



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 2 INTERACTIONS WITHIN ECOSYSTEMS

2 Vocabulary Practice

species	predator	mutualism	succession
population	prey	commensalism	pioneer species
habitat	competition	parasitism	
niche	cooperation	limiting factor	
community	symbiosis	carrying capacity	

A. ANSWER AND QUESTION

On the line, provide the question for each answer.

Example

A: It's more local than a biome and includes organisms and their local environment.

Q: _____

1. A: It's group of organisms of the same species that live in a particular area.

Q: _____

2. A: It's a relationship in which one species benefits while the species it depends on is harmed.

Q: _____

3. A: It's a group of populations that live in a particular area and interact with one another.

Q: _____

4. A: It's something that helps determine the growth of a population in an ecosystem.

Q: _____

5. A: It occurs when organisms work together for a common purpose.

Q: _____

6. A: It's the physical location where different species live.

Q: _____

7. A: It's an interaction between two species that benefits both partners.

Q: _____

8. A: This is when two individuals of different species live together in a close relationship.

Q: _____

CHAPTER 2
Interactions within Ecosystems

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9. A: These are categories of organisms that can produce offspring that can also breed.

Q: _____

10. A: It's the ability of an environment to sustain a certain number in a population.

Q: _____

B. WHICH ONE?

Write the vocabulary word on the line that best matches each description.

11. Two different species never fill the same unique role, or this, in a habitat. _____

mutualism niche cooperation

12. An example of this natural process is the change from open field to forest. _____

pioneer species commensalism succession

13. They are the first living things to move into a barren environment. _____

species community pioneer species

14. An example of this relationship is when one organism eats a freshly killed meal and the other organism eats the leftovers. The one eating the first meal isn't affected, and the second one

benefits. _____

parasitism commensalism limiting factor

15. Organisms rely on this—the place where they live in the natural world—to meet their needs.

carrying capacity community habitat

16. The prize for this in the natural world is resources, and it occurs within the same species and between members of different species. _____

parasitism competition succession

17. This refers only to the living components of the ecosystem and how those organisms interact.

limiting factor cooperation community

C. Describe some relationships between populations within a local garden. Use some of the vocabulary words.