Lesson 20- Other Relationships in Ecosystems

1. Recall that an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that interact with each other in a certain environment.

2. Competition: Example:

3. When organisms coexist, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Cooperation- Example:

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is relationship in which one animal hunts, kills, and eats another. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those who hunt/eat, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the animals which are hunted and eaten.

6. Changing the population of one organism can affect populations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Example:

7. Describe how predator-prey relationships maintain balance in an ecosystem.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is close relationship between two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living together.

9. Mutualism: Example:

10. Commensalism: Example:

11. Recall that a parasite is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A host is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore parasitism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. A parasite often harms its host by taking nutrients away from it, but it usually does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the host. Example:

EOG Practice: 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 5 Review: 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_