

Directed Reading A

Section: Types of Interactions

- _____ 1. In a natural community, population sizes vary because
- a. the populations are not affected by each other.
 - b. the populations all affect one another.
 - c. individuals in the populations decide to have big families.
 - d. the populations are able to grow without stopping.

INTERACTIONS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

2. When a frog lays hundreds of eggs in a small pond, what happens to the population of frogs in the pond? Explain your answer.

3. A resource so scarce that it limits the size of a population is called a(n)

_____.

4. In what way can food become a limiting factor?

5. The largest population that an environment can support is called its

_____.

6. What happens when a population grows larger than its carrying capacity?

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ORGANISMS

7. Ecologists have listed four main ways that species and individuals affect other—competition, _____ and prey, symbiosis, and coevolution.

Directed Reading A *continued*

17. What are the three types of symbiosis?

18. Both organisms benefit in the type of symbiosis called

_____.

19. When one organism benefits and the other is unaffected, the symbiotic relationship is called _____.

20. A symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed is called _____.

21. In parasitism, the organism that benefits is called the

_____.

22. The organism that is harmed by a parasite is called the

_____.

23. Do most parasites kill their hosts? Why or why not?

COEVOLUTION

24. What name is given to a long-term change that takes place in two species because of their close interactions with one another? Give an example.

25. Describe an example of coevolution between a flower and its pollinator.
