

# Study Guide

## 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.