

CLASS SET! - Please Answer

NAME _____

CLASS _____

DATE _____

Communities

Section Review

on a separate sheet.

36.3

The Big Idea!

How populations interact determines the structure and characteristics of a community.

Concepts

- In communities with a large number of species, some species may have few members. Where the number of species is limited, most of the species will have many members.
- Two species may have symbiotic relationships in which both species benefit, in which one species benefits while harming the other, and in which one species benefits without harming the other.
- Biodiversity and genetic diversity help maintain ecological balance in a community.

Words

community symbiosis mutualism parasitism commensalism

PART A Complete the following statements by writing the correct term from the Data Bank on the line provided.

Data Bank		
community	symbiosis	parasitism
niche	mutualism	commensalism
biodiversity		

1. _____ is the type of interaction that takes place when one species lives in close association with another species over a period of time.
2. The degree of species variety in an ecological community is referred to as _____.
3. In _____, one organism benefits from the interaction, and the other organism is neither helped nor harmed.
4. A(n) _____ is a collection of populations that interact with each other in a given area.
5. _____ takes place when two species interact closely and both benefit from their interaction.
6. In _____, an organism such as a flea or tick obtains nutrients from its host's body.
7. The particular role that a population plays in its community is called its _____.

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PART B *Decide whether each of the interactions below is an example of mutualism (M), parasitism (P), or commensalism (C). Write the appropriate letter beside each interaction.*

- _____ 1. tapeworm living in the intestinal tract of a human
- _____ 2. barnacles living on the skin of a whale
- _____ 3. microorganisms living in the digestive tracts of cows
- _____ 4. honeybees feeding on a flower's nectar and spreading the flower's pollen to another flower
- _____ 5. clown fish protecting itself by retreating into the sea anemone's tentacles
- _____ 6. fleas living on the body of a dog

PART C *Complete the following on a separate piece of paper.*

- 1. What does a population's niche include?
- 2. Give examples of at least three predator-prey relationships.
- 3. What are some of the ways natural selection has acted on predator-prey relationships?
- 4. What are the three types of symbiosis?
- 5. How do predators and parasites differ?
- 6. Why are trees in a tree plantation more vulnerable to disease than trees in a forest?
- 7. Give an example of the consequences of introducing foreign species into existing communities.
- 8. Provide an argument for and against the reintroduction of wolves back into their natural habitats.

Ecological Succession

Section Review

36.4

The Big Ideal

Biotic and abiotic changes in a community alter the community structure.

Concepts

- Natural disasters, competition among species, and human activity can change environments and lead to ecological succession.
- The absence or presence of soil determines the type of succession that occurs in a disturbed habitat.
- Colonization and succession on islands often leads to speciation.

Words

ecological succession primary succession pioneer community climax community
 secondary succession

PART A Complete the following table.

Term	Definition
Ecological succession	1.
Primary succession	2.
Pioneer succession	3.
Secondary succession	4.
Climax community	5.

PART B

1. Why is competition important for the process of succession?

2. How do natural disturbances and human activities affect the process of succession?

3. How do primary and secondary succession differ?

4. How do pioneer and climax communities differ?

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5. What two factors determine the rate of colonization of an island?

6. How can island organisms evolve differently from those on the mainland?

PART C Draw a series of illustrations to show the ecological succession that takes place as an area progresses from a pioneer community to a climax community.
