

VOCABULARY

COMPETITION

the rivalry between individuals for a particular set of resources



SYMBIOSIS

sym – means “together”
and *bio* – means “life”
a relationship between organisms of two species that live in direct contact

TYPES OF SYMBIOSIS

MUTUALISM

a symbiotic relationship in which BOTH organisms' benefit from the contact

COMMENSALISM

a symbiotic relationship in which one member benefits from the contact and the other is neither harmed nor benefited from the contact

PARASITISM

A symbiotic relationship in which one organism, the **parasite**, benefits from living in or on the other organism, the **host**, which is harmed from the direct contact

UNIT 1B WRAP UP NOTES

COMPETITIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Use this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGmS76ScHNw>

For what three things do organisms compete?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Predator Prey Relationship is when a predator eats another species called the prey.

Consider the following:

1. ___ in prey populations result in ___ in predator populations.
2. Decreases in ___ populations result in decreases in ___ populations.
3. Predators can help prey populations.
 - From becoming too __, thus preserving __.
 - Consuming the __ or __
4. ___ exists among predators for the same prey.

Use this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wShaj7IUO5g>

POPcorn Time!

Explain if/how UNICELLULAR organism can be predators and prey.
<type answer here>

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

CLAIM • EVIDENCE • REASONING

After reading “Parasitic Relationships” <[click here](#)>, explain why parasites do NOT usually kill their host.

CLAIM

(the answer to the question in one sentence)

EVIDENCE

(the clues from the text which support the claim)

- What is a parasite?
- Why does a parasite need a host?
- How can a parasite “harm” the host?

REASONING

(your thoughts showing how the evidence supports the claim)