



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Teacher Answer Key

Ecological Relationships ANSWER KEY

Interacting Species Pair	Actual Ecological Relationship (name and describe)
Clip 1: Tiger Shark/ Loggerhead Turtle	Predation (Shark eats turtle, or tries to)
Clip 2: Shark/Jack	Commensalism (Jacks use the shark as a "blind" - to keep out of the view of prey. Shark is neither helped nor harmed)
Clip 2: Shark/Mackerel	Commensalism (Mackerel bump up against the shark's skin to rid themselves of loose scales and parasites. Shark is neither helped nor harmed)
Clip 2: Shark/Shark Suckerfish	Commensalism (suckerfish attaches to shark and gets a free ride. Shark is neither helped nor harmed)
Clip 2: Hammerhead Shark/Barberfish	Mutualism (Barberfish benefit the hammerhead by ridding it of parasites and at the same time benefit themselves with a meal)
Clip 3: Shark/Fishermen	Competition (sharks are after the same fish as the humans and will often steal the humans' catch)

Malaria Student Organizer ANSWER KEY

Mosquito Game:

1. How does the malaria parasite get into a mosquito? (*The mosquito draws up the parasite along with a blood meal from an infected person or animal*)
2. How does the malaria parasite get into a human? (*A mosquito transfers the malaria parasites in its saliva when it bites a human*)
3. Which sex of mosquito drinks a blood meal? (*Female*)

Parasite Game:

4. What two places in the human body must the malaria parasite go in order to reproduce? (*Liver and red blood cell*)
5. Draw what the malaria parasite looks like before it enters the liver: (*Drawing should appear narrow and snaky*)
6. Draw what the malaria parasite looks like after it leaves the liver: (*Drawing should appear egg-shaped*)



NATURE[®]

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

7. What is the scientific name of the malaria parasite? (*Plasmodium*, or *Plasmodium falciparum*)