

Section 20–5 Funguslike Protists (pages 516–520)



Key Concepts

- What are the similarities and differences between funguslike protists and fungi?
- What are the defining characteristics of the slime molds and water molds?

Introduction (page 516)

1. How are funguslike protists like fungi? _____

2. How are funguslike protists unlike most true fungi? _____

Slime Molds (pages 516–518)

3. What are slime molds? _____

4. Cellular slime molds belong to the phylum _____.
5. Is the following sentence true or false? Cellular slime molds spend most of their lives as free-living cells. _____
6. What do cellular slime molds form when their food supply is exhausted? _____

7. What structure does a cellular slime mold colony produce, and what is that structure's function? _____

8. Acellular slime molds belong to the phylum _____.
9. What is a plasmodium? _____

10. The plasmodium eventually produces sporangia, which in turn produce haploid _____.

Water Molds (pages 518–519)

11. Water molds, or oomycetes, are members of the phylum _____.
12. Water molds produce thin filaments known as _____.

13. What are zoosporangia? _____

14. Where are male and female nuclei produced in water mold sexual reproduction?

15. Fertilization in water molds occurs in the _____.

Ecology of Funguslike Protists (page 519)

16. Why aren't there bodies of dead animals and plants littering the woods and fields you walk through? _____

17. What are examples of plant diseases that water molds cause? _____

Water Molds and the Potato Famine (page 520)

18. What produced the Great Potato Famine of 1846? _____

19. What did the Great Potato Famine lead to? _____

