to deaths in a population | g. habitat |
| _____ 8. maximum number of offspring that each member of a population can produce | h. competition |
| _____ 9. a reduction in population size caused by a natural disaster | i. parasitism |
| _____ 10. the location where an organism lives | j. coevolution |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 11. A territory is
- a place where one animal lives.
 - a place where people eat.
 - an area defended by one or more individuals.
 - a place for sleeping.
- _____ 12. Which of the following is an example of a parasite?
- worm in your intestine
 - bee stinger in your arm
 - a lion hunting zebras
 - honeybee on a flower

Concept Review *continued*

- _____ 13. Bacteria in your intestines are an example of mutualism if they
- make you sick.
 - have no effect on you.
 - are destroyed by digestive juices.
 - help you break down food.
- _____ 14. Predators _____ kill their prey.
- always
 - usually
 - never
 - try not to
- _____ 15. What property of a population may be described as even, clumped, or random?
- dispersion
 - density
 - size
 - growth rate
- _____ 16. What can occur if a population has plenty of food and space, and has no competition or predators?
- reduction of carrying capacity
 - exponential growth
 - zero population growth
 - coevolution
- _____ 17. A grizzly bear can be all of the following *except* a
- parasite.
 - competitor.
 - mutualist.
 - predator.
- _____ 18. The “co-” in coevolution means
- apart.
 - together.
 - two.
 - predator-prey.
- _____ 19. Which of the following has the greatest effect on reproductive potential?
- producing more offspring at a time
 - reproducing more often
 - having a longer life span
 - reproducing earlier in life
- _____ 20. Members of a species may compete with one another for
- running faster.
 - social dominance.
 - giving birth.
 - mutualism.
- _____ 21. A robin that does not affect the tree in which it nests is an example of
- parasitism.
 - commensalism.
 - mutualism.
 - predation.
- _____ 22. Two species can be indirect competitors for food if they
- use the same food source at different times.
 - have different food sources.
 - fight over food.
 - eat together peacefully.

Assessment

Quiz

Section: How Populations Change in Size

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. number of individuals per unit area | a. density dependent |
| _____ 2. example of indirect competition for resources | b. dispersion |
| _____ 3. relative distribution of individuals | c. density |
| _____ 4. water, sunlight, or nutrients for plants | d. territory |
| _____ 5. deaths caused by disease | e. limiting resource |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 6. 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 |
- _____ 7. For a population's growth rate to be zero
- | |
|--|
| a. more deaths than births must occur. |
| b. more births than deaths must occur. |
| c. no births can occur. |
| d. the average number of births and deaths must be the same. |
- _____ 8. Exponential growth occurs when a population
- | |
|---|
| a. exceeds the habitat's carrying capacity. |
| b. is competing with another species. |
| c. grows increasingly faster. |
| d. breeds with another species. |
- _____ 9. Which of the following limits a population's biotic potential?
- | |
|--|
| a. a minimum number of offspring each pair can produce |
| b. a maximum number of offspring each individual can produce |
| c. the number of interactions each individual has |
| d. the size of offspring each individual can produce |
- _____ 10. Which of the following limits a population's growth?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. carrying capacity of its habitat | c. severe weather |
| b. natural disasters | d. all of the above |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: How Species Interact with Each Other

MATCHING

Write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Species A benefits and species B is killed. | a. competition |
| _____ 2. Species A and B negatively affect each other. | b. predation |
| _____ 3. Species A and B both benefit. | c. parasitism |
| _____ 4. Species A benefits and species B is unaffected. | d. mutualism |
| _____ 5. Species A benefits and species B is harmed but not killed. | e. commensalism |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a.** An organism's niche is only the part of its habitat that it eats.
 - b.** An organism's habitat is a location.
 - c.** Habitat and niche are the same thing.
 - d.** An organism's niche is outside its habitat.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is part of an American bison's niche?
- a.** grasslands
 - b.** gray wolf
 - c.** water
 - d.** all of the above
- _____ 8. When two species in an area eat the same type of food but eat at different times of the day, their niches
- a.** are the same.
 - b.** are examples of commensalism.
 - c.** overlap.
 - d.** eliminate competition.
- _____ 9. If exponential growth occurs in the population of a species of predator, the population of its prey will most likely
- a.** decrease quickly.
 - b.** increase slowly.
 - c.** stay the same.
 - d.** experience exponential growth.
- _____ 10. If two species coevolve, they may develop adaptations that
- a.** reduce the harm of the relationship.
 - b.** increase the benefit of the relationship.
 - c.** prevent any relationships.
 - d.** Both (a) and (b)

