Spot Dictation

Please watch the video and try to figure out the blanks.

You may listen to more than once if obstacles occur.

If you were to look out over the water above a coral reef, you may only see *a vast expanse* of beautiful water. But dive \_\_\_\_\_\_beneath\_\_\_\_\_ the surface and you will find one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_complex\_\_\_\_\_communities on Earth.

Humans live in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_communities\_\_\_\_\_\_ made up of many people who work together to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_care for each other\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_—farmers grow our\_\_\_\_\_\_food\_\_\_\_\_, garbage truck drivers pick up our \_\_\_\_\_\_trash\_\_\_\_\_\_, doctors help keep us \_\_\_\_\_\_healthy\_\_\_\_\_. Coral reef communities also work together in symbiotic relationships to keep their community \_\_\_\_\_in balance\_\_\_\_\_. **The various organisms that inhabit the reef work together in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_five different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways. Let’s explore the reef while we learn about each type of relationship.**

1. Let’s take a look at two living things on the reef—\_\_\_\_\_\_coral polyps\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_algae\_\_\_\_— that live together in a way where each one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helps each other to survive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a mutually beneficial way. The coral provides the algae a safe place \_\_\_\_to live\_\_\_\_, along with providing \_\_\_\_\_carbon dioxide and nutrients\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_algae\_\_\_\_. The algae feeds the coral with the \_\_\_\_sugar\_\_\_\_ it produces and also provides it with\_\_\_\_oxygen\_\_\_\_. Both the coral and the algae are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_mutual winners\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this kind of relationship, which is fittingly called **mutualism.**

2. The next type of relationship found in coral reef communities is **commensal**, meaning “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_coming together\_\_\_\_\_\_.” A great \_\_\_\_\_example\_\_\_\_\_ of commensalism is the living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_sea sponges\_\_\_\_\_ that connect themselves to\_\_\_\_\_coral skeletons\_\_\_\_\_\_ and, in turn, provide a \_\_\_\_\_hiding place\_\_\_\_ for small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_shrimps and crabs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The sponge receives \_\_\_\_\_benefits\_\_\_\_\_from the shrimp or crabs but is also \_\_\_\_\_\_not harmed \_\_\_\_\_ by them. However, \_\_\_\_\_\_not all\_\_\_\_\_\_ reef life is calm and quiet, despite the beautiful appearance.

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Competition\_\_\_\_\_\_** between living things is vital to maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_balance\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the reef community, and not all living things can win. Competing for resources, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_space or food\_\_\_\_\_\_, is part of everyday life on the reef. An \_\_\_\_\_example\_\_\_\_\_ of two animals that compete on the reef are the \_\_\_\_\_butterfly fish and the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ clown fish \_\_\_\_\_. These fish battle for access to the waving sea anemone, but for very different reasons. Butterflyfish eat the stinging tentacles, or \_\_\_\_\_\_arms\_\_\_\_, off sea anemones. However, clownfish live among the anemone’s arms, relying on them for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_protection\_\_\_\_\_\_. When a hungry butterflyfish approaches, the clownfish must act as a guard and fight it off to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_defend its home\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Now that’s a **competition**!

4. Take a moment to study this coral reef. It’s beautiful and full of life, but it’s also a place where organisms are hunted for food. A \_\_\_\_\_shrimp\_\_\_\_ becomes prey as a \_\_\_\_\_squid\_\_\_\_ eats it. A \_\_\_\_\_large fish\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes along and devours the squid. That fish then becomes dinner for a hungry \_\_\_\_\_shark\_\_\_\_. This relationship is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_predation\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Does that word sound familiar to you? Maybe you’ve heard the more common term: \_\_\_\_\_\_predator\_\_\_\_. There are many predators and prey among the coral reef, from animals that eat other animals to those that eat plants or algae.

5. Not only do large sea creatures need to find a \_\_\_\_meal\_\_\_\_\_, but smaller creatures also seek out larger animals on which to feed. You may know that \_\_\_\_\_tiny flees\_\_\_\_\_\_ can live on a \_\_\_\_dog\_\_\_, feeding on the dog’s blood. The fleas are parasites. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_parasitism\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can also happen in the sea, and is our final type of relationship. The \_\_\_\_\_\_smaller\_\_\_\_ organisms can eat at the \_\_\_\_bodies\_\_\_\_ or suck \_\_\_\_\_fluids\_\_\_\_ from the larger creatures, often without them even noticing. Our coral reefs are home to millions of creatures, and whether these organisms have relationships that are friendly, helpful, or competitive, each living thing plays a\_\_\_\_\_\_vital\_\_\_\_role in the \_\_\_\_\_diverse\_\_\_\_\_\_ coral reef community.