

Study Guide 14.2: Community Interactions

KEY CONCEPT

Organisms interact as individuals and in populations.

VOCABULARY

competition	symbiosis	commensalism
predation	mutualism	parasitism

MAIN IDEA: Competition and predation are two important ways in which organisms interact.

Next to each situation described below, write whether it is an example of interspecific competition or intraspecific competition.

- _____ 1. Two squirrels race up a tree to reach a hidden pile of nuts.
- _____ 2. A hyena chases off a vulture to feast on an antelope carcass.
- _____ 3. Different species of shrubs and grasses on the forest floor compete for sunlight.
- _____ 4. Brown bears hunting for fish on a river's edge fight over space.
- _____ 5. Male big horn sheep butt heads violently in competition for mates.

Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

6. A bobcat catching a young rabbit is an example of a(n) _____-prey interaction.

MAIN IDEA: Symbiosis is a close relationship between species.

Complete the chart by filling in the type of symbiotic relationship in the description.

Symbiotic Relationship	Description	Example
7. _____	Both organism A and organism B benefit from their interaction.	Long-nosed bat feeds on cactus fruit, and helps spread the cactus seeds.
8. _____	Organism A benefits from an interaction with organism B. Organism B does not benefit, nor is it harmed.	Mites find a home in human eyelashes but do no harm to the human.
9. _____	Organism A benefits from its interaction with organism B. Organism B is harmed by the interaction.	A tapeworm absorbs nutrients from a mammal's digestive system, reducing the amount of food available to the mammal.

Fill in the blank with a word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

10. A parasite *differs* from a _____ because it keeps its prey alive as long as possible.
- a. ectoparasite
 - b. endoparasite
 - c. predator
 - d. symbiont
11. A tapeworm that lives in the digestive system of its host is an example of a(n) _____.
- a. ectoparasite
 - b. endoparasite
 - c. predator
 - d. symbiont

Vocabulary Check

Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

12. A close ecological relationship between two or more organisms of different species that live in direct contact with one another is _____.

Section Quiz 14.2: Community Interactions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Two robins eating worms on the same lawn is an example of
- mutualism.
 - commensalism.
 - competition.
 - parasitism.
- _____ 2. Predation is best described as
- one organism capturing and eating another.
 - two organisms competing for limited resources.
 - an interaction in which two species benefit from each other.
 - an interaction in which one species benefits and other is not affected.
- _____ 3. Aphids eat the sap from plants and excrete sticky waste that ants eat. The ants protect the aphids from predators. This type of interaction is called
- parasitism.
 - mutualism.
 - commensalism.
 - competition.
- _____ 4. An oak tree provides a sparrow a place to build a nest. The nest neither benefits nor harms the tree. What is the name for this type of relationship?
- mutualism
 - commensalism
 - predation
 - parasitism
- _____ 5. One difference between parasitism and predation is that parasites
- do very little harm to their hosts.
 - keep their hosts alive for a period of time.
 - attack the host only from the inside.
 - are not very big.