

Biology I

Protist Types

Practice Sheet

Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.

Description	Ciliophora	Sarcodina	Apicomplexa	Zoomastigina
6. Reproduce through spores				
7. Use flagella for movement				
8. Have numerous short, hairlike projections				
9. Use pseudopods for feeding and locomotion				

Write the term or phrase that best completes each statement. Use these choices:

acrasin

chitin

Myxomycota

Oomycota

Phytophthora infestans

plasmodium

- The cell walls of funguslike protists do not contain _____ like the cell walls of true fungi.
- Some slime molds form a(n) _____, which is a moving mass of cytoplasm.
- A chemical called _____ signals slime mold amoeboid cells to congregate and form a single sluglike colony.
- Acellular slime molds belong to the phylum _____.
- Water molds and downy mildew in the phylum _____ are often found in water or damp places.
- The downy mildew _____ devastated the potato crop in Ireland in the nineteenth century, causing many people to starve.

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, replace the italicized term or phrase to make it true.

- The three criteria used to classify algae are the types of chlorophyll and secondary pigments, the method of *chlorophyll* storage, and the composition of the cell wall.

- All algae are considered *plantlike* because they contain photosynthetic pigments.

- Algal blooms occur when *euglenoids* reproduce in great numbers due to plentiful food and favorable environmental conditions.

- Bioluminescent* dinoflagellates emit light and are usually found in salt water.

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Protist Characteristics Practice Sheet

Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

Column A

- _____ 1. protist that makes its own food through photosynthesis
- _____ 2. protist that eats other unicellular organisms
- _____ 3. protist that absorbs its nutrients from dead organisms
- _____ 4. type of cell that all protists have
- _____ 5. digests wood for termites

Column B

- A. eukaryotic
- B. microsporidium
- C. water mold
- D. protozoan
- E. alga

In your textbook, read about classifying protists and the origin of protists.

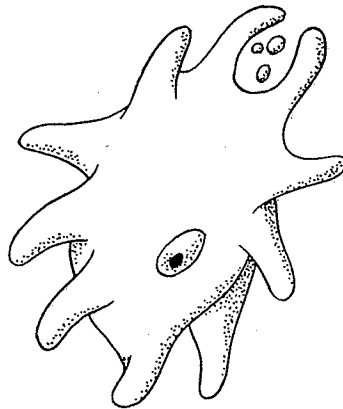
Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

amoeba
food

autotroph
food source

endosymbiosis
heterotroph

evolutionary history
kelp



The classification of protists into three groups is based on their (6) _____.

For example, the diagram above shows a(n) (7) _____. It is shown eating (8) _____, which makes it a(n) (9) _____.

The giant (10) _____, which is a(n) (11) _____,

is an example of a plantlike protist. The (12) _____ of protists is not well

known. However, (13) _____ is thought to have been part of this process.