Skills Worksheet

Concept Review

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. highest birth rates | a. demography |
| _____ 2. the distribution of ages in a specific population at a certain time | b. age structure |
| _____ 3. percentage of members of a group that are likely to survive to a given age | c. emigration |
| _____ 4. movement of individuals out of a population | d. infrastructure |
| _____ 5. the study of populations | e. arable land |
| _____ 6. movement of people into cities from rural areas | f. least-developed countries |
| _____ 7. the basic facilities and services that support a community | g. survivorship |
| _____ 8. land that can be used to grow crops | h. demographic transition |
| _____ 9. a model that describes how changes in a population may occur | i. urbanization |
| _____ 10. average number of children a woman gives birth to in her lifetime | j. total fertility rate |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 11. The human population doubled from 2 billion to 4 billion people in
a. about 130 years.
b. about 44 years.
c. about 95 years.
d. about 175 years. | _____ 13. Suburban sprawl, overcrowded schools, polluted rivers, and inadequate housing are symptoms of
a. stable population size.
b. overwhelming population growth.
c. declining population size.
d. slow population growth. |
| _____ 12. Some under-developed countries have tried to control population growth by
a. increasing fertility rate.
b. decreasing fertility rate.
c. increasing emigration.
d. decreasing emigration. | |

Concept Review *continued*

- _____ **14.** Access to adequate food, clean water, and safe sewage disposal have resulted in a decline in
- life expectancy.
 - the birth rate.
 - the death rate.
 - infant health.
- _____ **15.** According to the theory of demographic transition, populations in Stage 1 tend to
- increase.
 - decrease.
 - remain the same.
 - be large.
- _____ **16.** Suburban sprawl results in
- traffic jams.
 - inadequate infrastructure.
 - reduction of land for farms, ranches, and wildlife habitat.
 - All of the above
- _____ **17.** A population's age structure is represented by a
- population pyramid.
 - survivorship curve.
 - total fertility rate.
 - migration rate.
- _____ **18.** What is the main source of energy in the poorest countries?
- coal
 - solar collectors
 - wood
 - nuclear reactors
- _____ **19.** The graph of human population growth since 1200 BCE looks like
- a J-curve.
 - an S-curve.
 - a horizontal line.
 - a straight 45° line.
- _____ **20.** Infant mortality rates are least effected by
- average income.
 - parents' access to education.
 - clean water.
 - adequate food.
- _____ **21.** Life expectancy in sub-Saharan Africa has declined due to the epidemic of
- tuberculosis.
 - AIDS.
 - influenza.
 - bubonic plague.
- _____ **22.** A population will shrink if deaths + emigrants exceeds
- deaths + births.
 - immigration – emigration.
 - births + immigrants.
 - the carrying capacity of a nation.
- _____ **23.** Which of the following is *not* part of a community's infrastructure?
- public water supply
 - power plants
 - sewer lines
 - arable land
- _____ **24.** The movement of individuals between areas is called
- migration.
 - life expectancy.
 - survivorship.
 - urbanization.

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Studying Human Populations

MATCHING

Match the stage of demographic transition on the left with the descriptions on the right. Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| _____ 1. small population size, low growth rate | a. transitional |
| _____ 2. increasing population size, very high growth rate | b. industrial |
| _____ 3. large population size, low growth rate | c. preindustrial |
| _____ 4. decreasing population size, zero or negative growth rate | d. postindustrial |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or phrase that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 5. Professionals who study and make predictions about human populations are called
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a. stenographers. | c. geologists. |
| b. demographers. | d. populists. |
- _____ 6. The human population doubled from 2 billion to 4 billion in
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. 100 years. | c. 44 years. |
| b. 75 years. | d. 25 years. |
- _____ 7. Which factor contributed most to exponential human population growth?
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. more food, better hygiene | c. higher fertility rates |
| b. higher birth rates | d. increased immigration |
- _____ 8. 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. |
- _____ 9. Educating women worldwide has lowered birthrates partly because
- | |
|--|
| a. educated women bear many children to ensure some survive. |
| b. educated women may learn family-planning techniques. |
| c. educated women contribute less to their family income. |
| d. All of the above |
- _____ 10. Human population growth was most rapid during which period of human history?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| a. Ice Ages | c. Bronze and Iron Ages |
| b. Stone Age | d. Modern Age |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Changing Population Trends

MATCHING

Match the problem caused by rapid population growth on the left with the resource it relates to on the right. You may use a resource more than once. Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| _____ 1. housing | a. vegetation |
| _____ 2. sewage disposal | b. water |
| _____ 3. fuel supply | c. land |
| _____ 4. food production | |
| _____ 5. dysentery | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or phrase that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 6. The 1991 cholera outbreak in Lima, Peru was caused by
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. lack of clean water. | c. widespread malnutrition. |
| b. inadequate medical care. | d. rats and other rodents. |
- _____ 7. 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. |
- _____ 8. Currently, the fastest-growing populations are in
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Europe. | c. Asia. |
| b. North America. | d. Australia. |
- _____ 9. 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. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following is *not* a strategy that could slow population growth?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. public advertising | c. legal punishments |
| b. economic incentives | d. limiting education for women |