

1. Define: (3 pts each)
  - A. aquaculture
  
  
  - B. pheromone
  
  
  - C. crude death rate
  
  
  - D. biological pest control
  
2. Define replacement level. How can a population continue to grow in size even when it is at replacement level? What implication does this have for attempts to stabilize the population size of the earth? (20 pts)

3. Describe the process through which pests usually become resistant to pesticides. Often the predators of the pests are eradicated by a pesticide, while the pests develop this resistance. Why do you think this is likely to happen? (20 pts)

4. Distinguish between undernutrition and malnutrition. How does lowering the trophic (feeding) level of the human diet affect each of these nutrition problems? (18 pts)

5. Draw age distributions for a rapidly growing population, a stable population, and a population that just recently completed a demographic transition. What is a demographic transition, and what are its effects on population growth. (20 pts)

6. Why is it a potential problem that we use single strains of crops (developed in the last green revolution) worldwide today. (10 pts)