

Skills Worksheet

Study Guide – Ch 8**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. interaction between two species in which both are harmed | a. density |
| _____ 2. the functional role of a species within an ecosystem | b. growth rate |
| _____ 3. one of the three main properties of a population | c. reproductive potential |
| _____ 4. development of adaptations as a result of symbiotic relationships | d. carrying capacity |
| _____ 5. maximum population that an ecosystem can support indefinitely | e. density independent regulation |
| _____ 6. close interaction between two species in which one organism benefits while the other organism is harmed | f. niche |
| _____ 7. the ratio of births to deaths in a population | g. habitat |
| _____ 8. maximum number of offspring that each member of a population can produce | h. competition |
| _____ 9. a reduction in population size caused by a natural disaster | i. parasitism |
| _____ 10. the location where an organism lives | j. coevolution |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 11. A territory is
- a place where one animal lives.
 - a place where people eat.
 - an area defended by one or more individuals.
 - a place for sleeping.
- _____ 12. Which of the following is an example of a parasite?
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. worm in your intestine | c. bee stinger in your arm |
| b. a lion hunting zebras | d. honeybee on a flower |

Study Guide *continued*

- _____ 13. Bacteria in your intestines are an example of mutualism if they
- make you sick.
 - have no effect on you.
 - are destroyed by digestive juices.
 - help you break down food.
- _____ 14. Predators _____ kill their prey.
- always
 - usually
 - never
 - try not to
- _____ 15. What property of a population may be described as even, clumped, or random?
- dispersion
 - density
 - size
 - growth rate
- _____ 16. What can occur if a population has plenty of food and space, and has no competition or predators?
- reduction of carrying capacity
 - exponential growth
 - zero population growth
 - coevolution
- _____ 17. A grizzly bear can be all of the following *except* a
- parasite.
 - competitor.
 - mutualist.
 - predator.
- _____ 18. The “co-” in coevolution means
- apart.
 - together.
 - two.
 - predator-prey.
- _____ 19. Which of the following has the greatest effect on reproductive potential?
- producing more offspring at a time
 - reproducing more often
 - having a longer life span
 - reproducing earlier in life
- _____ 20. Members of a species may compete with one another for
- running faster.
 - social dominance.
 - giving birth.
 - mutualism.
- _____ 21. A robin that does not affect the tree in which it nests is an example of
- parasitism.
 - commensalism.
 - mutualism.
 - predation.
- _____ 22. Two species can be indirect competitors for food if they
- use the same food source at different times.
 - have different food sources.
 - fight over food.
 - eat together peacefully.

CHAPTER 8 Review

Reviewing Key Terms

Use each of the following terms in a separate sentence.

1. *reproductive potential*
2. *carrying capacity*
3. *competition*
4. *symbiosis*

For each pair of terms, explain how the meanings of the terms differ.

5. *niche* and *habitat*
6. *predator* and *prey*
7. *predation* and *parasitism*
8. *mutualism* and *commensalism*
9. Use the following terms to create a concept map: *symbiosis*, *predation*, *predator*, *prey*, *parasitism*, *parasite*, *host*, *mutualism*, and *commensalism*.

Reviewing Main Ideas

10. In which of the following pairs do both organisms belong to the same population?
 - a. a rose and a carnation
 - b. a zebra and a horse
 - c. two residents of New York City
 - d. two similar species of monkeys
11. A population of some species is most likely to grow exponentially
 - a. if the species is already very common in the area.
 - b. when the species moves into a new area of suitable habitat.
 - c. when it uses the same habitat as a similar species.
 - d. if the population size is already large.
12. A population will most likely deplete the resources of its environment if the population
 - a. grows beyond carrying capacity.
 - b. must share resources with many other species.
 - c. moves frequently from one habitat to another.
 - d. has a low reproductive potential.
13. The growth rate of a population of geese will probably increase within a year if
 - a. more birds die than are hatched.
 - b. several females begin laying eggs at younger ages than their mothers did.
 - c. most females lay two eggs instead of three during a nesting season.
 - d. some birds get lost during migration.
14. Which of the following is an example of competition between species?
 - a. two species of insects feeding on the same rare plant
 - b. a bobcat hunting a mouse
 - c. a lichen, which is an alga, and a fungus living as a single organism
 - d. a tick living on a dog
15. Which of the following statements about parasitism is true?
 - a. The presence of a parasite does not affect the host.
 - b. Parasitism is a cooperative relationship between two species.
 - c. Parasites always kill their hosts.
 - d. Parasites benefit while their hosts are harmed.
16. Ants and acacia trees have a mutualistic relationship because
 - a. they are both adapted to a humid climate.
 - b. they are part of the same ecosystem.
 - c. they benefit each other.
 - d. the ants eat parts of the acacia tree.
17. Which of the following is an example of coevolution?
 - a. flowers that can be pollinated by only one species of insect and insects adapted to use only that flower
 - b. rabbits that invade a new habitat
 - c. wolves that compete with each other for territory
 - d. bacteria that suddenly mutate in a lab