

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ECOLOGY 12 Episode Series Bundle

- ✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
- ✓ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention
- ✓ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 12 Episodes with Answer
Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Ecology #3: Human Population Growth

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/E8dWQVEAoA?si=idzy9TEYCOQ8IDAA>

- _____ growth is when a population increases at a rate proportional to its size.
- The maximum number of individuals a habitat can support is called its _____.
- Species that focus on fast reproduction and high offspring count are known as _____-selected species.
- _____selected species reproduce slowly and invest heavily in fewer offspring.
- The ability to increase the number of people a habitat can support is known as increasing the _____.
- Limiting factors are the environmental challenges that keep populations from growing indefinitely, such as lack of _____ or space.
- The _____ theory of disease led to medical advancements like vaccinations.
- _____ systems helped improve sanitation and reduce disease.
- A measure of the land and resources each person requires is called their _____.
- Populations can grow through a _____ feedback loop, where growth leads to increased capacity.
- A _____ feedback loop occurs when population growth slows due to social or economic factors.
- The rate of human population growth peaked around the year _____.
- One major reason for declining population growth in developed nations is increased _____ for women.
- In urban areas, children are often seen as a financial _____ rather than a benefit.
- As human populations grow, we often reduce space and resources for _____ species.

Crash Course Ecology #3: Human Population Growth KEY

- Exponential** growth is when a population increases at a rate proportional to its size.
- The maximum number of individuals a habitat can support is called its **carrying capacity**.
- Species that focus on fast reproduction and high offspring count are known as **R-selected** species.
- K-selected** species reproduce slowly and invest heavily in fewer offspring.
- The ability to increase the number of people a habitat can support is known as increasing the **carrying capacity**.
- Limiting factors are the environmental challenges that keep populations from growing indefinitely, such as lack of **food** or space.
- The **germ** theory of disease led to medical advancements like vaccinations.
- Sewage** systems helped improve sanitation and reduce disease.
- A measure of the land and resources each person requires is called their **ecological footprint**.
- Populations can grow through a **positive** feedback loop, where growth leads to increased capacity.
- A **negative** feedback loop occurs when population growth slows due to social or economic factors.
- The rate of human population growth peaked around the year **1962**.
- One major reason for declining population growth in developed nations is increased **education** for women.
- In urban areas, children are often seen as a financial **burden** rather than a benefit.
- As human populations grow, we often reduce space and resources for **other** species.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!