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LISTENING ACTIVITIES

"NATURAL SCIENCE" (2nd E.S.O.)
UNIT 5: "The structure of ecosystems"

1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing.

Colony | Flocks | Hierarchy | Interspecific | Family | Mutualism | Parasitism | Parasite
Symbiosis | Prey | Intraspecific | Competition | Shoals | Predation | Predator | Host

Biotic factors

Biotic factors are the relationships between living things. They vary according to the organisms involved and are classified as:

- …….. relationships, where individuals of the ……species are involved.
- …….. relationships, where individuals of ……. species are involved.

a) Intraspecific relationships

The purposes of intraspecific relationships are to protect the young, to search for food and defence. Intraspecific relationships can exist at different levels:

- **…… relationships**. These involve a parent (or two ……) and the ……. They are concerned with feeding and protecting the weakest.
- **Group relationships**. These are the relationships which occur between individuals that live and move together, like …… of birds or …….. of fish.
- **…… relationships**. These are the relationships between animals of the same species which live closely together, like corals or sponges.
- **…… relationships**. Here there is an established …… and division of tasks in individuals of the same species, as with insects like bees and wasps.

b) Interspecific relationships

They can be of the following types:

- **……..**
  This relationship occurs when two living things use the same ……, such as light, space or food. Plants compete for ……., space for their roots and for water and ……. in the soil. Animals compete for ……and for …….. in which to live and reproduce.
- **……..**
  This is the relationship where one animal, called a ……., kills another, called ……., and eats it as food. Examples of predators are wolves, foxes, lions, tigers and other large mammals and birds such as eagles.
- **……..**
  In this type of interspecific relationship, one species benefits (the ……..) and the other (the ……) is harmed. Tapeworms, lice and ticks are parasites.
- **……..**
  This is a relationship where both species benefit. ……..... is a permanent relationship or association between individuals of different species. One example is lichens, associations of green unicellular algae or of cyanobacteria (photosynthetic bacteria) with fungi.
- **……..**
  This is a relationship where one organism ……., while the organism of the other species does not benefit but is not ……. This is the case of the clownfish and sea anemones