-	ages 499–505) Key Concepts
•	What are the distinguishing features of the major phyla of animallike protists?
•	How do animallike protists harm other living things?
	troduction (page 499)
	At one time, what were all animallike protists called?
2.	How are the four phyla of animallike protists distinguished from one another?
Zo	oflagellates (page 499)
3.	What kind of protists are classified in the phylum Zoomastigina?
4.	How many flagella does a zooflagellate have?
5.	Zooflagellates reproduce asexually by means of
6.	Is the following sentence true or false? Some zooflagellates have a sexual life cycl
(a	rcodines (page 500)
	Sarcodines are members of the phylum
8.	What are pseudopods?
9.	What do sarcodines use pseudopods for?
10.	The best known sarcodines are the
11.	What is amoeboid movement?
12.	What is a food vacuole?
13.	How do amoebas capture and digest food?
14.	Amoebas reproduce by means of
15.	Circle the letter of each example of a sarcodine.
	a. foraminiferan b. paramecium c. amoeba d. heliozoan

Name____

Class_____ Date_____

Ciliates (pages 501-502)

- 16. Ciliates are members of the phylum ______.
- 17. What are cilia? ______
- 18. What do ciliates use cilia for?

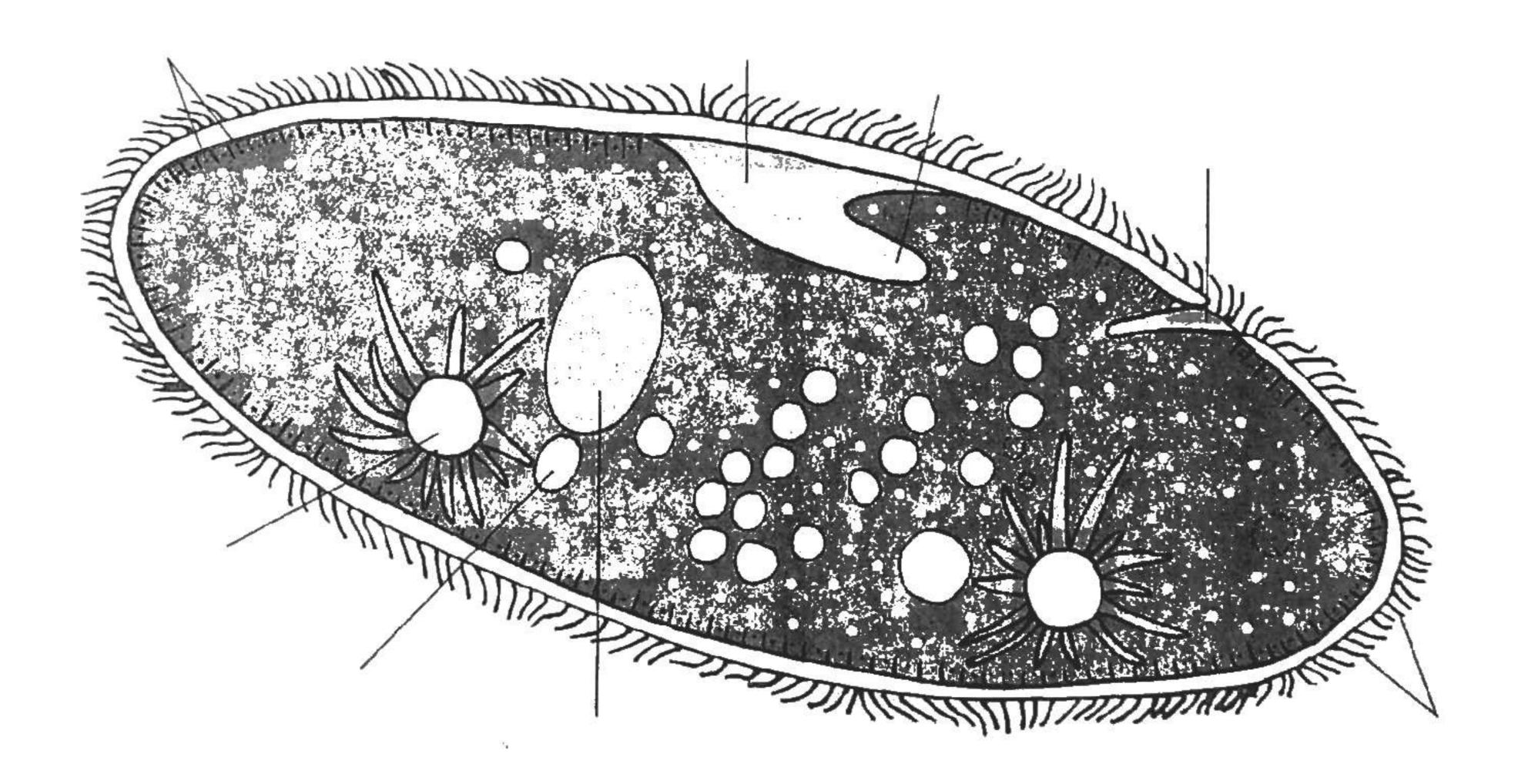
Match the ciliate structure with its description.

Structure

- _____ 19. Trichocysts
- _____ 20. Macronucleus
- _____ 21. Micronucleus
- _____ 22. Gullet
- _____ 23. Anal pore
 - _____ 24. Contractile vacuole

Description

- a. Indentation on one side of a ciliate into which food is swept
- b. Smaller nucleus containing a "reserve copy" of the cell's genes
- c. Small, bottle-shaped structures used for defense
- d. Region of cell membrane where wastecontaining food vacuoles fuse
- e. Larger nucleus containing multiple copies of most of the cell's genes
- f. Cavity in cytoplasm specialized to collect and pump out water
- 25. Label the illustration of a paramecium.



26.	What is conjugation?	
27.	Within a large population, how does conjugation benefit ciliates?	