

KEY CONCEPT	VOCABULARY		
Organisms interact as individuals and	competition	symbiosis	commensalism
in populations.	predation	mutualism	parasitism
	E		

## **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.

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

6. Draw and label a sketch that represents an example of a predator-prey interaction.

CHAPTER 14 Interactions in Ecosystems CHAPTER 14 Interactions in Ecosystems

## Section 14.2 STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

## MAIN IDEA: Symbiosis is a close relationship between species.

**7.** For each type of symbiotic relationship, complete the chart with details about how each organism is impacted using the terms "Benefits," "Harmed," or "No impact." For each situation, assume that Organism A initiates the relationship.

Symbiotic Relationship	Organism A	Organism B
mutualism		
commensalism		
parasitism		

- 8. How is parasitism similar to and different from predation?
- 9. What is the difference between endoparasites and ectoparasites?

## **Vocabulary Check**

- **10.** The term *symbiosis* comes from a Greek term which means "living together." How does this word origin help to explain the definition of symbiosis?
- **11.** Use your knowledge of the word "mutual" to write a definition for mutualism.
- **12.** The word *commensalism* comes from the Latin *mensa*, meaning "table," and *com*-, meaning "with." If I come to your table to eat your food, I benefit but you don't. Draw a sketch to show this meaning to help you remember it.