Classify the following symbiotic relationships under mutualism (M), commensalism (C), or parasitism (P).

*\_\_****M****\_\_E. coli* bacteria in the human large intestine produce vitamin K which humans need. The large intestine provides a place to live and nourishment for the bacteria.

\_\_**P**\_\_A person is infected with tapeworm from eating raw pork. The tapeworm absorbs nutrients from the small intestine and the person becomes sick.

\_\_**C**\_\_Rhizobia bacteria living in association with plant roots turn nitrogen from the air into compounds the plant can use. The benefit to the bacteria is unclear.

\_\_**M**\_\_The yucca moth lays eggs in the ovary of the yucca flower. At the same time, the moth pollinates the flower.

\_\_**M**\_\_One type of algae lives inside reef-building coral. The algae cause the coral to grow faster and the coral provide nutrients that the algae can use.

\_\_**C**\_\_Small plants called epiphytes grow on the branches of rain forest trees without harming the trees. Up in the branches, the epiphytes can get enough light and water, and nutrients from the tree without competing for resources.

\_\_**M**\_\_Lichens are made up of algae and fungi living together. The fungus relies on food provided by the algae. The algae are “housed” and protected from drying out by the fungus.

\_\_**P**\_\_Crown gall disease weakens plants and slows their growth. The bacterium that causes the infection obtains nutrients from the plants.