

Unit 3 Study Guide

Name _____

1. Where do protists live? _____
2. Do all protists have a cell wall? _____
3. How do sarcodinians move? _____
4. What do amoebae make to survive HARSH conditions? _____
5. What do zooflagellates use to move? _____
6. What do ciliophorans use for movement? _____
7. What are the 4 groups of phyla in the protozoans? _____
8. What are brown algae's main characteristics? _____
9. What is the alternating life cycle of some algae called? _____
10. What phylum has cells with multiple nuclei? _____
11. What causes the African sleeping sickness? _____
12. What is the name for protists that perform photosynthesis? _____
13. Fungi do not have seeds to grow from, but instead have _____.
14. What makes Euglena hard to classify? _____
15. Which protozoans have long hair like projections? _____
16. Which protozoans move by extending their cytoplasm? _____
17. Protozoans which are usually parasitic are called _____
18. Term for animal like protists? _____
19. What is the term for all protists with animal-like characteristics? _____
20. Protists that perform photosynthesis? _____
21. Zooflagellates that live in the termites guts? _____
22. Two types of sarcodinians that have a hard shell? _____
23. Bread mold and mildew are _____
24. How do fungi eat? _____
25. Fungi have _____ in their cell walls, fungus like protists do not.
26. What kind of "mold" can grow as big as the palm of your hand? _____
27. Malaria is caused by _____
28. What type of Algae is also known as "Chlorophyte" _____
29. Protozoans are classified according to _____
30. Slime molds eat by _____
31. What does pseudopod mean? _____
32. Dinoflagellates cause the phenomenon known as "Red Tide".
33. A person who studies fungus is called Mycologist.
34. The difference between hyphae with septa and hyphae without septa is that the separated hyphae have continuous cytoplasm with walls between.
35. Slime molds have 2 life stages.