

## Skills Worksheet

**Directed Reading****Section: Interactions in Communities**

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

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|-----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. predation    | a. a relationship in which both species benefit   |
| _____ 2. commensalism | b. one organisms feeds and lives on another specific organism                               |
| _____ 3. coevolution  | c. an organism that provides food and a place to live for a parasite                        |
| _____ 4. mutualism    | d. one organisms kills another for food   |
| _____ 5. symbiosis    | e. the act of eating plants   |
| _____ 6. parasitism   | f. back-and-forth evolutionary adjustment between two species that interact                 |
| _____ 7. herbivory    | g. an organism that is hunted and eaten by a predator                                       |
| _____ 8. host         | h. a relationship in which two species live in a close association with each other          |
| _____ 9. prey         | i. a relationship in which one species is helped and the other is neither harmed nor helped |

**Complete each statement by writing the correct term in the space provided.**

10. The evolution of predators to be more cunning and prey to be faster runners is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The relationship between dogs and fleas is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Orchids growing on the trunks of trees are an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Directed Reading *continued***

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**Complete each statement by underlining the correct term in the brackets.**

13. In the relationship between lions and zebras, the lion is the [predator / prey].

14. In a parasite-host relationship, the host is usually [harmed / killed].

15. Some plants have evolved chemical compounds to [attract / discourage] herbivory.

16. The relationship between eels and cleaner fish is an example of [mutualism / commensalism].

17. Evolutionary changes in one species that result in changes in another species is called [mutualism / coevolution].

**Read each statement, and write your response in the space provided.**

18. Explain how an animal can be both predator and prey.

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19. Describe one way a host might defend itself against parasites.

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20. Describe the coevolution of monarch butterflies and milkweed.

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21. Is the relationship between monarch butterflies and milkweed mutualistic or commensalistic? Explain your reasoning.

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22. Explain why the relationship between orchids and trees is *not* considered parasitic.

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