

Protists (pp. 226–235)

What Is a Protist? (p. 227)

1. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about protists.

- a. All protists are eukaryotes, organisms that have cells with nuclei.
- b. All protists live in dry surroundings.
- c. All protists are unicellular.
- d. Some protists are heterotrophs, some are autotrophs, and some are both.

2. List the three categories into which scientists group protists.

- a. animal-like
- b. plant-like
- c. fungus like

Animal-Like Protists (pp. 227–230)

3. Circle the letter of each characteristic that animal-like protists share with animals.

- a. autotroph
- b. heterotroph
- c. movement
- d. unicellular

4. Another name for an animal-like protist is protozoan.

5. Describe how a sarcodine, such as an amoeba, gets food.

The amoeba extends a pseudopod on each side of the food particle. The two pseudopods join together, trapping the particle inside.

6. Circle the letter of the cell part in an amoeba that removes excess water.

- a. pseudopod
- b. cilia
- c. contractile vacuole
- d. cell membrane

7. Is the following sentence true or false? Paramecia have more than one nucleus. True

Match the animal-like protist with the cell part it uses for movement.

Protist	Cell Part
<u>C</u> 8. amoeba	a. cilia
<u>a</u> 9. paramecium	b. flagella
<u>b</u> 10. flagellate	c. pseudopods

11. Is the following sentence true or false? Flagellates living in symbiosis always harm the animal in which they live. False

Protists (continued)

12. Protozoans that are parasites feed on the cells and body fluids of their hosts.
13. Is the following sentence true or false? Protozoans that are parasites never have more than one host. False

Plantlike Protists (pp. 231-233)

14. Plantlike protists are commonly called algae.
15. Like plants, plantlike protists are autotrophs; most are able to use the sun's energy to make their own food.
16. Complete this table about the different types of plantlike protists.

Characteristics of Plantlike Protists

Type	Unicellular or Multicellular	Characteristics
Diatoms	Unicellular	Glasslike cell walls move by gliding in slime ooze from cell
Dinoflagellates	Unicellular	variety of colors, 2 flagella
Euglenoids	Unicellular	Green, have flagella can be heterotrophs
Red Algae	Multicellular	found at ocean depths have red pigments
Green Algae	Both	live in colonies, green pigment, live in water
Brown Algae	Multicellular	have green, yellow, orange, and brown pigments, plantlike

Funguslike Protists (pp. 234-235)

17. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about funguslike protists.

- a. Funguslike protists are heterotrophs.
- b. Funguslike protists do not have cell walls.
- c. Funguslike protists use spores to reproduce.
- d. Funguslike protists never move during their lives.

18. List the three types of funguslike protists.

- a. Slime molds
- b. downy mildew
- c. water molds

19. Where do most water molds and downy mildews live? _____

most live in water or moist places

20. Circle the letter of each place where slime molds live.

- a. dry soil
- b. moist soil