

## 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

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

**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)

## 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 |