

Chapter 2, Section 3 Worksheet

- _____ 1. In a natural community, population sizes vary because
- the populations are not affected by each other.
 - the populations all affect one another.
 - individuals in the populations decide to have big families.
 - 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 each other—competition, _____ and prey, symbiosis, and change over time from mutual influence.

COMPETITION

8. When two or more individuals or populations try to use the same resource, it is called _____.

9. Give an example of competition between individuals within a population and of competition between populations.

PREDATORS AND PREY

_____ 10. What word is used for an organism that eats another organism?

- a. predator
- b. carrier
- c. competitor
- d. prey

_____ 11. What word is used for an organism that is eaten?

- a. predator
- b. carrier
- c. competitor
- d. prey

12. List two adaptations predators use to catch prey.

13. List two ways prey have adapted to avoid predators.

14. Give two examples of animals using defensive chemicals against predators.

15. How can being bright red, yellow, or orange help an animal avoid predators?

SYMBIOSIS

_____ 16. A close, long-term association between two or more species is called

- a. symbiosis.
- b. defensive chemicals.
- c. predator adaptations.
- d. camouflage.

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?
