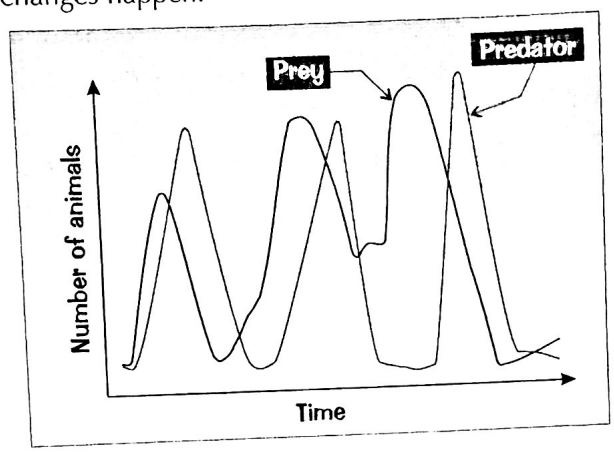
# Relationships Between Organisms

**Q1** The graph below shows the change in the numbers of a species of predator and its prey over time.

**a)** What do the words **predator** and **prey** mean? Give **two examples** of a predator and its prey.

**b)** What do you notice about the changes in the numbers of predator and prey with time? **Explain** why these changes happen.

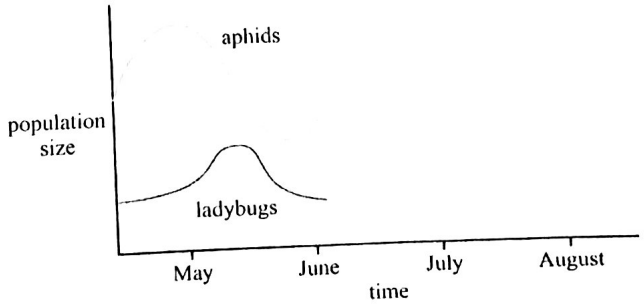



**Q2** What is meant by **mutualism**?

**Q3** Define a **parasite**.

**Q4** Parasites often have adaptations to help them survive in or on their hosts. **Explain** how the tapeworm is suited to living in a human gut.

**Q5** The graph below shows how the populations of **aphids** and **ladybugs** on a rose bush change over time. **Copy** the graph, and **continue** the lines for the aphids and ladybugs to **predict** how their populations might change over the next two months.




***Relationships between organisms can be positive, negative, or neutral...***

Predator/prey relationships go in cycles — you need to understand why, and be able to draw the graphs. Learn what's meant by win-win and win-lose relationships and make sure you can give examples of each.