

_____ is the close relationship between two organisms of different species where one or both organisms can benefit.

This shark provides a free ride and _____ scraps to the remora fish. They have a _____.

Symbiotic relationships include mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism. However, not all of these are _____ interactions for _____ participants

A symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit is called _____. Butterflies and flowers are an example: Butterflies feed on nectar produced by flowers. While feeding, pollen from the flowers is transferred to the butterfly. In return, butterflies pollinate by transferring the pollen. Thus, the butterflies get nutrients while aiding flowers reproduce.

A relationship in which only one organism benefits while the other is unaffected (neither _____ nor _____) is called _____.

For example, barnacles attach themselves to whales. As the whale swims, the barnacles have opportunities to feed. Whales are neither _____, nor do they _____, from this commensal relationship.

In _____, one organism is harmed while the other benefits. Each organism in this relationship has a specific name –

The _____ is the organism that lives on or in the other organism and gets its food from or at its expense.

The _____ is the organism on or in which a parasite lives and feeds

For example, a dog is a _____ for a _____ tick

There are two categories of parasites. _____ live inside the host. _____ live on the outside of their host.

A protozoon called malaria is a parasite because it _____ its host to get its _____.

Capybaras are engaged in _____ with certain birds. These birds ride on top of capybaras to eat insects while the capybara walks and feeds. In exchange, the bird grooms the capybara, eating parasites and _____ from its fur.