***Interactions of Organisms and Populations***

How are living things organized?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Populations
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ecosystems
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A living thing is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: a deer

All of the organisms of the same species that live in an area at the same time is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: a herd of deer

All the populations of all species that live in an area is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: deer + rabbits + bears

All the organisms living in an area, as well as the non-living parts of their environment, is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: deer + rabbits + bears + water + temperature + sunlight + soil + air

Large geographic areas that have similar climates and ecosystems are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: tundra, taiga, desert, etc.

Relationships between Organisms

Predator/Prey

* An organism that hunts and eats another organism is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The organism that the predator hunts and eats is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Symbiosis

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when two organisms that live together, temporarily or for a longer time, where at least one of the organisms benefits from the relationship.

Different kinds of symbiosis

* Mutualism – both organisms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
* Commensalism – one organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the other is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
* Parasitism – one organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, t ( )

More about Parasitism

* The organism that benefits in a parasitic relationship is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The organism that is harmed in a parasitic relationship is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.